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*Capt: JONATHAN CARVER.*

*From the Original Picture in the possession of J. L. Lettow M.D.*

*Published as the Act directs by R. Stewart N<sup>o</sup> 287 near C<sup>t</sup> Turnstile Holborn Nov: 18 1780.*

From the third London (1781) edition of his *Travels*. By courtesy of  
the Lloyd Library, Cincinnati

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF WISCONSIN

AT ITS

FIFTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING

Held October 21, 1909



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MADISON

PUBLISHED BY THE SOCIETY

1910

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1909

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The Society as a body is not responsible for statements or opinions advanced in the following pages by contributors

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# Officers, 1909-10

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## Treasurer

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## Librarian and Assistant Superintendent

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HON. JAMES A. FREAR	.	.	.	.	.	Secretary of State
HON. ANDREW H. DAHL	.	.	.	.	.	State Treasurer

## Curators, Elective

Term expires at annual meeting in 1910

ROBERT M. BASHFORD, M. A.	WILLIAM A. P. MORRIS, B. A.
JAIRUS H. CARPENTER, LL. D.	REV. J. M. NAUGHTIN
LUCIUS C. COLMAN, B. A.	ARTHUR C. NEVILLE, Esq.
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HON. BENJAMIN F. McMILLAN	FREDERICK J. TURNER, LL. D.
DANA C. MUNRO, M. A.	CHARLES R. VAN HISE, LL. D.

# Officers of the Society, 1909-10

Term expires at annual meeting in 1911

RASMUS B. ANDERSON, LL. D.	HON. ELISHA W. KEYES
HON. EMIL BAENSCH	HON. JOHN LUCHSINGER
CHARLES N. BROWN, LL. B.	MOST REV. S. G. MESSMER
FREDERIC K. CONOVER, LL. B.	J. HOWARD PALMER, ESQ.
ALFRED A. JACKSON, M. A.	JOHN B. PARKINSON, M. A.
BURR W. JONES, M. A.	WILLIAM A. SCOTT, PH. D.

Term expires at annual meeting in 1912

THOMAS E. BRITTINGHAM, ESQ.	REV. PATRICK B. KNOX
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WILLIAM K. COFFIN, M. S.	ARTHUR L. SANBORN, LL. B.
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NILS P. HAUGEN, LL. B.	E. RAY STEVENS, LL. B.
COL. HIRAM HAYES	WILLIAM W. WIGHT, M. A.

## Executive Committee

The thirty-six curators, the secretary, the librarian, the governor, the secretary of state, and the state treasurer (forty-one in all) constitute the executive committee.

### Standing committees (of executive committee)

*Library*—Turner (chairman), Munro, Stevens, Knox, and the Secretary (ex-officio).

*Art Gallery and Museum*—Conover (chairman), Van Hise, Brittingham, Sanborn, and the Secretary (ex-officio).

*Printing and Publication*—Munro (chairman), Turner, Parkinson, Scott, and the Secretary (ex-officio).

*Finance*—Morris (chairman), Palmer, Steensland, Brown, and Scott.

*Advisory Committee* (ex-officio)—Turner, Conover, Munro, and Morris.

### Special committees (of the Society)

*Auditing*—E. B. Steensland (chairman), A. B. Morris, and A. E. Proudfit.

*Relations with State University*—Thwaites (chairman), Oakley, Haugen, Siebecker, and Brittingham.

# Library Service

---

Secretary and Superintendent

REUBEN GOLD THWAITES, LL. D.

Librarian and Assistant Superintendent

ISAAC SAMUEL BRADLEY, B. S.

## Library Assistants

(In order of seniority of service)

ANNIE AMELIA NUNNS, B. A.	— <i>Superintendent's Secretary</i>
MARY STUART FOSTER, B. L.	— <i>Chief of Reading Room and Stack</i>
IVA ALICE WELSH, B. L.	— <i>Chief Cataloguer</i>
EVE PARKINSON, B. A.	— <i>Chief of Newspaper Department</i>
LOUISE PHELPS KELLOGG, Ph. D.	— <i>Editorial Assistant</i>
ANNA JACOBSEN, B. L.	— <i>Cataloguer</i>
EDNA COUPER ADAMS, B. L.	— <i>Reading Room and Stack</i>
DAISY GIRDHAM BEECROFT	— <i>Superintendent's Clerk</i>
ASA CURRIER TILTON, Ph. D.	— <i>Chief of Public Documents, Maps, and MSS. Departments</i>
CLARA ALIDA RICHARDS, B. A.	— <i>Reading Room and Stack</i>
KATE LEWIS	— <i>Cataloguer</i>
HARRIET LUILLA ALLEN	— <i>General Assistant</i>
CHARLES EDWARD BROWN	— <i>Chief of Museum Department</i>
LILLIAN JANE BEECROFT, B. L.	— <i>Periodical Department</i>
MABEL CLARE WEAKS, M. A.	— <i>Maps and MSS. Department</i>

## Student Assistants

ISABEL HEAN	— <i>Cataloguer</i>
*ARCH W. KINNE	— <i>Reading Room and Stack</i>
*JAMES ALLEN GRIMES	— <i>Newspaper Department</i>

---

\*On part time

# Library Service

## Care Takers

MAGNUS NELSON	<i>—Head Jan. and Gen. Mechanic</i>
IRVING ROBSON	<i>—Janitor and General Mechanic</i>
MARTIN LYONS	<i>—Janitor and General Mechanic</i>
BENNIE BUTTS	<i>—Office Messenger</i>
TILLIE GUNKEL	<i>—Housekeeper</i>
ELIZABETH ALSHEIMER, ANNA MAUSBACH, GERTRUDE NELSON, NELIA WARNECKE	<i>—Housemaids</i>
*BARBARA BRISBOIS, SENA HAGAN, BURDETT KINNE, RUPERT SCHMEL- ZER	<i>—Cloak Room Attendants</i>
ROBERT BERIGAN	<i>—Elevator Attendant</i>
†CHARLES KEHOE	<i>—Night Watch</i>

LIBRARY OPEN—Daily, except Saturdays, Sundays, holidays, University vacations, and summer months: 7:45 A. M. to 10 P. M.

Saturdays: 7:45 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Holidays, University vacations, and summer months, as per special announcement.

MUSEUM OPEN—Daily except Sundays and holidays: 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.  
Sundays, holidays, and evenings, as per special announcement.

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\*During session of the University.

†During winter months.

# Fifty-Seventh Annual Meeting<sup>1</sup>

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The business session of the fifty-seventh annual meeting of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin was held in the lecture room of the State Historical Library Building at Madison, upon Thursday afternoon, October 21, 1909, commencing at four o'clock; an open session was held the same evening in the North Hall of the Society's Museum, commencing at half-past seven. In the afternoon the Executive Committee also held its annual meeting.

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## Business Session

President Wight took the chair at four o'clock in the afternoon

### Reports

The secretary and superintendent, on behalf of the Executive Committee, submitted its annual report, which was adopted. [See Appendix for text.]

Chairman Morris, of the committee on finance, presented its report, approving the report of Treasurer L. S. Hanks for the year ending June 30, 1909; to which in its turn was attached the favorable report of the auditing committee (Chairman E. B. Steensland) upon the treasurer's accounts. These several reports were adopted. [See Appendix for texts.]

The secretary presented his fiscal report for the year ending June 30, 1909, all accounts having been audited by the secretary of state and warrants therefor paid by the state treasurer. (See Appendix for text.)

---

<sup>1</sup> The report of the proceedings here published, is adapted from the official MS. records of the Society.

# Wisconsin Historical Society

## Curators Elected

Messrs. A. A. Jackson, D. C. Munro, T. W. Haight, A. D. Agnew, and W. M. Smith were appointed a committee on the nomination of curators, and reported in favor of the following persons, who were unanimously elected for the terms indicated:

For term ending at annual meeting in 1911: to succeed George B. Burrows, deceased, William A. Scott of Madison; to succeed N. B. Van Slyke, deceased, Elisha W. Keyes of Madison.<sup>1</sup>

For term ending at annual meeting in 1912: Henry C. Campbell of Milwaukee; William K. Coffin of Eau Claire; Hiram Hayes of Superior; William W. Wight of Milwaukee; Thomas E. Brittingham, Lucien S. Hanks, Nils P. Haugen, Patrick B. Knox, Frank W. Oakley, Arthur L. Sanborn, Halle Steensland, and E. Ray Stevens of Madison.

## Reports of Auxiliaries

Annual reports were received from the Society's several auxiliaries, the local historical societies of Green Bay, Lafayette County, Manitowoc, Ripon, Sauk County, Superior, Walworth County, and Waukesha County, and they were ordered to be printed in the *Proceedings*. [See Appendix for texts.]

The meeting thereupon stood adjourned.

---

## Open Session

The open session of the Society commenced at 7:30 o'clock in the North Hall of the Museum, President Wight in the chair.

In opening the meeting, the president delivered his annual address as follows:

The present meeting of the Society should have a particular interest, this being the sixtieth year of the Society's existence. To be sure, annual meetings are nominally reckoned from the reorganization of the Society, which occurred in 1853; hence, from the evening's programme, it appears that this is, officially, the fifty-seventh annual meeting. But that statement does not extinguish, and is not antagonistic with, the fact that the Society existed four

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<sup>1</sup>Judge Keyes was a curator from 1868 to 1898, inclusive. No other curator now in office began service so early as 1868.

## Fifty-Seventh Annual Meeting

years earlier, and that its members listened to the reading of three annual addresses — by William R. Smith, Morgan L. Martin, and Lewis N. Wood — and that these addresses were all printed.<sup>1</sup>

It is pleasant to glance along the list of the one hundred and twenty-nine persons who were members of this Society between its original organization in 1849, and its rehabilitation in 1853. No one can now be familiar with the careers of all these men, but many of them have made their impress on the history of Wisconsin. One might think that all of them must be dead after these many years. So far as I know, there are now no survivors — the latest death which I can trace is that of George W. Mitchell, who joined the Society from Portage, and died at the Plankinton House, in Milwaukee, February 16, 1908, aged eighty-five years.

It is not my present purpose to sketch the history of these sixty years. This interesting task has already been performed, and the result appears in matter now in print, and accessible to all. Moreover, the history of these years has been written by this building; stately, ornate, and graceful, it emphasizes the quaint little book-case which stored the Society's library previous to 1854, and is today one of the most interesting articles in our museum. The fathers — the faces of some of them are about us now on the walls of this room — who organized this Society sixty years ago this year, builded better than they dreamed; and now, gathered with the dead, are the benefactors of the living.

The present membership of the Society is 744, a net increase of 93 since the last annual meeting. During the year 132 persons have joined our ranks; but owing to deaths and defaults, the net gain is 93. Of the present membership, 129 reside in Milwaukee, 120 in Madison, 29 in LaCrosse, 21 in Superior, 19 in Ashland, 19 in Janesville, 18 in Green Bay, 17 in Appleton, 14 in Sheboygan and in Ripon. That there is not a member in every hamlet in the State, is the loss of the hamlet more than of the Society.

The library increase during the past year has been in books 5,937, in pamphlets 6,536 — a total gain of 12,473. This is a little better than the average gain of the past ten years — such average being 11,352. The present number of titles in the library, including herein books and pamphlets, is 320,147.

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<sup>1</sup>They are the earliest publications of the Society, and cannot now be supplied by the secretary, for they are of the greatest rarity.

## Wisconsin Historical Society

The year just closed has been one of prosperity, of a steady, certain, not phenomenal, growth. Yet the Society has its great and pressing needs—one of these, is more room. The last legislature was flinty-hearted, and refused to appropriate money for a wing to this building. At the present moment it needs one wing as much as a bird needs two. We shall be driven to the necessity of outside storage for our valuable accumulations, unless the State of Wisconsin remembers that this institution is the trustee of the State and entitled therefore to its generous support.

This Society needs also money for the purchase of historical literature, for the employment of additional service, and for the enlargement of the field of its work. Here, our friends, who extend far beyond the confines of the Americas, can substantially help us if they will. I do not like to ask people to remember us in their testaments. Living in this joyous, sunny world, shall we wish people out of it in order that they thus may become our benefactors? Generous annual Christmas presents will make the officers of the Society exclaim as each season's gift arrives, "May you enter *late* into Heaven!" They will allow you also, our warm-hearted donor, to exclaim:

Books of the mighty dead, whom men revere,  
Remind me I can make my life sublime.  
But prithee bay my brow while I am here;  
Why do we always wait for Death and Time?

You all know that in the closing days of this year the Society—indeed, the State—has suffered a distinct loss. I allude to the departure of Mr. Henry E. Legler, one of the most active of our curators, to a field believed by him to be more commanding and of wider influence. Unobtrusive, unostentatious, yet forceful, resourceful, energetic, ready, "thoroughly furnished unto all good works," his pleasing personality will be universally missed. In leaving the State for a more illustrious career, he does so "without spot or blemish or any such thing."

### Historical Papers

The following historical papers were presented, for the text of which see Appendix:

Indian diplomacy and the opening of the Revolution in the West, by James Alton James of Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill.

Organization, boundaries, and names of Wisconsin counties, by Louise Phelps Kellogg of the Society's staff.

## Fifty-Seventh Annual Meeting

Reminiscenses of early Grant County, by Jonathan Henry Evans of Platteville.

Settlement of Arcadia, by Eben Douglas Pierce of Vancouver, Wash.

Settlement of Green Lake County, by Richard Dart of Dartford.

Paper-making in Wisconsin, by Publius V. Lawson of Menasha.

An appreciation of James Rood Doolittle, by Duane Mowry of Milwaukee.

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### Reception

Upon the conclusion of the literary exercises, the resident curators tendered an informal reception to those in attendance at the meeting. The ladies of the Society's library staff served refreshments, and the museum was opened, several special exhibits being arranged for the occasion.

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### Executive Committee Meeting

The annual meeting of the Executive Committee was held in the lecture room at the close of the Society's meeting, in the afternoon.

#### Loss on real-estate mortgage

Mr. Morris, on behalf of the finance committee, offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

WHEREAS, The State Historical Society of Wisconsin became the owner, through foreclosure of a mortgage, of lots six (6) and seven (7), block thirty-five (35), Summit Park Addition to St. Paul, which at the time that said premises came into its possession under such foreclosure cost the Society the sum of eleven hundred eighty-four dollars and eighty-six cents, (\$1,184.86); and

WHEREAS, Said premises were sold about December 15th, 1908, for a net sum of eight hundred forty-three (\$843) dollars, leaving a difference between the amount so realized and the amount of the original cost, of three hundred forty-one dollars and eighty-six cents (\$341.86), which amount still stands to the real estate account in the inventory of the property of said State Historical Society of Wisconsin at the sum of three hundred forty-one dollars and eighty-six cents (\$341.86), and which amount is a loss to the Society, and such loss should be properly distributed amongst the funds from which the loan was made; and

WHEREAS, The only fund from which such loan was made, was the binding fund; therefore,

# Wisconsin Historical Society

*Resolved.* That said sum of three hundred forty-one dollars and eighty-six cents (\$341.86) of loss as aforesaid, be charged to the said binding fund, now the general and binding fund, and that the treasurer be directed to make proper entries thereof in the books of account.

## New Members Elected

The following new members were unanimously elected:

### *Life*

Afton—Orley D. Antisdel.  
Antigo—Edwin H. Van Ostrand.  
Ashland—Harold B. Warner.  
Chippewa Falls—William Irvine.  
Edgerton—Laurence C. Whittet.  
Madison—Charles F. Lamb.  
Manitowoc—John Schuette.  
Menomonie—Henry E. Knapp.  
Milwaukee—Charles Allis, William W. Allis, William Bigelow, Carl G. Dreutzer, Otto H. Falk, Frederick L. Pierce, Ben N. Scherer, Henry F. Whitcomb.  
Ripon—Miss Shirley Farr.  
Superior—Richard B. Dear, William J. Leader.  
Bay City, Michigan, Bay City Public Library.

### Annual members who changed to life, during the year:

Abrams—Robert C. Faulds.  
Appleton—John Stevens, Jr.  
Grand Rapids—Isaac P. Witter.  
Janesville—George G. Sutherland.  
Manitowoc—Dr. Charles M. Gleason.  
Milwaukee—James W. Skinner, George A. West.

### *Annual*

Antigo—Edward Cleary, William H. Hickok, Charles O. Marsh.  
Appleton—Henry W. Abraham, Charles H. Boyd, Claudius G. Cannon, John Faville, George M. Miller, David J. Ryan, Mrs. Mary A. White.  
Ashland—Michael E. Dillon, John J. Miles, Martin Schrank.  
Blair—Seven S. Urberg.  
Brandon—Robert S. Norris.  
Chippewa Falls—Thomas J. Cunningham.  
Darlington—Charles F. Osborn.  
Delavan—John J. Phoenix.  
De Pere—August G. Dusold.  
Elkhorn—George O. Kellogg.  
Evansville—David Van Wart.  
Fontana—Carlos S. Douglas.  
Fort Atkinson—Frank W. Hoard.  
Gotham—Paul A. Seifert.

## Fifty-Seventh Annual Meeting

Grand Rapids—Theodore W. Brazeau, Charles E. Briere, E. N. Po-  
mainville.

Green Bay—John C. Thurman.

Hurley—Michael G. McGeehan.

Janesville—Frederick C. Burpee, George F. Kimball, Samuel M. Smith.

La Crosse—George M. Burton, Albert H. Schubert, Thomas H. Spence.

Loyal—Albert F. Fuchs.

McFarland—William G. MacLachlan.

Madison—Harry M. Durbrow, George B. Merrick, Lewis B. Nagler,  
Hosea W. Rood.

Marinette—John W. Follett.

Milwaukee—William F. Adams, Andrew D. Agnew, Charles H. Anson,  
Frank R. Bacon, Edward A. Benson, Walker P. Bishop, Frederick B.  
Bradford, Robert Camp, Paul D. Durant, Franz C. Eschweiler, Hiram F.  
Fairbanks, George L. Graves, Otto J. Habegger, George A. Harlow,  
James K. Ilsley, Jackson B. Kemper, Courtney S. Kitchel, Herbert N.  
Laflin, Frederick Layton, William J. McElroy, Justin W. Meacham,  
Charles E. Monroe, Henry M. Ogden, Mrs. Emma W. Quarles, John W.  
F. Roth, Charles M. Scanlan, Fitzhugh Scott, Charles D. Stanhope, Mrs.  
Mary G. Upham.

Nekoosa—Henry E. Fitch, Herman H. Helke, Peter O. Winther.

Oshkosh—George B. McC. Hilton, George L. Varney.

Palmyra—Martin J. Gosa.

Pigeon Falls—Em. Christophersen.

Racine—Samuel T. Kidder.

Ripon—William R. Dysart, Frank M. Erickson, Frederick Spratt.

Shullsburg—Mrs. Charles J. Meloy.

Strum—Carl J. Helsem.

Sturgeon Bay—Arthur J. Smith.

Superior—Charles H. Bird, Benjamin C. Cooke, William E. Pickering,  
Robert J. Shields.

Two Rivers—Lawrence H. Ledvina, Charles E. Mueller.

Verona—Paul R. Gray.

Washburn—Peter J. Bestler.

Waukesha—Walter P. Sawyer.

Waupaca—Henry A. Larson.

Wausau—Mrs. Jeannette M. Coates, Marvin B. Rosenberry, Miss Susan  
W. Underwood.

Wauwatosa—William R. Nethercut.

Whitehall—Hans A. Anderson, Peter H. Johnson.

Winneconne—Angus Sillars.

Woodruff—Frank L. McKean.

Cedar Rapids, Iowa—Ernest R. Moore.

Chattanooga, Tenn.—Clay Evans.

Providence, R. I.—Wilfred H. Munro.

Springfield, Mass.—Lawrence A. Curtis.

Manila, P. I.—Charles H. Leavitt.

The meeting thereupon stood adjourned.



# Appendix

# Executive Committee's Report

---

[Submitted to the Society at the fifty-seventh annual meeting, October 21, 1909]

## Summary

During the year, the board of curators has suffered the loss, by death, of two of its prominent members, N. B. Van Slyke and George B. Burrows. The legislature of 1909 added \$200 annually to the Society's administrative fund, and \$1,000 annually to its book-purchasing fund; it also transferred the salaries of the secretary, librarian, and assistant librarian from the State payroll to the Society's administrative fund. The legislature failed to provide for the proposed new northwest wing to the library building, for the support of the museum, or for increased salaries for certain of the library assistants. The private endowment funds now aggregate \$60,544.46. The library accessions of the year were 12,473 titles, slightly above the average for the past decade; the library now contains 320,147 titles. Details are presented, of the year's work in the several departments: more space and larger funds are needed for each; broadened popular interest, and increasing demands for service to the public, are clearly evident; and on every hand, improved methods are being introduced. The Society has subscribed to the important co-operative enterprise of searching the French archives for material bearing on Mississippi Valley history up to 1763. A like search is being made by the Society, on its own account, in the archives at Washington, for material affecting Wisconsin history prior to 1836. In August, representatives of the Society took part in various historical celebrations within the State. The report closes with a statement of the over-crowded condition of the building; the need for increased financial support is also shown to be urgent.

## Executive Committee's Report

### Death of Curators Van Slyke and Burrows

The Society has been singularly unfortunate within the year, to lose by death two curators who took exceptionally keen interest in its affairs and long and faithfully served the institution upon important committees. Hon. Napoleon Bonaparte Van Slyke died at his home in Madison on February 14, 1909, and Hon. George Baxter Burrows passed away but eleven days later (February 25).

Mr. Van Slyke was born in Saratoga County, New York, December 21, 1822, consequently at the time of death had entered upon his eighty-seventh year. Having lost his father at the age of nine, young Van Slyke was thenceforth dependent for support upon his own exertions. Nevertheless he contrived spasmodically, as his finances warranted, to acquire an excellent academic education. Commencing life as a farmer, he later became a salt manufacturer at Syracuse, and in 1853 settled at Madison, Wisconsin, where he became a banker, although for a brief period previous to the War of Secession he was a manufacturer of lumber in the northern part of the State. During 1861-62, Mr. Van Slyke was assistant quartermaster of the State, and then was appointed State quartermaster in the federal service, being accorded the rank of lieutenant-colonel. This threw him into intimate relations with all Wisconsin soldiers who were mustered in or out at Madison, for the work of issuing supplies was constantly under his careful and effective supervision. Mr. Van Slyke was for twelve years a regent of the University of Wisconsin, as such being chairman of its executive committee. From 1865 until the time of his death, he was a curator of this Society, and during a great part of that long term served as chairman of the finance committee. The persistent growth of our private endowment funds has owed much to his expert advice and untiring solicitude. For this and countless other services throughout the forty-four years of his official connection with us, the Society will ever hold his memory in high esteem.

Mr. Burrows was a native of Windsor County, Vermont, his day of birth being October 20, 1832. His father was a Baptist minister, with an honorable record as an Abolitionist but possessed of a scanty purse, hence George was compelled from early boyhood to work his way through life. His academic education was acquired only by dint of great personal exertion. After serving

## Wisconsin Historical Society

as a clerk in Vermont country stores, he started as a merchant in a small way in New York City, but in 1858 settled in Wisconsin, becoming a banker at Sauk City. In 1865 he removed to Madison, and built up a large and prosperous business in real estate brokerage, especially in the handling of pine lands. From 1877 to 1882 Mr. Burrows served as a member of the State senate, and during his last term was president *pro tem* thereof. In 1895 he was a member of the assembly, and speaker of that body. Throughout this legislative session, Speaker Burrows worked persistently and successfully for the bill providing for the erection of the present beautiful home of this Society, and during the period of its erection served as a member of the building commission. Mr. Burrows was a curator of the Society from 1877 to the time of his death, and served with energy upon important committees, particularly on the finance committee as a colleague of Mr. Van Slyke. He was also president of the State Forestry Commission, president of the New England Society of Dane County, and held many high offices of trust in Masonic and other bodies. His active regard for the interests of our Society was evidenced by the fact that in the will providing for the administration of his large estate, he made this institution his residuary legatee for the entire property, in case certain family conditions failed to develop as he desired.

### Financial Condition

#### Transfer of State Salaries

Ever since the early days of State aid to the Society, its secretary, librarian, and assistant librarian have been included in the regular State pay-roll, with salaries specified by statute. These statutory salaries were established nearly a generation ago, when the prices of living were far below the present. During the past twenty years the Society has either been asking the legislature for a new building, or for assistance in meeting its many other pressing needs, hence it has seemed inopportune to urge the consideration of more adequate salaries for the three officials in question. Your committee has, therefore, felt obliged from time to time to add to these salaries through the medium of annual grants from the income of its private endowment funds. This course has not appeared to us an altogether dignified method of meeting the situation; but only in this way could the institution retain the services of the experts in its employ.

## Executive Committee's Report

Recognizing the inadvisability of fixing the compensation of such persons by statute, the legislature at its last session dropped these three officials from the State pay-roll and added the sum of their statutory salaries (\$4,800) to the regular annual appropriations to the Society. In making this transfer, it generously added enough to the total to make the sum \$5,000. In this manner the Society's annual stipend from the State had a net gain of \$200.

Commencing with the current fiscal year (1909-10), the salaries of the three officials named have been determined solely by your committee, just as the salaries of officers of the University of Wisconsin and other public educational institutions are regulated by their governing boards. These salaries will hereafter be taken entirely from State appropriations, and such sums as have hitherto been added to them from the Society's private funds will be expended for the salaries of some of the subordinate members of the staff.

In view of this new arrangement, it seemed best to the committee, at a special meeting held June 21, to vacate the office of assistant librarian, which has long been purely titular. For many years past, some active member of the staff, receiving a like salary, has held this office simply to satisfy statutory requirements.

### State Appropriations

All certified expenditures for the Society, emanating from State appropriations thereto, are audited by the secretary of state, and remittances to claimants are made by the state treasurer, the same as with other State departments.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909, covering the period of the present financial report, the Society received \$25,216.00 from the State, in direct standing appropriations—\$20,180.00 under section 2, chapter 533, Laws of 1907, for administrative and miscellaneous expenses; and \$5,036 under section 3 of the same chapter, for books, maps, manuscripts, etc.

The following statements show the condition of these funds on July 1, 1909:

#### SECTION 2, CHAPTER 533, LAWS OF 1907

##### Receipts, year ending June 30, 1909

Unexpended balance in State Treasury, July 1, 1908	.	.	\$315 94
State appropriation for year ending June 30, 1909	.	.	20,180 00
Total	.	.	\$20,495 94

# Wisconsin Historical Society

Disbursements, year ending June 30, 1909

*Administration of the Society*

Services . . . . .	\$11,029 41
Supplies and equipment . . . . .	81 70
Freight and drayage . . . . .	213 50
Travel . . . . .	332 84
	<hr style="width: 20%; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/>
	\$11,657 45

*Maintenance of Building*

Services . . . . .	\$6,099 50
Supplies . . . . .	1,491 46
Light and power (rebate to U. W.) . . . . .	227 13
Equipment . . . . .	193 03
Repairs . . . . .	556 34
	<hr style="width: 20%; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/>
	\$8,567 46
Unexpended balance in State treasury, July 1, 1909 . . . . .	<hr style="width: 20%; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/>
	\$20,224 91
	271 03
	<hr style="width: 20%; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/>
	\$20,495 94

### SECTION 3, CHAPTER 533, LAWS OF 1907

Receipts, year ending June 30, 1909

State appropriation for year ending June 30, 1909 . . . . .	\$5,035 98
<i>Disbursements, year ending June 30, 1909</i>	
Books and periodicals . . . . .	\$4,883 01
Maps and manuscripts . . . . .	57 01
Pictures . . . . .	59 80
	<hr style="width: 20%; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/>
	\$4,990 82
Unexpended balance in State treasury, July 1, 1909 . . . . .	<hr style="width: 20%; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/>
	36 16
	<hr style="width: 20%; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/>
	\$5,035 98

Details of the foregoing expenditures will be found in the fiscal report of the secretary and superintendent, submitted in connection herewith. A copy thereof has been filed with the governor, according to law.

### The General and Binding Fund

is the product of special gifts thereto, one-half of the receipts from membership dues and the sale of ordinary duplicates, and accrued interest. On July 1, 1909, as will be seen by the accompanying report of the treasurer, it contained \$31,317.23, a gain of \$858.19 during the year. The income of this fund is at present chiefly used for the payment of salaries of some of the Society's employees.

# Executive Committee's Report

## The Antiquarian Fund

is, like the General and Binding Fund, derived from accrued interest and from the acquisition of one-half the receipts from membership fees and sale of ordinary duplicates. On July 1, 1909, this had, despite expenditures from the income, grown to \$11,472.99, a net gain of \$952.09 during the year. The income of this fund is at present expended in the ethnological work of the museum department, which has been much benefited thereby.

## The Draper Fund

which relies for increase upon interest receipts and sale of publications emanating from the Draper manuscript collection, contained on July 1, 1909, the sum of \$11,194.76, a net gain within the year of \$177.52. The income is used for indexing and calendaring the Draper manuscripts.

## The Mary M. Adams Art Fund

contained July 1, 1909, \$4,998.19, a net increase within the year of \$146.72. This fund is bringing to the Museum many valuable and interesting articles. We need, however, several funds of this size and character to work important results.

## The Anna R. Sheldon Memorial Fund

is for the purchase of books to add to the Anna R. Sheldon memorial art collection in this library. It contained on July 1, 1909, \$1,561.29. Contributions both to the interest and principal of this fund are liable to be received from time to time from the memorial committee, which has already made some important accessions to the collection.

## Library Accessions

### Statistical

Following is a summary of library accessions for the year ending September 30, 1909:

Books purchased (including exchanges)	.	.	2,800
Books by gift	.	.	3,137
Total books	.	.	5,937
Pamphlets by gift	.	.	6,380
Pamphlets on exchange and by purchase	.	.	61
Pamphlets made from newspaper clippings	.	.	95
Total pamphlets	.	.	6,536
Total accessions	.	.	12,473

# Wisconsin Historical Society

Present (estimated) strength of library:

Books . . . . .	159,441
Pamphlets . . . . .	160,706
Total . . . . .	320,147

The year's book accessions are classified as follows:

Cyclopedias . . . . .	24
Newspapers and periodicals . . . . .	1,118
Philosophy and religion . . . . .	118
Biography and genealogy . . . . .	287
History — general . . . . .	70
History — foreign . . . . .	386
History — American . . . . .	204
History — local (U. S.) . . . . .	323
Geography and travel . . . . .	467
Political and social sciences . . . . .	2,185
Natural sciences . . . . .	32
Useful arts . . . . .	224
British Patent Office reports . . . . .	148
Fine arts . . . . .	134
Language and literature . . . . .	75
Bibliography . . . . .	142
Total . . . . .	5,937

Comparative statistics of gifts and purchases:

	1908	1909
Total accessions . . . . .	13,210	12,473
Percentage of gifts in accessions . . . . .	70	77
Percentage of purchases (including exchanges), in ac- cessions . . . . .	30	23
Books given . . . . .	3,943	5,601
Pamphlets given . . . . .	9,866	9,295
Total gifts (including duplicates, which are not ac- cessioned) . . . . .	13,809	14,896
Percentage of gifts that were duplicates . . . . .	33	35.5
Percentage of gifts that were accessions . . . . .	67	64.5

There have been bound during the year a total of 2,853 volumes, classified as follows:

Periodicals . . . . .	302
Newspapers . . . . .	744
British Patent Office reports . . . . .	148
British Parliamentary papers . . . . .	277
U. S., State and city documents . . . . .	510
Miscellaneous books . . . . .	872
Total . . . . .	2,853

## Executive Committee's Report

The accessions for the past ten years have been as follows: 1900, 8,983; 1901, 11,340; 1902, 10,510; 1903, 10,584; 1904, 11,990; 1905, 12,634; 1906, 10,214; 1907, 11,564; 1908, 13,210; 1909, 12,473. Average 11,352.

Among the important accessions of the year were the S. U. Pinney library of nearly 1,000 volumes; South American material, chiefly historical and documentary, aggregating 643 volumes; and 142 volumes on art, from the estate of the late Mrs. Anna R. Sheldon.

### The Library

#### Catalogue Department

During the year, good progress has been made in the reclassification and re-cataloguing of our large pamphlet collection. The most notable feature of this work has been the treatment of some 2400 pamphlets relating to the War of Secession. There still remain several large collections, such as the English political, slavery, religious, addresses, sermons of the 18th and early part of the 19th centuries, and American biography. In most cases they are at present collectively and somewhat heterogeneously bound in volumes, according to early library methods, but are now to be taken apart and scattered through the library according to modern rules of classification.

The famous Tank library, composed chiefly of Dutch books—some of them of considerable historical value and typographical interest—has not thus far been classified and catalogued. It is hoped, however, to begin work upon them within the present fiscal year.

We continue to purchase Library of Congress printed cards, so far as practicable. They assist materially in lightening the work of cataloguing, especially of current accessions.

#### Public Documents Department

The building of a mezzanine floor in the newspaper consultation room released room 105, where unbound newspapers had hitherto been stored. The room was thereupon assigned to the document department for the shelving of seldom-used files. This shift made possible several improvements. The removal of documents from stack B, thereby furnishing some new shelving space for the general library; the removal of some material from the document stack itself, thus furnishing added space for the growth of more-

## Wisconsin Historical Society

frequently used classes of documents; and the assembling in the same neighborhood of many documents that had been scattered in various parts of this badly-crowded building.

By taking advantage of the offer of the United States superintendent of documents to receive our large stock of duplicates of federal publications, the library has been able to clear the room in the basement immediately beneath the stack. This latter is now in use for British parliamentary papers, journals, and debates, and some other material.

While this shifting and concentration have facilitated the work of the department, yet even now there is much material inconveniently stored, and out of direct communication with the document stack. This works a serious handicap to the activities of the department. Moreover, the basement, where a great deal of the material must now be stored, is inconvenient for readers on account of poor light, and possibly unhealthy from lack of proper heat and ventilation. The dampness is also injurious to the valuable books there stored.

Nowhere does the crowded condition of the library make itself more keenly felt than in the newspaper and document departments, which have the greatest increase in proportion to their allotment of space. For the past few years the documentary collection has been increasing at the rate of over 2,000 volumes and 3,000 pamphlets annually; the total is now approaching 75,000. The relief given by new space is but temporary. At the end of a year after such addition, the accession of a file of twenty volumes necessitates the shifting of several hundred volumes, if not several thousand, a makeshift needlessly consuming valuable time. Unless new space is soon provided, some of the material in the department must be packed away in inaccessible places, which would prove a costly inconvenience both to the library and its readers.

In common with all American reference libraries, we note a steadily growing use of public documents; this manifests itself not only in greater frequency of consultation, but in increasing breadth of range. Until quite recently, comparatively few bibliographies mentioned governmental publications as sources; but there is now a general recognition of their large value in many fields of inquiry, and bibliographers are making more frequent references to their contents than hitherto. This is one of the causes of the wider use of such material; which brings us more forcibly than ever to the conviction that in view of the present

## Executive Committee's Report

close interrelation of all branches of learning, it is almost impossible, save on some arbitrary geographical basis, for a great reference library to limit the scope of its documentary collection.

One interesting feature of the steady increase in the patronage of our own document department, is the fact that the use of the room is now more evenly distributed over the day, the week, and the year. This is fortunate in view of our limited table space; but the constant demand for service from the assistants in charge deprives them of time formerly available for technical duties.

The large task of re-classifying, re-cataloguing, and re-labelling our public documents, has made satisfactory progress during the year. State manuals and blue books, school documents, legislative journals, railroad reports, general municipal documents, and statutes have now been re-classified.

A certain amount of time each day is given to the important task of collecting new material; it could well occupy the entire time of one trained person. Among the files carefully checked up during the past year are the reports of the Wisconsin county asylums. The supervisors' proceedings of Wisconsin counties have also been carefully gone over and brought to date. It is a legal duty of the county clerks (Revised Statutes, section 709) to send to the Society all county publications. For the most part the officials cheerfully comply with the regulation, when reminded of our wants, and in many cases put themselves to considerable trouble to get old issues. The law in question is a valuable aid to the collection of Wisconsin county material, for the use of State officers, legislators, and others studying State and local institutions. It would be well if it might be extended to include the printed reports of cities, also of all corporations, societies, and associations organized under State law.

Much attention is given to the exchange of duplicates. Aside from purchase, this is often the only method of obtaining many of the older documents, and in some cases the recent ones also.

There has been a large increase in South American material, coming chiefly from Chile, Peru, and the Argentine Republic. Australian material has also come with regularity, both from the commonwealth government and the several states. Special mention should be made of a gift from the government of South Australia of a bound set of their parliamentary proceedings and papers, complete from 1876 to 1908, in 105 folio volumes.

## Wisconsin Historical Society

The Wisconsin Free Library Commission, the State Library, the Bureau of Labor and Industrial Statistics, and other State departments, as well as individual donors, have been generous in their gifts of miscellaneous public documents. These sources of accession are important, as they often enable us to complete our files.

The usual amount of binding has been done. It would be an economy, were more possible. Bound books, and especially bound pamphlets, are less liable to damage or loss, than when unbound and can be more economically cared for.

### Maps and Manuscripts Department

The completion of the mezzanine floor has added much needed space. It has provided 76 additional map drawers, additional shelves for atlases, a case with drawers for filing illustrative material, additional locked cases for manuscripts, and space for a rack for roller maps.

A considerable number of maps have been mounted and passe-partouted. The latter is an important supplement to mounting; it prevents fraying at the edges, and facilitates getting the maps in and out of the drawers, being thus conducive to the better preservation of this very perishable form of historical material.

It has been possible during the year to add many maps to the collection, that have for this purpose been taken from duplicate public documents. When folded in books, maps are certain to be damaged and perhaps lost. It is therefore desirable to remove them from duplicate volumes and place them flat in drawers in the map room, where they will be carefully preserved.

During the year the valuable typewritten minutes of hearings of the Wisconsin Railroad Commission have been bound, as received. Except the file in the office of the commission, ours is the only one approaching completeness.

The steady accumulation of unbound manuscript collections in the vault, where they are inconveniently placed and liable to damage, is unfortunate. To remedy this condition would necessitate the constant employment of one skilled person in mounting and repairing such material, preparatory to permanently binding into volumes; but until there is an improvement in the Society's finances, such assistant cannot be employed.

Four volumes from the Draper manuscript collection have within the year been treated by the Emery Record Preserving Company,

## Executive Committee's Report

of Taunton, Massachusetts. Their process of repairing, mounting, and binding is costly, but it appears to be the best at command until we can afford to establish a mending plant of our own. Such other volumes of manuscripts in the Society's possession, as are of special value and most in need of preserving, will from time to time, as finances warrant, be treated by the Emery process.

A number of the vertical filing drawers, recently added to the equipment of the department, have been set aside for filing single manuscripts. All such have now been filed, and properly catalogued on cards. The system is already proving a convenience, in enabling us to locate at once any of the hundreds of separate documents in the care of the department.

A beginning has been made with the calendaring of the Wisconsin Manuscripts. The series known as "C" (Green Bay and Prairie du Chien Papers, 99 volumes), has been selected for initial treatment. The Phillipps Manuscripts, an English collection in 77 volumes, has recently been placed in new covers. Of the Draper Manuscripts, we are now calendaring the Boone Papers.

### Publications

#### Bulletins of Information

Five bulletins have been published within the year: No. 44, "Acquisitions of labor material," issued in February, 1909; No. 45, "Museum accessions," issued in December, 1908; No. 46, "Periodicals and newspapers currently received at the library," issued in December, 1908; No. 47, "Reports of auxiliaries, for 1908," issued in January, 1909; No. 48, "List of active members of the Society," issued in February, 1909; and No. 49, "Charter, constitution, and by-laws of the Society," issued in June, 1909. Nos. 44-47 were separates from the *Proceedings* for 1908.

#### Wisconsin Historical Collections

Volumes vii, viii, and x of the reprint edition have, since our last report, been published and the first two have been distributed to members. Volume ix still hangs fire in the State printing office; but with customary optimism, hopes are expressed by the printers that it will be ready for distribution, together with volume x, some time during the coming month. When this happens, the reprint edition of the first ten volumes of *Collections*, provided for by the legislature of 1903, will have been concluded.

# Wisconsin Historical Society

## Wisconsin History Commission

Three attractive volumes have thus far been published by this body, and by special arrangement therewith have been distributed to our members. These are: Col. William Freeman Vilas's *Vicksburg Campaign*, Gen. John Azor Kellogg's *Capture and Escape*, and Col. Frank Aretas Haskell's *Battle of Gettysburg*. The commission's activities were strengthened by the legislature of 1909, which voted to it an appropriation of \$4,000 for the biennial period ending June 30, 1911, to pay for the cost of collecting and editing material bearing on Wisconsin's part in the War of Secession. Arrangements for the work are now under way, and doubtless other volumes, giving the results of special research, will be issued within the coming year. The popular demand for the three thus far published has been very great, and editions are now practically exhausted.

## Administrative Details

### Professional Meetings, etc.

As usual, the secretary has within the year rather freely accepted invitations to address public meetings in this and other states, upon topics associated with our work, whenever the doing so has not materially interfered with his administrative duties.

On December 10, 1908, he lectured before the Sioux City (Iowa) Academy of Sciences, on "Men and manners in colonial times;" this was, on February 6, 1909, repeated before Marquette University, Milwaukee. Between Christmas and New Year's he represented the Society at the annual meetings of the American Historical Association, Bibliographical Society of America, and Mississippi Valley Historical Association, held in Washington, D. C., and Richmond, Va. January 7, 1909, he addressed the Lafayette County Historical Society on "The mission of local history." At the meeting of the American Library Association held in the White Mountains from June 28-July 3, the Society was represented by the secretary and the chief of the departments of public documents and maps and manuscripts. August 8, 1909, the secretary participated in the exercises incident to unveiling the monument to Chief Mexico, at Manitowoc Rapids; from August 10-12 he took part in the anniversary and unveiling exercises at Green Bay; and on August 27 spoke at the Newport home-coming. He has also delivered several lectures before the Wisconsin State Library

## Executive Committee's Report

School, and edited for the press the several publications of the Wisconsin History Commission.

### French Archives Relating to American History

A year ago we stated that the American Historical Association's committee of seven on co-operation between state and local historical societies had perfected a plan for co-operation in searching the French archives up to 1763, particularly for material bearing upon the history of the Mississippi Valley. This plan has, however, been held in abeyance until subscriptions were obtained from institutions directly interested. During the present month, the subscription list has been completed, and it is expected that the work will be inaugurated at once, under the supervision of the Bureau of Historical Research of the Carnegie Institution of Washington. Its director, Dr. J. Franklin Jameson, has been appointed treasurer of the fund. The eleven subscribers are: Alabama Department of Archives and History, Chicago Historical Society, Howard Memorial Library of New Orleans, Indiana Department of Archives and History, Illinois Historical Library, Iowa Historical Society, Kansas Historical Society, Michigan Pioneer and Historical Society, Mississippi Department of Archives and History, Missouri Historical Society, and Wisconsin Historical Society. Our own subscription is \$200.

### Washington Archives Relating to Wisconsin History

Within the present month, arrangements have been perfected through the Bureau of Historical Research of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, for a systematic search in the archives of the Senate, House of Representatives, and various federal administrative departments in Washington for hitherto unpublished documents appertaining to the history of pre-territorial Wisconsin. It is believed that a considerable body of such material exists at the national capital; but not until recently has this been readily available, and even now there are likely to be found serious obstacles to research in some of the departments. It is hoped that some of the documents may be received in time for inclusion in volume xix of *Wisconsin Historical Collections*.

It may incidentally be mentioned that the Society's editorial staff is also making preliminary negotiations for similar searches in manuscript collections at Detroit and Ottawa. Operations in this direction are, however, hampered by the lack of sufficient funds.

# Wisconsin Historical Society

## The Museum

There has been an encouraging increase in the number of visitors to this department, many of whom are students of history and anthropology. The register shows that among them were a large number of persons from neighboring and distant states.

Many permanent collections have been reinstalled and their contents instructively labeled, and the overhauling of other collections is in progress. The work of re-accessioning on a modern basis the entire contents of the museum, is progressing steadily. Special exhibits have been prepared from time to time.

In collecting for the museum we have held strictly to its prescribed fields of history, anthropology, and art; all proffers of natural history material are referred to the University of Wisconsin. The accessions of the year through donation, deposit, exchange, and purchase number about 2,000 specimens and are almost wholly of an excellent character; this is more than double the number acquired during any previous year of our existence. A list of the accessions recorded up to September 30, 1909, is presented elsewhere. This clearly indicates the progress now being made, and should encourage citizens possessing instructive specimens to place them in our care, for the public benefit.

Among the most worthy acquisitions of the year, are the Mrs. Carrie Bain Hoyt collection of Indian baskets; the series of Medici colored photographic reproductions of the works of old masters; the George B. Merrick collection of articles illustrative of steamboating days on the Upper Mississippi River; several collections of Winnebago, Chippewa, and Seneca Indian specimens; the May's Lick, Kentucky, archaeological collection; the South Sea Islands collection presented by Mrs. Charles A. Paeschke; the Lawrence Martin collection of Alaskan specimens; the Charles T. Jeffery series of casts of Madelainien bone and ivory carvings; and the Halvor L. Skavlem additions to the Lake Koshkonong archaeological collection. Of these, all but the last, which is held in reserve for future use, are now on exhibition.

A model of the celebrated Cliff Palace, constructed and presented to the museum by Dr. Louis Lotz, of Milwaukee, is attracting the attention of many visitors.

Thanks are due the museum's growing number of friends in all parts of the State for their interest and assistance in adding to and

## Executive Committee's Report

improving the quality of its collections. The following citizens have within the year made gifts of small sums of money for the purchase of desired specimens: Messrs. W. W. Warner and Morris F. Fox of Madison; Mrs. Charles A. Peschke, Mrs. Charles Catlin, Mr. J. W. Skinner, and Col. Gustav Pabst of Milwaukee; Mr. Charles J. Jeffery of Kenosha; Mr. H. P. Hamilton of Two Rivers; Mr. E. P. Arpin of Grand Rapids; and Mr. Albert Rade of Chicago. The articles thus acquired have been credited to them as donors. Similar gifts will be welcomed at any time.

Through the medium of exchanges with other museums and with individuals, there have been acquired several important and desirable specimens.

Eight special case exhibits have been made during the year, illustrative of the following subjects: "Indian agriculture;" "Steam-boating days on the Upper Mississippi River, 1823-1870;" "Evolution of Indian jewelry;" "Wisconsin Civil War company rosters;" "Indian fishing;" "Early steamboats of the lower Mississippi, Missouri, and Yukon rivers;" and "Prehistoric implements of Mexico and Porto Rico." A loan exhibition, made during the months of June and July, of over 600 ancient Indian, American, and foreign dolls, intended to illustrate their historical, ethnological, and pedagogical interest, attracted State-wide attention.

The screen exhibits included "Logging in Northern Wisconsin," "The leper colony at Kalawao, Molokai, Hawaiian Islands," "Birdstone amulets," "The proposed Wisconsin River Park," "Wisconsin Indian mounds," "The reservation Chippewa," and "The Cawston ostrich farm." Several of these were afterwards loaned to public libraries throughout the State.

The number of University students and pupils of public schools, now making constant use of the museum collections is large, and increasing. To them every facility for study and observation is being extended. Several illustrated talks and lectures have been given to classes of these, both by the chief of the department and by their own instructors. This new field of public educational service is increasing the need for additional collections. Inquiries for specimens, which cannot be purchased because of insufficient funds, are constantly being made both by students and educators.

Several ethnological lectures have been given to women's clubs, and local historical and other societies in various Wisconsin cities. Aid and advice have also been given to some smaller local museums.

## Wisconsin Historical Society

now in process of establishment, and with them intimate relations are being established.

During the past year, the Madison Art Association has given several important loan exhibits and art lectures in the museum halls; these have drawn large audiences.

We asked the legislature of 1909 to appropriate the modest sum of \$3,500 per year for the better administration and growth of the museum, but this request was not granted. It is sincerely hoped that the succeeding legislature may look more kindly upon what we consider a vital necessity in the furtherance of this branch of our work. We need also the continued private assistance of the public-spirited people of the State, without whose efforts in its behalf the museum would long ago have been a failure. The department has, in fact, already attained a national reputation, but this reputation involves responsibilities which cannot be met unless our official funds are materially increased and private assistance also broadened and extended.

### Historical Celebrations

#### Manitowoc

At Manitowoc Rapids, on August 8, 1909, there was unveiled in the presence of a large audience, a highly creditable stone monument to Waumegasako (corrupted to "Mexico"), chief of the mixed bands of Indians formerly settled at that place. An account of the exercises will be found in the annual report of the Manitowoc County Historical Society, *post*.

#### Green Bay

On August 10–12, 1909, Green Bay was the centre of three historical meetings, held under the joint direction of this Society and of the Green Bay Historical Society. The following programme was carried out:

*S. P. M. Tuesday, August 10, in Kellogg Public Library*

Address of welcome from the city of Green Bay, Mayor Winford Abrams.

Address of welcome from the Green Bay Historical Society, President Arthur C. Neville.

Response, The secretary of the Wisconsin Historical Society.

Address, "The Old Fort at Green Bay," Frederick Jackson Turner, LL.D., professor of American history in the University of Wisconsin.

Address, "Mr. and Mrs. Nils Otto Tank," Hjalmar Rued Holand, Esq., Ephraim.

## Executive Committee's Report

*2:30 P. M. Wednesday, August 11, at Chicago & Northwestern Passenger Station.*

Unveiling of bronze tablet commemorating the successive location on this site of the French Fort St. Francis, the British Fort Edward Augustus, and the American Fort Howard.

Introductory address, President Arthur C. Neville.

Address, Hon. James H. Elmore, of Green Bay, chairman of committee in charge.

Address, Hon. E. M. Hyzer, general counsel of Chicago & Northwestern Railway, and other representatives of the company.

Address, Dr. Turner. .

The bronze tablet, which is imbedded in a large granite boulder, was then unveiled by Mrs. James H. Elmore, daughter of Col. William Chapman, officer at Fort Howard in 1837.

Music, "The Star Spangled Banner."

The flag was then unfurled on the flag staff at the southeast corner of the stockade of Fort Howard, and a salute of 13 guns fired.

The inscription on the tablet is as follows:

1718-1909.

ERECTED BY THE GREEN BAY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—1909

853 feet, North 45 degrees, 7 minutes East, from this tablet, stands a flag pole, marking the southeast corner of the stockade of Fort Howard, occupied by United States troops August 1816 and almost continuously until 1852. On this site also stood the French Fort St. Francis, built prior to 1718 and rebuilt by the British in 1761, as Fort Edward Augustus.

*4 P. M. Wednesday, at Union Park, South Side*

Formal opening of the Tank cottage (built about 1785, and now the oldest dwelling in Wisconsin) recently removed to Union Park.

Address, "The History of the Tank Cottage," Miss Deborah Beaumont Martin.

Address, by Louis A. Sogey, representing the South Side Improvement Association.

Response, Hon. S. D. Hastings, president of the Kellogg Public Library Board.

Address, Hon. Henry E. Legler, secretary of Wisconsin Free Library Commission.

*8 P. M. Thursday, in Kellogg Public Library.*

Address, "The French discovery of Wisconsin," the secretary of the Wisconsin Historical Society.

Reception to the visitors by the Green Bay Historical Society, the Woman's Club, the Marquette Club, and the Catholic Woman's Club.

*11 A. M. Thursday, August 12, at Red Banks*

Red Banks is twelve miles north of the city of Green Bay, on the east shore of the Bay. The audience proceeded thither from Green Bay by boats, carriages, and automobiles. A monument dedicated to Jean Nicolet, discoverer of Wisconsin in 1634, was unveiled, with the following exercises:

# Wisconsin Historical Society

Introductory, President Neville.

Address, The secretary of the Wisconsin Historical Society.

Address, Hon. John F. Martin of Green Bay.

The monument was unveiled by Miss Rachel Grignon, grand-daughter, fifth removed, of Charles de Langlade, the principal founder of Green Bay, the first permanent white settlement in Wisconsin.

The inscription on the bronze tablet (imbedded in a granite boulder) is as follows:

1634-1909

Commemorating the discovery of Wisconsin in 1634 by Jean Nicolet, emissary of Governor Champlain of New France. In this vicinity Nicolet first met the Winnebago Indians. Unveiled August 12, 1909, by the members of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, and the Green Bay Historical Society.

This tablet, commemorating the 275th anniversary of the discovery of Wisconsin by Jean Nicolet, in 1634, cost \$372, of which \$122 was subscribed by citizens of Green Bay, and \$250 by members of the State Historical Society non-residents of that city. Following were the subscriptions received from our members and forwarded through the Society's treasurer to the local committee:

Lucius C. Colman, La Crosse	.	.	.	.	\$100
Charles Allis, Milwaukee	.	.	.	.	25
Charles F. Pfister, Milwaukee	.	.	.	.	25
Edward E. Ayer, Chicago	.	.	.	.	10
Irving M. Bean, Milwaukee	.	.	.	.	10
Harlan P. Bird, Wausaukee	.	.	.	.	10
William Irvine, Chippewa Falls	.	.	.	.	10
George M. Paine, Oshkosh	.	.	.	.	10
James M. Pereles, Milwaukee	.	.	.	.	10
Edgar P. Sawyer, Oshkosh	.	.	.	.	10
Thomas E. Brittingham, Madison	.	.	.	.	5
William K. Coffin, Eau Claire	.	.	.	.	5
Henry P. Hamilton, Two Rivers	.	.	.	.	5
James K. Ilsley, Milwaukee	.	.	.	.	5
Reuben G. Thwaites, Madison	.	.	.	.	5
Isaac P. Witter, Grand Rapids	.	.	.	.	5
					\$250

Throughout the three days' celebration, there were exhibited in the Kellogg Public Library a large number of interesting articles illustrating the early life of Green Bay.

# Executive Committee's Report

## In Sauk County

The third annual pilgrimage of the Sauk County Historical Society was held on August 27, 1909, in connection with a homecoming celebration at the old, but now deserted, town of Newport.

The members of the Society started from Baraboo in carriages and automobiles soon after 8:30 A. M., and first proceeded to the C. C. Allen farm, four miles north of Baraboo cemetery. Here, at a cross-roads, was unveiled a stone pillar, erected jointly by the Society and the Twentieth Century Club of Baraboo, and dedicated to the memory of Yellow Thunder, chief of the Winnebago Indians formerly resident in that neighborhood. The following exercises were held:

Paper, "Indian memorials," James H. Hill, clerk of the county court.

Paper, "Yellow Thunder," Mrs. Emma C. Mertzke, of the Twentieth Century Club.

Address, "Burial of Yellow Thunder," Edmund Calvert, who knew the chief's family.

The pillar was unveiled by Miss Izero Virginia English.

After these exercises, the procession took up the line of march to the site of old Newport, five miles to the north, near Kilbourn. Here, a picnic dinner was had; after which, the secretary of the Wisconsin Historical Society delivered an address, "The romance of Mississippi Valley history," and remarks were made by W. S. Marshall and Dr. A. A. Jones of Delton, and Maj. Guy C. Pierce of Kilbourn.

## Legislation

As previously noted, the Society's legislative committee reported to the legislature of 1909 upon what they considered the most pressing needs of the institution, and requested legislation to meet these needs.

I. The removal of the Society's three principal executive officers from the State pay-roll, and the addition to its annual administrative appropriation of the sum of their statutory salaries, was effected. In making this desirable transfer, the legislature added \$200 to the appropriation, so as to make "even change." This net increase to our administrative fund is small; but so far as it goes, desirable. Reference thereto in greater detail is made *ante*, p. 22.

## Wisconsin Historical Society

II. The legislature was asked for a further addition of \$2,000 annually to the administrative fund. This was intended to meet increasing cost of repairs and supplies, to place several members of the library staff upon a more satisfactory salary basis, and to add two members to the existing staff. The members of the joint committee on claims appeared, after examination, to be satisfied that these were legitimate requests; but owing to uncertainty as to the State's financial outlook, the committee finally reported against the measure, and accordingly it was defeated.

Prices of supplies and wages of outside workmen are fast mounting; we have come to the period of serious repairs to the building; we have recently lost several of the best-trained members of the staff, enticed elsewhere because of slender prospects of higher salaries in this library; we seriously need several additional skilled assistants—the request for but two was so modest that we had hoped it might be granted. Our application for an increase to the fund had been crowded down to what was considered the unreduceable minimum; its failure has occasioned no little perturbation in the executive office of the Society, for it was supposed that official economy had already reached its last limit. However, a State-supported institution has nought else to do than calmly meet disappointment and cultivate afresh its faith in the future.

III. As stated elsewhere, application was also made to the legislature for a special appropriation of \$3,500 per year for the more effective administration of the museum, and to purchase exhibits therefor. This measure received strong popular endorsement from all parts of the State, and apparently the majority in both houses favored the proposal. But unfortunately, in the last hours of the session, the bill fell by the way. This important department of our activities, for which we have a strong ambition, backed by most slender funds, must during the next biennial period contrive to exist by dint of private generosity.

IV. Our book-purchasing appropriation, originally voted by the legislature of 1900, has been but \$5,000 annually. It should be \$10,000; but we asked for only \$1,000 additional at the present time, in the hope that some future legislature might increase the grant to the desired amount. This request was acceded to, so that the fund will hereafter be \$6,000 per year. The increase, however, is more apparent than real, for books, like most commodities, now command much higher prices than in 1900.

## Executive Committee's Report

V. The legislature was further requested to authorize the construction of the northwest wing to the library building. Four years ago the immediate necessity therefor first became apparent. With the rapid growth of the libraries of the Society and the University, congestion has of course steadily increased. Today, the building is inconveniently crowded in every part, and further growth can only be accommodated by the most strenuous methods of storage, with cumulative inconvenience. It seems probable that within the next eighteen months we may be obliged to resort to storage outside of the building; but this desperate remedy will be applied only as a last resort.

Originally, it was intended that only newspaper files should be placed in the basement, and even such use of this space was deprecated by many. The place is necessarily damp in summer, when the hot air then everywhere prevalent, condenses on the cool walls and produces undue humidity. In practice, it is found not a proper storage room for books; yet here are now unavoidably housed an immense and priceless collection of newspaper files, and many thousands of valuable public documents from this and other countries. In a measure, this is overcome by turning steam into the basement twice or thrice weekly, throughout the summer, but such precaution is not a perfect antidote to mold, for the musty odor is still strong, and in time permanent injury will almost surely be wrought.

This serious state of affairs was fully explained to the claims committee, and hopes were held out by them, even to the closing days of the session, that relief would be granted; however, the bill was reported for indefinite postponement. We can only hope that a fresh appeal to the legislature of 1911 may prove successful. But even if the grant is then made, the new wing could not be occupied until 1913, which means that the difficult problem of storing the certain accumulation of four years, by both libraries, is now before us.

On behalf of the Executive Committee,

REUBEN G. THWAITES,

*Secretary and Superintendent.*

# Treasurer's Report<sup>1</sup>

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Inventory, July 1, 1909 .

Cash . . . . .	\$4,122 06
Mortgages . . . . .	55,500 00
Real estate . . . . .	580 54
Do . . . . .	341 86
	<hr/>
	\$60,544 46

*Belonging as follows:*

General and Binding fund . . . . .	\$31,317 23
Antiquarian fund . . . . .	11,472 99
Draper fund . . . . .	11,194 76
Mary M. Adams Art fund . . . . .	4,998 19
Anna R. Sheldon fund . . . . .	1,561 29
	<hr/>
	\$60,544 46

Mary M. Adams Art Fund

*Treasurer, Dr.*

July 1, 1908 Balance . . . . .	\$4,851 47
June 30, 1909 Share of interest . . . . .	241 09
	<hr/>
	\$5,092 56

*Treasurer, Cr.*

Sept. 22, 1908 Foster Brothers, Boston, picture	\$3 75
Oct. 30, 1908 Foster Brothers, Boston, pictures	20 75
Jan. 15, 1909 Foster Brothers, Boston, pictures	11 25
Feby. 25, 1909 Foster Brothers, Boston, pictures	10 87
June 15, 1909 Newcomb-Machlin Company, Chicago, framing . . . . .	47 75
July 1, 1909 New balance . . . . .	\$4,998 19
	<hr/>
	\$5,092 56

<sup>1</sup> The report being for the year ending June 30, of course does not include the subscriptions to the special Nicolet Tablet Fund, subscribed by members in August, 1909, and acknowledged in the report of the Executive Committee, *ante*, p. 38. This transaction will appear in the treasurer's report a year hence.

# Treasurer's Report

## Entertainment Fund

### *Treasurer, Dr.*

July 1, 1908	By balance . . . . .	\$12 41
Oct. 27, 1908	Cash subscribed by members . . .	1 09
		_____

\$13 50

### *Treasurer, Cr.*

Oct. 30, 1908	Refreshments at annual meeting 1908 . . . . .	\$13 50
		_____

\$13 50

## Antiquarian Fund Income

### *Treasurer, Dr.*

½ Dues of Annual Members . . . . .	\$492 00
½ Life Membership fees . . . . .	250 00
½ Sale of ordinary duplicates . . . . .	100 36
Difference in checks . . . . .	35
Fines . . . . .	70
Share of interest . . . . .	522 84
	_____

\$1,366 25

### *Treasurer, Cr.*

Sept. 22, 1908	C. E. Brown, museum chief travel expense . . . . .	\$8 15
Oct. 3, 1908	Thomas R. Roddy, Black River Falls, curios . . . . .	200 00
Nov. 23, 1908	Louis Lotz, Milwaukee, crating expenses . . . . .	4 00
	C. E. Brown, travel expense . .	25 60
Jan. 2, 1909	Sister Lillian, Oneida, Indian doll . . . . .	2 10
15, 1909	Brancel & Houy, Milwaukee, cur- rios . . . . .	4 00
20, 1909	W. B. Hinsdale, Ann Arbor, Mich., curios . . . . .	50 00
30, 1909	A. B. Stout, Madison, curios . .	7 00
Mch. 31, 1909	J. R. Nissley, Mansfield, Ohio, curios . . . . .	10 75
	A. B. Stout, services . . . . .	6 00
April 30, 1909	C. E. Brown, travel expense . .	9 71
May 25, 1909	C. E. Brown, paid for curios . .	1 80
	Joel H. DuBose, Ellerton, Ga., curios . . . . .	9 30
June 15, 1909	Thomas R. Roddy, curios . . .	50 00
	East Wisconsin Trustee Co., Manitowoc, curios . . . . .	25 75
	Balance to Antiquarian Fund . .	952 09
	_____	

\$1,366 25

# Wisconsin Historical Society

## Antiquarian Fund

July 1, 1908	Balance . . . . .	\$10,520 90
June 15, 1909	From Antiquarian account . .	952 09
July 1, 1909	New balance . . . . .	\$11,472 99

## Draper Fund

### *Treasurer, Dr.*

July 1, 1908	Balance . . . . .	\$11,017 24
June 30, 1909	Draper duplicates sold . .	79 98
	Share of interest . . . . .	547 54

\$11,644 76

### *Treasurer, Cr.*

June 30, 1909	L. P. Kellogg, services . .	\$450 00
July 1, 1909	Balance . . . . .	<u>11,194 76</u>

\$11,644 76

## Anna R. Sheldon Memorial Fund

### *Treasurer, Dr.*

Sept. 3, 1908	Cash from Anna R. Sheldon Memorial Committee . . .	\$1,500 00
June 30, 1909	Interest apportioned . . .	61 29
July 1, 1909	New balance . . . . .	<u>\$1,561 29</u>

## General and Binding Fund Income

### *Treasurer, Dr.*

½ Dues of Annual Members . . . . .	\$492 00
½ Life Membership fees . . . . .	250 00
½ Sale of ordinary duplicates . . . . .	100 37
Balance from General Fund . . . . .	355 99
Share of interest . . . . .	1,513 83

\$2,712 19

### *Treasurer, Cr.*

R. G. Thwaites, salary as superintendent . .	\$1,300 00
I. S. Bradley, salary as assistant superintendent . .	400 00
L. S. Hanks, salary as treasurer . . .	150 00
C. E. Buell, Madison, examining title . . .	3 00
Recording mortgage . . . .	1 00
Balance to General and Binding Fund . . . .	858 19

\$2,712 19

## General and Binding Fund

July 1, 1908	Balance . . . . .	\$30,459 04
June 30, 1909	From income account . .	858 19
July 1, 1909	New balance . . . . .	<u>\$31,317 23</u>

## Treasurer's Report

The foregoing statement has been examined and found correct.  
Dated Madison, Wis. Oct. 19, 1909.

W. A. P. MORRIS  
J. H. PALMER  
HALLE STEENSLAND  
*Finance Committee.*

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We, the undersigned Auditing Committee, certify that we have carefully examined the books of account and vouchers covering disbursements for the year ending June 30, 1909, made in behalf of the Society by L. S. Hanks, treasurer, and find a proper voucher for each of the said disbursements. We further have to report that the cash resources on hand and in bank correspond with the balance as indicated by the books of said treasurer.

A. E. PROUDFIT  
E. B. STEENSLAND  
A. B. MORRIS  
*Auditing Committee.*

# Wisconsin Historical Society

## Secretary's Fiscal Report

*To the Executive Committee, State Historical Society of Wisconsin*—During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909, the State appropriated to the Society, directly, \$25,216.00—\$20,180.00 under section 2, chapter 533, Laws of 1907<sup>1</sup>, and \$5,036 under section 3 of said chapter. Disbursements from these appropriations were made upon warrant of the undersigned, audited by the secretary of state, and paid by the state treasurer. According to the books of the secretary of state, verified by our own, the Society's account with the State stood as follows upon July 1, 1909.

### Section 2, chapter 533, Laws of 1907

1908.

July 1.	Unexpended balance in State treasury . . . . .	\$315 94
	State appropriation . . . . .	20,180 00
		<hr/> \$20,495 94

Disbursements during year ending June 30, 1909, as per appended list . . . . .	\$20,224 91
	<hr/> \$20,495 94

1909.

July 1.	Unexpended balance in State treasury . . . . .	\$271 03
<hr/>		

### Section 3, chapter 533, Laws of 1907

State appropriation . . . . .	\$5,036 00
Overdraft (clerical error), 1907-08 . . . . .	02
	<hr/> \$5,035 98

Disbursements during year ending June 30, 1909, as per appended list . . . . .	\$4,999 82
	<hr/> \$5,035 98

1909.

July 1.	Unexpended balance in State treasury . . . . .	\$36.16
<hr/>		

<sup>1</sup>This includes the small balance coming to the Society because chapter 422, Laws of 1909 (transferring the three principal employees to the Society's payroll from that of the State), became operative on and after June 17, 1909.

## Secretary's Fiscal Report

Orders drawn during fiscal year ending June 30, 1909, in accordance with section 2, chapter 533, Laws of 1907:

Edna C. Adams, general assistant . . . . .	\$660 00
Clarence W. Alvord, Urbana, Ill., travel expenses . . . . .	16 30
Alford Brothers, towel supply . . . . .	96 00
Harriet L. Allen, general assistant . . . . .	600 00
Elizabeth Alsheimer, housemaid . . . . .	384 00
Marion J. Atwood, student assistant . . . . .	262 60
Daisy G. Beecroft, superintendent's clerk . . . . .	730 81
Lillian J. Beecroft, periodical room assistant . . . . .	558 16
John Bohrmt, masonry repairs . . . . .	41 40
I. S. Bradley, librarian, travel expenses . . . . .	31 40
Barbara Brisbois, cloak room attendant . . . . .	88 70
Charles E. Brown, museum chief, services and travel expenses	1,013 15
N. B. Bunin, student assistant . . . . .	4 60
Bennie Butts, office messenger . . . . .	600 00
Capital City Paper Co., supplies . . . . .	55 00
Chicago & Northwestern Railway Co., freight . . . . .	52 81
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co., freight . . . . .	112 24
Conklin & Sons, ice . . . . .	86 40
Continental Manufacturing Co., Indianapolis, dustaline . . . . .	8 75
Cudahy Packing Co., Chicago, soap powder . . . . .	24 00
Bridget Dale, housemaid . . . . .	116 00
Dennison Manufacturing Co., Chicago, supplies . . . . .	6 50
J. S. Eastman, electrical services and supplies . . . . .	199 03
Electrical Supply Co., supplies . . . . .	48 13
Ferris & Ferris, drayage . . . . .	36 60
Marshall Field & Co., Chicago, supplies . . . . .	2 55
J. H. Findorff, lumber and carpentry . . . . .	533 49
Mary S. Foster, reading room chief . . . . .	900 00
Gilbertson & Anderson, clock repairs . . . . .	3 00
Alexander Gill & Co., repairs to roof . . . . .	460 00
Phillip Gross Hardware Co., Milwaukee, supplies . . . . .	16 60
Tillie Gunkel, housekeeper . . . . .	516 78
Clarence S. Hean, newspaper room chief . . . . .	180 00
Isabel Hean, general assistant . . . . .	360 00
H. R. Holand, Ephraim, travel expenses . . . . .	10 00
J. I. Holcomb Mfg. Co., Indianapolis, cleaners' supplies . . . . .	93 23
Hygienic Soap Granulator Co., New York City, supplies . . . . .	9 60
Illinois Central Railway Co., freight . . . . .	12 87
Anna Jacobson, cataloguer . . . . .	657 45
Johnson Service Co., Milwaukee, steam fitting supplies . . . . .	14 40
W. G. Johnston & Co., Pittsburgh, library supplies . . . . .	32 40
Hazel Jones, cloak room attendant . . . . .	85 55
Charles Kehoe, night watch . . . . .	255 00
Louise P. Kellogg, editorial assistant . . . . .	450 00
William Keyes, sand . . . . .	1 25
Walter E. Kindschi, cloak room and elevator service . . . . .	203 54

# Wisconsin Historical Society

Klein Brothers, painters' supplies	.	.	.	.	2 65
Louise Leclerc, extra cleaner	.	.	.	.	33 75
Kate Lewis, cataloguer	.	.	.	.	564 20
Ceylon C. Lincoln, janitor and general mechanic	.	.	.	.	724 00
Adolph Link, cloak room attendant	.	.	.	.	34 70
Leo P. Link, elevator attendant	.	.	.	.	160 40
A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, library supplies	.	.	.	.	9 25
Flora McCranner, extra cleaner	.	.	.	.	32 25
Lucien McCulloch, cloak room attendant	.	.	.	.	81 60
Madison Gas & Electric Co., supplies	.	.	.	.	31 80
Madison City Treasurer, water supply	.	.	.	.	35 66
Madison Tent & Awning Co., repairs	.	.	.	.	35 00
Anna Mausbach, housemaid	.	.	.	.	384 00
Mautz Brothers, painters' supplies and labor	.	.	.	.	131 73
Mary Morhoff, extra cleaner	.	.	.	.	37 50
Carl Nelson, substitute janitor	.	.	.	.	1 50
Gertrude Nelson, housemaid	.	.	.	.	382 15
Magnus Nelson, janitor and general mechanic	.	.	.	.	840 00
New York Store, cleaners' supplies	.	.	.	.	38 78
R. J. Nickles, electric supplies	.	.	.	.	111 50
Northern Electric Manufacturing Co., repairs	.	.	.	.	15 52
Annie A. Nunns, secretary to superintendent	.	.	.	.	350 00
Oppel's Fancy Grocery, cleaners' oil	.	.	.	.	2 60
Otis Elevator Co., Chicago, supplies	.	.	.	.	11 10
Eve Parkinson, newspaper room chief	.	.	.	.	720 00
Piper Brothers, cleaners' supplies	.	.	.	.	42 93
Remington Typewriter Co., Milwaukee, repairs	.	.	.	.	4 40
Clara A. Richards, general assistant	.	.	.	.	470 10
Theo. B. Robertson Soap Co., Chicago, supplies	.	.	.	.	21 06
Irving Robson, assistant janitor and general mechanic	.	.	.	.	720 00
Mildred Schuman, extra cleaner	.	.	.	.	37 50
Elizabeth Schmelzer, housemaid	.	.	.	.	123 10
A. A. Shillander, student assistant	.	.	.	.	90 20
Sumner & Morris, supplies	.	.	.	.	32 11
R. G. Thwaites, secretary and superintendent, official disbursements and traveling expenses	.	.	.	.	267 54
William Tiernan, student assistant	.	.	.	.	65 80
Asa C. Tilton, document and manuscript room chief	.	.	.	.	1,189 56
Joseph Tyrrell, carpentry repairs	.	.	.	.	19 94
Ellen I. True, general assistant	.	.	.	.	316 00
Nelia Warnecke, housemaid	.	.	.	.	257 48
Iva A. Welsh, catalogue room chief	.	.	.	.	726 58
Wisconsin Free Library Commission, typewriter	.	.	.	.	35 00
Wisconsin, Regents of University, balance on joint maintenance account	.	.	.	.	227 13
Yawkey-Crowley Lumber Co., lumber	.	.	.	.	3 20
					<hr/>
					\$20,051 56

## Secretary's Fiscal Report

Orders drawn during fiscal year ending June 30, 1909, in accordance with subsection 2, section 376, of statutes as amended by chapter 422, laws of 1909:<sup>1</sup>

R. G. Thwaites, secretary . . . . .	\$72 24
I. S. Bradley, librarian . . . . .	57 78
A. A. Nunns, assistant librarian. . . . .	43 33
<hr/>	
	\$173 35

Orders drawn during fiscal year ending June 30, 1909, in accordance with section 3, chapter 533, Laws of 1907:

W. F. Adams, Springfield, Mass., books . . . . .	\$40 40
M. Etta T. Allen, Chillicothe, Ohio, books . . . . .	15 00
Americus Book Co., Americus, Ga., books . . . . .	15 00
American Historical Association, New York City, publications . . . . .	3 00
American Library Association, Boston, publications . . . . .	4 00
American Library Assoc. Pub. Board, Boston, catalogue cards . . . . .	10 83
C. C. Andrews, St. Paul, newspapers . . . . .	41 98
Robert Appleton Co., New York City, books . . . . .	6 00
P. W. Banning, Chicago, books . . . . .	5 00
W. W. Bartlett, Eau Claire, pictures . . . . .	5 00
H. K. Bassett, Madison, newspapers . . . . .	10 00
J. H. Benton, Boston, Mass., book . . . . .	5 00
Bibliographical Soc. of America, Chicago, publications . . . . .	3 00
Harry M. Bigelow, LaCrosse, pictures . . . . .	32 80
John W. Blackstone, Minneapolis, books . . . . .	5 00
Boston Book Company, books . . . . .	29 40
E. F. Browning, New York City, books . . . . .	7 20
Burrows Brothers Co., Cleveland, books . . . . .	9 25
A. W. Butler, Indianapolis, books . . . . .	3 00
John W. Cadby, Albany, N. Y., books . . . . .	24 00
Carnegie Institution of Washington, D. C., books . . . . .	4 00
Carswell Company, Ltd., Toronto, books . . . . .	314 00
C. N. Caspar Company, Milwaukee, books . . . . .	71 95
Champlain Society, Toronto, publications . . . . .	20 00
Arthur H. Clark Company, Cleveland, books . . . . .	115 20
H. C. Conrad, Wilmington, Del., book . . . . .	10 00
C. F. Cooper & Co., Chicago, book . . . . .	22 00
William A. Crozier, New York City, publications . . . . .	3 00
Louis Danziger, Chicago, books . . . . .	3 46
Dennison Mfg. Co., Chicago, book labels . . . . .	9 00

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<sup>1</sup>This chapter, which transferred the secretary, librarian, and assistant librarian from the state pay-roll to that of the Society, became effective June 17, 1909. These expenditures represent the allowance to each of said officials under the new act.

# Wisconsin Historical Society

C. Derossi, New York City, book . . . . .	32 00
Dodd, Mead & Co., New York City, books . . . . .	18 00
W. F. Doolittle, Cleveland, books . . . . .	\$4 00
B. H. Dupuy, Lake City, Fla., books . . . . .	6 50
E. P. Dutton & Co., New York City, books . . . . .	40 00
Egypt Exploration Fund, Boston, books . . . . .	15 00
Emery Record Preserving Co., Taunton, Mass., mounting mss. . . . .	327 55
Julia A. Flisch, Madison, book . . . . .	5 00
J. N. Fradenburgh, Oil City, Pa., book . . . . .	5 00
Genealogical Assoc., New York City, books . . . . .	9 00
W. A. Gamwell, Providence, R. I., books . . . . .	2 15
Goshen College, Goshen, Ind., book . . . . .	2 00
Grafton Press, New York City, books . . . . .	10 00
R. S. and R. L. Greenlee, Chicago, books . . . . .	12 00
M. I. J. Griffin, Philadelphia, book . . . . .	3 15
John Hart, Richmond, Va., books . . . . .	96 20
F. B. Hartranft, Hartford, Conn., book . . . . .	5 07
H. E. Hayden, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., books . . . . .	10 50
Mrs. Ida M. Hazen, Chicago, newspapers . . . . .	48 42
S. P. Heilman, Heilman Dale, Pa., book . . . . .	2 75
Stan V. Henkels, Philadelphia, books . . . . .	3 50
Hennessey & Co., Delavan, maps . . . . .	12 50
Theodore W. Herr, Lancaster, Pa., book . . . . .	7 00
A. E. Himley, Crandon, maps . . . . .	3 50
History Book Co., Minneapolis, books . . . . .	5 00
W. W. Hixson & Co., Rockford, Ill., maps . . . . .	10 50
Honeyman's Publishing House, Plainfield, N. J., books . . . . .	14 00
C. S. Hook, Staunton, Va., books . . . . .	31 00
Houghton Mifflin Co., Boston, books . . . . .	11 25
H. R. Huntting Co., Springfield, Mass., books . . . . .	2 50
Iowa Publishing Co., Davenport, Iowa, book . . . . .	10 00
Hall N. Jackson, Cincinnati, Ohio, books . . . . .	5 00
Jamestown Official Photo Corp., Norfolk, Va., photographs . . . . .	10 00
Johns Hopkins Press, Baltimore, book . . . . .	2 00
Harry Johnson, Phillips, map . . . . .	2 50
W. G. Johnston & Co., Pittsburgh, books . . . . .	15 22
L. Lauterbach, Madison, map . . . . .	1 35
W. G. Leland, Paris, France, maps . . . . .	28 66
Lewis Historical Publishing Co., New York City, books . . . . .	31 67
C. F. Libbie & Co., Boston, books . . . . .	14 61
Library Bureau, Chicago, book . . . . .	4 00
Library of Congress, Washington, D. C., catalogue cards . . . . .	50 00
C. F. Liebeck, Chicago, book . . . . .	4 43
G. E. Littlefield, Boston, books . . . . .	219 08
William T. Lyle, Easton, Pa., book . . . . .	2 00
A. B. Lyons, Detroit, book . . . . .	5 00
J. P. McLean, Franklin, Ohio, book . . . . .	4 00
A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, books . . . . .	279 00

## Secretary's Fiscal Report

W. F. McMillan, St. Paul, book . . . . .	6 00
Albert W. Mann, Boston, book . . . . .	4 00
Massachusetts Soc. of Mayflower Desc., Boston, book . . . . .	3 00
Massachusetts Magazine, Salem, Mass., periodical . . . . .	2 50
F. J. Meeker, Newark, N. J., books . . . . .	12 21
H. W. Meyer, Appleton, map . . . . .	2 00
Meyer News Service Co., Milwaukee, clippings . . . . .	25 20
Military History Society of Mass., Boston, book . . . . .	2 50
W. H. Miller, Richmond, Ky., book . . . . .	5 00
Robert C. Moon, Philadelphia, Pa., books . . . . .	20 00
W. H. Moore, Brockport, N. Y., magazines . . . . .	343 10
N. F. Morrison, Elizabeth, N. J., books . . . . .	88 20
H. H. Morse, Tarrytown, N. Y., book . . . . .	3 00
Joel Munsell's Sons, Albany, N. Y., books . . . . .	22 00
F. C. Nason, Hillsdale, Mich., book . . . . .	3 25
D. H. Newhall, New York City, books . . . . .	3 25
E. C. Neilson, Madison, photographs . . . . .	17 00
S. N. D. North, Washington D. C., books . . . . .	9 00
David F. Nye, Elyria, Ohio, book . . . . .	5 00
George A. Ogle & Co, Chicago, book . . . . .	7 50
The Pandex Company, Chicago, periodicals . . . . .	10 00
D. L. Passavant, Zelienople, Pa., books . . . . .	31 00
J. T. Patterson, Mauston, maps . . . . .	7 00
Pennsylvania-German Society, Lebanon, Pa., publications . . . . .	5 00
J. J. Pinney, Sturgeon Bay, map . . . . .	5 00
Publishers' Weekly, New York City, publications . . . . .	3 00
Publishing Society of Minnesota, St. Paul, books . . . . .	15 00
Rand, McNally & Co., Chicago, atlas . . . . .	16 00
G. H. Randall, Oshkosh, atlas . . . . .	5 00
P. B. Redfield, Bridgeport, Conn., books . . . . .	15 00
P. S. Reinsch, Madison, books . . . . .	499 05
Reporter Printing Co., Fond du Lac, map . . . . .	2 00
S. N. Rhoads, Philadelphia, book . . . . .	21 00
Joel Ricks, Logan, Utah, book . . . . .	5 00
H. E. Rogers, La Crosse, newspapers . . . . .	14 00
C. C. Saffell, Baltimore, books . . . . .	38 00
Theo. Schulte, New York City, newspapers . . . . .	50 00
I. D. Seabrook, Charleston, S. C., books . . . . .	26 00
Edwin J. Sellers, Philadelphia, book . . . . .	3 00
W. C. Sharke, Seymour, Conn., book . . . . .	10 00
Charles E. Slocum, Defiance, Ohio, book . . . . .	7 00
Snow & Farnham Co., Providence, R. I., book . . . . .	10 00
Society of Mayflower Desc. in R. I., Providence, book . . . . .	2 50
Henry Sotheran & Co., London, England, books . . . . .	477 41
Southern Book Exchange, Raleigh, N. C., books . . . . .	55 88
Southern Historical Society, Richmond, Va., books . . . . .	6 00
G. E. Stechert & Co., New York City, books . . . . .	582 21
George R. Stewart, Azusa, Cal., book . . . . .	7 00
W. F. Stowe, Kingston, N. Y., book . . . . .	4 00

## Wisconsin Historical Society

R. G. Thwaites, secretary and superintendent, official disbursements for books, charts, etc. . . . .	50 75
Tice & Lynch, New York City, for B. J. Stevens & Brown and Martinus Nijhoff, for books . . . . .	16 86
Torch Press, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, books . . . . .	10 27
C. W. Treat, Nashville, Tenn., books . . . . .	67 00
George Wahr, Ann Arbor, Mich., book . . . . .	2 00
George A. Warren, Brighton, Mass., books . . . . .	5 00
Owen N. Wilcox, Cleveland, book . . . . .	5 00
H. W. Wilson Co., Minneapolis, books . . . . .	18 50
Lawrence Wilson, Washington, D. C., books . . . . .	2 50
Mrs. Lloyd Wyman, Painesville, Ohio, books . . . . .	5 00
C. L. Van Noppen, Greensboro, N. C., books . . . . .	5 50
R. H. Yale, Beatrice, Nebraska, books . . . . .	4 70
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	<b>\$1,499 82</b>

## Gifts to Library

# Givers of Books and Pamphlets

[Including Duplicates]

Givers	Books	Pamphlets
Abel, Miss Annie H., Aberdeen, Wash. . . . .	1	. .
Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia . . . . .	. .	1
Adams, Charles F., Boston . . . . .	1	. .
Adams, Francis K., Punta Gorda, Florida . . . . .	. .	1
Adams Nervine Asylum, Jamaica Plain, Mass. . . . .	. .	2
Adriaans, John H., Washington, D. C. . . . .	. .	1
Akron (O.) Superintendent of Schools . . . . .	. .	4
Alabama Archives and History Dept., Montgomery . . . . .	2	91
Inspector of Jails, Montgomery . . . . .	. .	2
Alaska Yukon Pacific Exposition, Seattle, Wash. U. S. Exhibit . . . . .	. .	2
Albany (N. Y.) Board of Education . . . . .	. .	2
Charities Commission . . . . .	1	1
Allen, John K., Chicago . . . . .	. .	1
American Anti-Boycott Association, New York . . . . .	. .	2
Anti-Vivisection Society, Philadelphia . . . . .	. .	3
Beet Sugar Company, New York . . . . .	. .	1
Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, Boston . . . . .	. .	2
Bureau of Industrial Research, Madison . . . . .	60	739
Chamber of Commerce, Paris . . . . .	. .	9
Civic Association, Philadelphia . . . . .	. .	3
Federation of Labor, Washington, D. C. . . . .	. .	3
Jewish Historical Society, New York . . . . .	. .	1
Philosophical Society, Philadelphia . . . . .	5	1
Protective Tariff League, New York . . . . .	. .	1
School for the Deaf, Hartford, Conn. . . . .	. .	32
Telegraph and Telephone Company, Boston . . . . .	. .	1
Unitarian Association, Boston . . . . .	. .	2
Andrews, Byron,* Evansville . . . . .	1	65
Andrews, Frank D., Vineland, N. J. . . . .	. .	1
Angell, G. R. & Co., Madison . . . . .	1	. .
Angell, James B., Ann Arbor, Mich. . . . .	. .	1
Anti-Imperialist League, Boston . . . . .	. .	1
Arizona, Board of Control, Phoenix . . . . .	. .	1
Board of Equalization, Phoenix . . . . .	. .	1
Superintendent of Public Instruction, Phoenix . . . . .	. .	3
Territorial Auditor, Phoenix . . . . .	. .	1
Territorial Library, Phoenix . . . . .	1	. .

\*Also unbound serials.

# Wisconsin Historical Society

Givers	Books	Pamphlets
Arkansas, Governor, Little Rock . . . . .	. . .	1
Historical Association, Fayetteville . . . . .	1	.
Insurance Commission, Little Rock . . . . .	. . .	2
Secretary of State, Little Rock . . . . .	2	.
Association for International Conciliation, American Branch, New York . . . . .	. . .	14
Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities, Richmond . . . . .	. . .	1
Atlantic Deeper Waterways Association, Philadelphia . . . . .	2	2
Aurora (Ill.), Superintendent of Schools . . . . .	. . .	1
Australia Bureau of Census and Statistics, Melbourne Government, Melbourne . . . . .	1	6
Government Statistician, Melbourne . . . . .	49	66
Patents Department, Melbourne . . . . .	1	.
Bacon, William Plumb, New Britain, Conn. . . . .	1	1
Baer, U. S., Madison . . . . .	2	.
Baird, Henry Carey, Philadelphia . . . . .	. . .	5
Balch, W. L., Boston . . . . .	. . .	1
Ballard, Esek S., Boston . . . . .	1	.
Baltimore, Board of School Commissioners . . . . .	. . .	1
Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co., Baltimore . . . . .	. . .	3
Bangor (Me.), Superintendent of Schools . . . . .	. . .	1
Bangor & Aroostock Railroad Co., Bangor . . . . .	1	.
Barclay, Miss C. B., Cazenovia, N. Y. . . . .	1	.
Barron County Shield . . . . .	1	.
Bascom, Robert O., Fort Edward, N. Y. . . . .	1	.
Bayfield County, Board of Supervisors, Washburn . . . . .	. . .	1
Beach, William H., Seneca Falls, N. Y. . . . .	. . .	1
Belgium, Académie Royale d'Archéologie, Brussels . . . . .	. . .	4
Bennett, A. A., Jefferson, Me. . . . .	1	.
Berlin, Evening Journal . . . . .	. . .	1
Friends in Council . . . . .	. . .	1
Bixby, William K., St. Louis . . . . .	1	.
Blair, Miss Emma H., Madison . . . . .	2	.
Blakely, Mrs. Fannie E., Kingston, N. Y. . . . .	1	.
Bliss, Eugene F., Worcester, Mass. . . . .	. . .	1
Bosbyshell, O. C., Philadelphia . . . . .	2	.
Boston, Associated Charities . . . . .	. . .	1
Athenaeum . . . . .	3	1123
Children's Institutions Department . . . . .	. . .	2
City Auditor . . . . .	1	.
City Messenger . . . . .	6	.
City Registry Department . . . . .	1	.
Congregational Library . . . . .	4	.
Home for Aged Men . . . . .	. . .	1
Industrial Aid Soc. for Prevention of Pauperism . . . . .	. . .	1
Metropolitan Park Commission . . . . .	1	.
Metropolitan Water and Sewerage Board . . . . .	1	.
North End Mission . . . . .	. . .	1
Port & Seamen's Aid Society . . . . .	. . .	1
Public Library . . . . .	187	82
School Committee . . . . .	1	1

## Gifts to Library

Givers	Books	Pamphlets
Boston, Statistics Department . . . . .	. . .	2
Transit Commission . . . . .	1	.
Bostonian Society . . . . .	. . .	4
Boström, Paul, Madison . . . . .	. . .	1
Bowditch, Charles P., Boston . . . . .	. . .	1
Bowdoin College, New Brunswick, Me. . . . .	. . .	3
Library, New Brunswick, Me. . . . .	2	.
Breed, William C., New York . . . . .	. . .	1
Brennan, J. F., Peterboro, N. H. . . . .	. . .	1
Bridgewater (Mass.) Publishing Company . . . . .	1	.
British Columbia, Bureau of Provincial Information, Victoria . . . . .	. . .	8
Minister of Mines, Victoria . . . . .	1	.
Brittingham, Thomas E., Madison . . . . .	1	.
Brookline (Mass.) Public Library . . . . .	. . .	4
Brooklyn (N. Y.) Public Library . . . . .	. . .	2
Broun, Thomas L., Charleston, W. Va. . . . .	. . .	3
Brown, Charles E., Madison . . . . .	2	.
Brown County Board of Supervisors, Green Bay . . . . .	. . .	2
Brown University, Providence, R. I. . . . .	. . .	1
Bryan, William Jennings,* Lincoln, Nebr. . . . .	. . .	.
Buffalo, Chamber of Commerce . . . . .	. . .	2
City Comptroller . . . . .	1	.
Historical Society . . . . .	1	.
Public Library . . . . .	. . .	1
Buffalo County, Board of Supervisors, Alma . . . . .	. . .	3
Bunker Hill Monument Association, Boston . . . . .	1	.
Burke, Laurence C., Madison . . . . .	13	2
Burlington (Ia.) Free Public Library . . . . .	. . .	1
Burnett County, Board of Supervisors, Grantsburg . . . . .	. . .	10
Burnham, J. H., Bloomington, Ill. . . . .	. . .	2
Burton, Clarence M., Detroit . . . . .	. . .	5
Burton, John E., Milwaukee . . . . .	. . .	3
Cabell, James Branch, Richmond, Va. . . . .	1	.
Calhoun (Ala.) Colored School . . . . .	. . .	1
California, Adjutant General, Sacramento . . . . .	. . .	5
Building and Loan Commission, San Francisco . . . . .	. . .	1
Charities and Corrections Board, Sacramento . . . . .	1	.
Controller, Sacramento . . . . .	. . .	4
Institution for the Deaf and the Blind, Berkeley . . . . .	. . .	2
Railroad Commission, San Francisco . . . . .	. . .	1
State Board of Equalization, Sacramento . . . . .	. . .	1
State Library, Sacramento . . . . .	3	5
Treasurer, Sacramento . . . . .	. . .	1
University, Berkeley . . . . .	. . .	1
Calumet County, Board of Supervisors, Chilton . . . . .	. . .	9
Cambridge (Mass.) Historical Society . . . . .	. . .	1
Superintendent of Schools . . . . .	. . .	1
Canada, Geological Survey, Ottawa . . . . .	. . .	7
King's Printer, Ottawa . . . . .	30	.

\*Also unbound serials.

# Wisconsin Historical Society

Givers	Books	Pamphlets
Canada, Labour Department, Ottawa	.	2
Library of Parliament, Ottawa	.	1
Patent Office, Ottawa	12	.
Canadian Institute, Toronto	.	1
Carnegie Library, Allegheny, Pa.	.	1
Bradford, Pa.	.	1
Nashville, Tenn.	.	1
Pittsburg, Pa.	.	2
Carnegie-Stout Free Public Library, Dubuque, Ia.	.	1
Cary, Seth C., Boston	.	1
Case Library, Cleveland, O.	.	7
Catlin, Miss Lucia E., Elizabeth, N. J.	.	5
Cedar Rapids (Ia.) Public Library	.	1
Champlain Society, Toronto	.	1
Charleston (S. C.) Mayor	1	.
Chautauqua Society of History and Natural Science, Jamestown, N. Y.	.	1
Chicago, Board of Local Improvements	.	1
Buildings Department	.	1
City Attorney	.	5
Civil Service Commission	.	1
General Superintendent of Police	.	7
Health Department	1	1
Historical Society	2	7
House of Correction	.	3
Public Library	.	7
Sanitary District	4	7
Statistics Bureau and Municipal Library	18	24
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Co., Chicago	.	1
Chippewa County, Board of Supervisors, Chippewa Falls	.	23
Cincinnati (O.), Chamber of Commerce	1	.
City Auditor	1	.
Museum Association	.	2
Public Library	.	8
Clairmont, A. de, Toledo, O.	1	.
Clark, Arthur H., Cleveland	1	.
Clark, Mrs. Darwin,* Madison	.	2
Clark County, Board of Supervisors, Neillsville	.	4
Clarke School for the Deaf, Northampton, Mass.	.	18
Cleveland (O.), Associated Charities	.	1
Public Library	.	6
Water Department	.	2
Colorado, Auditor, Denver	2	.
Civil Service Commission, Denver	.	1
Equalization Board, Denver	3	.
Game and Fish Commission, Denver	.	2
Governor, Denver	.	4
Labor Statistics Bureau, Denver	1	.
School for the Deaf and the Blind, Colorado Springs	.	2

\*Also unbound serials.

## Gifts to Library

Givers	Books	Pamphlets
Colorado, State Agricultural College, Ft. Collins . . . . .	. . .	1
State Bank Commission, Denver . . . . .	1	. .
State Board of Capitol Managers, Denver . . . . .	. . .	1
State Board of Land Commissioners, Denver . . . . .	. . .	2
State Board of Child and Animal Protection, Denver . . . . .	. . . . .	1
State Bureau of Mines, Denver . . . . .	1	2
State Engineer, Denver . . . . .	3	. .
State Historical and Natural History Society, Denver . . . . .	. . . . .	1
State Inspector of Coal Mines, Denver . . . . .	1	. .
State Library, Denver . . . . .	2	. .
State Reformatory, Buena Vista . . . . .	. . . . .	1
State Treasurer, Denver . . . . .	. . . . .	3
Superintendent of Public Instruction, Denver University, Boulder . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, Denver . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Columbia Historical Society, Washington, D. C. . . . .	9	. .
Columbia University, New York . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Columbia County, Board of Supervisors, Portage . . . . .	. . . . .	2
Columbus (Ga.), Superintendent of Schools . . . . .	. . . . .	3
Commons, John R., Madison . . . . .	14	174
Concordia College, Milwaukee . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Confederated Historical Association, Memphis, Tenn. . . . .	. . . . .	1
Congregational Church Building Society, New York . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Connecticut, Charities Board, Hartford . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Historical Society, Hartford . . . . .	. . . . .	2
Industrial School for Girls, Middletown . . . . .	. . . . .	10
Legislature, Hartford . . . . .	. . . . .	3
Railroad Commission, Hartford . . . . .	. . . . .	1
State Library, Hartford . . . . .	. . . . .	5
Conover, Mrs. S. F., Madison . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Cook County (Ill.), Board of Commissioners, Chicago . . . . .	1	1
Cooper, H. A., Washington, D. C. . . . .	8	. .
Copeland, E. B., Monroe . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Copeland, Elijah, Chariton, Ia. . . . .	. . . . .	1
Cornell University Library, Ithaca, N. Y. . . . .	. . . . .	1
Council Bluffs (Ia.), Free Public Library . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Covert, Mrs. Jennie M., Clinton . . . . .	10	. .
Coyne, James H., St. Thomas, Ont. . . . .	. . . . .	1
Crane & Company, Topeka, Kans. . . . .	. . . . .	1
Crawford County, Board of Supervisors, Prairie du Chien . . . . .	. . . . .	3
Crucible Steel Company of America, Jersey City, N. J. . . . .	. . . . .	1
Curry, J. Seymour, Evanston, Ill. . . . .	. . . . .	1
Curtis, George, Madison . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Dane County, Board of Supervisors, Madison . . . . .	. . . . .	8
Superintendent of Insane Asylum, Verona . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Daniels, Joseph F., Ft. Collins, Colo. . . . .	. . . . .	1
Dante Society, Cambridge, Mass. . . . .	. . . . .	1
Darling, Jasper T., Chicago . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Daughters of the Revolution, General Society . . . . .	. . . . .	1

# Wisconsin Historical Society

Givers	Books	Pamphlets
Davenport (Ia.), Public Library . . . . .	. . . . .	2
Davidson, J. N., Green Lake . . . . .	. . . . .	2
Davis, Andrew McFarland, Cambridge, Mass. . . . .	. . . . .	2
Davis, N. Darnell, Barbadoes, West Indies . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Dayton (O.), City Auditor . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Delaware Historical Society, Wilmington . . . . .	1	5
Democratic National Committee, Chicago . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Denver, Juvenile Court . . . . .	. . . . .	7
Public Library . . . . .	. . . . .	5
Depew, Chauncey M., New York . . . . .	. . . . .	4
Des Moines (Ia.), Mayor . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Public Library . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Detroit (Mich.), Public Library . . . . .	. . . . .	2
Public Lighting Commission . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Deutsche Gesellschaft von Milwaukee . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Deutsche Pionier-Vereins von Philadelphia . . . . .	. . . . .	3
Dinkelspiel, Hart & Davey, New Orleans . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Distillers Securities Corporation, Jersey City, N. J. . . . .	. . . . .	1
District of Columbia, Charities Board . . . . .	1	. .
Commissioners . . . . .	. . . . .	5
Public Library . . . . .	. . . . .	4
Doane, Alfred A., Everett, Mass. . . . .	. . . . .	1
Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society, New York . . . . .	. . . . .	4
Door County, Board of Supervisors, Sturgeon Bay . . . . .	. . . . .	5
Douglas County, Board of Supervisors, Superior . . . . .	. . . . .	9
Dover (Mass.) Historical Society . . . . .	. . . . .	3
Dover (N. H.), Public Library . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Drew Theological Seminary Library, Madison, N. J. . . . .	. . . . .	11
Drexel Institute, Philadelphia . . . . .	. . . . .	2
Dunn County, Board of Supervisors, Menomonie . . . . .	. . . . .	2
Durrett, Reuben T., Louisville, Ky. . . . .	1	. .
Dutton, Joseph, Kalawao, Molokai, Hawaii . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Eau Claire Public Library . . . . .	. . . . .	2
Eau Claire County, Board of Supervisors, Eau Claire . . . . .	. . . . .	5
Superintendent of Insane Asylum, Eau Claire . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Edwards, Richard H., Madison . . . . .	. . . . .	4
Ely, Richard T., Madison . . . . .	19	81
Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore . . . . .	1	2
Erie (Pa.), City Treasurer . . . . .	1	1
Esch, John J., La Crosse . . . . .	4	. .
Essex Institute, Salem, Mass. . . . .	. . . . .	5
Estabrook, C. E., Milwaukee . . . . .	. . . . .	2
Evans, Nelson W., Portsmouth, O. . . . .	. . . . .	5
Evanston (Ill.), Historical Society . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Public Library . . . . .	. . . . .	2
Fairchild, Mrs. Lucius, Madison . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Fairmount Park Art Association, Philadelphia . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Fall River (Mass.), City Clerk . . . . .	1	. .
Fitchburg (Mass.), Historical Society . . . . .	1	. .
Public Library . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Fitzpatrick, T. J., Iowa City, Ia. . . . .	. . . . .	1
Fond du Lac County, Superintendent of Schools . . . . .	. . . . .	1

## Gifts to Library

Givers	Books	Pamphlets
Foote Family Association of America, Middlebury, Vt.	. .	2
Forbes Library, Northampton, Mass.	. .	1
Fort Wayne (Ind.), Board of Public Works	1	.
Foster, Miss Mary S.,* Madison	126	100
Fowle, John A., Dorchester, Mass.	. .	1
Frame, Andrew J., Waukesha	. .	1
Frankenburger, Mrs. D. B.,* Madison	3	.
Freemasons, Lodge of St. Andrew, Boston	1	.
Order of Eastern Star, Wisconsin Grand Chapter, Milwaukee	. .	3
Frisque, Joseph, Green Bay	1	.
Fuchs, Albert F., Loyal	1	.
Galbreath, Charles B., Columbus, O.	. .	1
Garfield, Charles W., Grand Rapids, Mich.	1	.
Gary, Frank B., Washington, D. C.	. .	2
Gavet, William F., Danvers, Mass.	. .	1
Gay, Julius, Farmington, Conn.	. .	1
Georgetown University, Washington	. .	1
Gernon, Miss Ella,* Madison	. .	.
Gibbs, Oliver, Melbourne Beach, Fla.	1	.
Gilman, William C., Norwich, Conn.	2	3
Gold, Howard R., Madison	. .	4
Goodwin, Henry D., Milwaukee	. .	1
Gowin, E. B., Beloit	11	24
Grand Army of the Republic, Wisconsin Department	. .	2
Woman's Relief Corps, Madison	. .	1
Grand Rapids (Mich.), Public Library	. .	4
Superintendent of Schools	. .	1
Grant County, Board of Supervisors, Lancaster	. .	6
Superintendent of Insane Asylum, Lancaster	. .	1
Gratiot, Charles C.,† Shullsburg	1	22
Great Britain, Patent Office	291	.
Greeley (Colo.), W. T. K. Club	. .	2
Green, James, Worcester, Mass.	2	1
Green, Samuel A., Boston	1	33
Green, Samuel S., Worcester, Mass.	. .	1
Green County, Board of Supervisors, Monroe	. .	5
Greensboro (N. C.), Free Public Library	. .	1
Gregory, Charles Noble, Iowa City, Ia.	. .	1
Gwynne Temporary Home for Children, Boston	. .	1
Hamburg-American S. S. Line, New York	. .	1
Harries, William H., Caledonia, Minn.	. .	2
Harrisburg (Pa.), Superintendent of Schools	. .	1
Hart, Charles Henry, Philadelphia	. .	1
Hartford (Conn.), Public Library	. .	2
Water Department	. .	1
Haverhill (Mass.), City Clerk	1	.
Mayor	1	.

\*Also unbound serials.

†Also maps.

# Wisconsin Historical Society

Givers	Books	Pamphlets
Haverhill, Public Library . . . . .	. . .	1
Hawaii, Historical Society, Honolulu . . . . .	. . .	3
Promotion Committee, Honolulu . . . . .	. . .	1
Treasurer of Territory, Honolulu . . . . .	. . .	1
Hays, James A.,* Tacoma, Wash. . . . .	. . .	1
Hazzard, George H., St. Paul, Minn. . . . .	. . .	1
Hicks, John, Santiago, Chili . . . . .	. . .	1
Hillsboro Public Library . . . . .	. . .	1
Hinman, Abner, Oswego, N. Y. . . . .	. . .	1
Hispanic Society of America, New York . . . . .	. . .	2
Hollister, A. H.,* Madison . . . . .	. . .	1
Holyoke (Mass.), City Clerk . . . . .	. . .	1
Hooper, Moses, Oshkosh . . . . .	. . .	3
Houdlette, Miss Edith L., Melrose Highlands, Mass. . . . .	. . .	1
Howard Benevolent Society, Boston . . . . .	. . .	2
Howard Memorial Library, New Orleans . . . . .	. . .	14
Howe, Archibald M., Cambridge, Mass. . . . .	. . .	1
Howe, Daniel Wait, Indianapolis, Ind. . . . .	. . .	2
Hudson, Thomas J., Madison . . . . .	. . .	2
Hudson-Fulton Celebration Commission, New York . . . . .	. . .	1
Huguenot Society of South Carolina, Charleston . . . . .	. . .	1
Hunnewell, James F., Boston . . . . .	. . .	1
Hyde Park (Mass.), Historical Society . . . . .	. . .	1
Idaho, Bureau of Immigration, Labor, and Statistics, Boise . . . . .	. . .	1
Iles, George, New York . . . . .	. . .	1
Illinois, Auditor of Public Accounts, Springfield Charities Board, Springfield . . . . .	. . .	5
Labor Statistics Bureau, Springfield . . . . .	. . .	1
State Historical Library, Springfield . . . . .	. . .	1
Illinois Association Opposed to the Extension of Suffrage to Women, Chicago . . . . .	. . .	5
Illinois Central Railroad Co., Chicago . . . . .	. . .	1
Immigration Restriction League, Boston . . . . .	. . .	2
Imprimerie Franco-Américaine, New Orleans . . . . .	. . .	1
Indian Rights Association, Philadelphia . . . . .	. . .	3
Indiana, Board of State Charities, Indianapolis Labor Commission, Indianapolis . . . . .	. . .	2
School for the Blind, Indianapolis . . . . .	. . .	2
State Board of Health, Indianapolis . . . . .	. . .	1
State Library, Indianapolis . . . . .	. . .	23
Indiana Boys' School, Plainfield . . . . .	. . .	12
Institute Canadien-Français, Ottawa . . . . .	. . .	1
International Bureau of American Republics, Washington . . . . .	. . .	6
Iowa, Auditor of State, Des Moines Historical Department, Des Moines . . . . .	. . .	1
Masonic Library, Cedar Rapids . . . . .	. . .	5
Railroad Commission, Des Moines . . . . .	. . .	5
Secretary of State, Des Moines . . . . .	. . .	2
State Historical Society, Iowa City . . . . .	. . .	2

\*Also unbound serials.

## Gifts to Library

Givers	Books	Pamphlets
Iowa County, Board of Supervisors, Dodgeville . . .	. . .	2
Superintendent of Insane Asylum, Dodgeville . . .	. . .	2
Irwin, Miss —, Radcliffe College, Cambridge, Mass. . .	. . .	1
J. Herman Bosler Memorial Library, Carlisle, Pa. . .	. . .	1
James, D. G., Richland Center . . . . .	1	. .
Janesville Public Library . . . . .	1	1
Japan, Bureau de la Statistique Généralo, Tokyo . . .	3	. .
Jastrow, Joseph, Madison . . . . .	. . .	1
Jefferson County, Board of Supervisors, Jefferson . . .	. . .	8
Superintendent of Insane Asylum, Jefferson . . .	. . .	2
Jeffris, Malcom G., Janesville . . . . .	1	. .
Jersey City (N. J.), Free Public Library . . . . .	. . .	2
Superintendent of Schools . . . . .	. . .	1
Jewish Theological Seminary of America, New York . . .	. . .	2
John Carter Brown Library, Providence, R. I. . .	1	. .
John Crerar Library, Chicago . . . . .	. . .	1
John F. Slater Fund, New York . . . . .	. . .	1
John Lane Company,* New York . . . . .	. . .	. .
Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore . . . . .	. . .	2
Johnson, C. T., Walla Walla, Wash. . . . .	. . .	1
Johnson, R. W., Philadelphia . . . . .	. . .	2
Jones, Burr W., Madison . . . . .	. . .	1
Joplin (Mo.), Commercial Club . . . . .	. . .	1
Judson College, Marion, Ala. . . . .	. . .	1
Juneau County, Board of Supervisors, Mauston . . .	. . .	1
Kansas, Public Instruction Department, Topeka . . .	1	. .
State Historical Society, Topeka . . . . *	2	3
Kansas City (Mo.), Board of Education . . . ;	. . .	2
City Comptroller . . . . .	1	. .
Kellogg, Miss Louise P.,* Madison . . . . .	. . .	2
Kendrick, Mrs. A. H., Delavan . . . . .	. . .	2
Kennan, K. K., Milwaukee . . . . .	. . .	1
Kenosha County, Board of Supervisors, Kenosha . . .	. . .	6
Kerr, Alexander, Madison . . . . .	. . .	1
Keyes, J. H.,* Madison . . . . .	. . .	2
Kiesel, Fred, Ogden, Utah . . . . .	. . .	1
Kimberley, E. O., Janesville . . . . .	. . .	26
Koreshan Unity, Washington, D. C. . . . .	. . .	2
Kremers, Edward,* Madison . . . . .	. . .	19
Kruszka, X. W., Ripon . . . . .	. . .	. .
La Crosse, Superintendent of Schools . . . . .	. . .	1
La Crosse County, Superintendent of Insane Asylum, West Salem . . . . .	. . . . .	8
La Follette, Robert M., Madison . . . . .	. . . . .	4
Lake Carriers' Association, Cleveland, O. . . . .	. . . . .	6
Lake Mohonk Conference, Mohonk Lake, N. Y. . . . .	. . . . .	4
Lake Superior Minng Institute, Ishpeming, Mich. . . . .	. . . . .	1
Lambert, William H., Philadelphia . . . . .	. . . . .	1

\*Also unbound serials.

# Wisconsin Historical Society

Givers	Books	Pamphlets
Langlade County, Board of Supervisors, Antigo . . . . .	. . .	16
Lapham, Charles, Milwaukee . . . . .	52	8
Larkin, William H., La Porte, Ind. . . . .	. . .	1
Laval University, Quebec . . . . .	. . .	4
Lawrence (Mass.), City Clerk . . . . .	1	. .
Mayor . . . . .	1	. .
Leader, W. J., Superior . . . . .	. . .	1
Lehigh Coal & Navigation Co., Philadelphia . . . . .	. . .	1
Leonard, B. A., De Pere . . . . .	6	157
Leonard, E. E., De Pere . . . . .	19	. .
Lewis Institute, Chicago . . . . .	. . .	4
Liebech, C. F., Chicago . . . . .	. . .	3
Lindsay, Crawford, Quebec . . . . .	. . .	3
Lindsay Family Association of America, Roslindale, Mass. . . . .	. . .	1
Litchfield County (Conn.), University Club . . . . .	3	. .
Livingston County Historical Society, Geneseo, N. Y. . . . .	. . .	4
Lloyd, H. D., Estate of, Winnetka, Ill. . . . .	16	4
Lohman, Arthur H., Milwaukee . . . . .	1	. .
Lorenz, M. O., Madison . . . . .	. . .	1
Los Angeles, Civil Service Commission . . . . .	. . .	1
Public Library . . . . .	. . .	3
Loubat, Duc de, Paris, France . . . . .	2	3
Louisiana, Historical Society, New Orleans . . . . .	1	. .
State University, Baton Rouge . . . . .	. . .	8
Lowell (Mass.), Board of Health . . . . .	. . .	1
Lynn (Mass.), Public Library . . . . .	. . .	2
Superintendent of Schools . . . . .	. . .	1
Macalester College, St. Paul . . . . .	. . .	1
McBride, W., Sparta . . . . .	. . .	2
McKinley Memorial, Philadelphia . . . . .	. . .	1
McMillan, Hamilton, Raleigh, N. C. . . . .	. . .	1
McPike, Eugene F., Chicago . . . . .	. . .	1
Madison, City Clerk . . . . .	1	. .
City Library . . . . .	. . .	5
First Church of Christ Scientist . . . . .	1	. .
General Hospital Association . . . . .	. . .	1
Health Officer . . . . .	. . .	6
Park and Pleasure Drive Association . . . . .	. . .	1
Superintendent of Schools . . . . .	. . .	1
Water Department . . . . .	. . .	2
Maffet, George West, Lawrence, Kans. . . . .	. . .	1
Maine, Fifth Maine Regiment Memorial Association . . . . .	1	. .
Historical Society, Portland . . . . .	2	2
Industrial and Labor Statistics Bureau, Augusta . . . . .	1	. .
School for Boys, South Portland . . . . .	. . .	16
State Historian, Soldiers' Home . . . . .	. . .	1
State Library, Augusta . . . . .	15	20
Manchester (N. H.), Historic Association . . . . .	. . .	1
Superintendent of Public Instruction . . . . .	. . .	1
Manitoba Department of Public Works, Winnipeg . . . . .	. . .	2
King's Printer, Winnipeg . . . . .	2	. .

## Gifts to Library

Givers	Books	Pamphlets
Manitowoc, Public Library . . . . .	. . .	1
Manitowoc County, Superintendent of Schools, Manitowoc . . . . .	. . .	3
Superintendent of County Asylum, Manitowoc . . . . .	. . .	11
Mapel, John J., Milwaukee . . . . .	1	.
Marathon County, Board of Supervisors, Wausau . . . . .	. . .	1
Marinette County, Board of Supervisors, Marinette . . . . .	. . .	3
Superintendent of Schools, Peshtigo . . . . .	. . .	2
Marquette County, Board of Supervisors, Montello . . . . .	. . .	17
Maryland, Historical Society, Baltimore . . . . .	1	1
Statistics & Information Bureau, Baltimore . . . . .	1	.
Mason, Mrs. E. C.,* Madison . . . . .	. . .	.
Massachusetts, Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, Boston . . . . .	1	22
Auditor, Boston . . . . .	1	.
Bank Commissioner, Boston . . . . .	2	.
Board of Education, Boston . . . . .	1	.
Board of Health, Boston . . . . .	1	.
Bureau of Labor Statistics, Boston . . . . .	1	8
Civil Service Commission, Boston . . . . .	. . .	3
Gas and Electric Light Commissioners, Boston . . . . .	1	.
Highway Commission, Boston . . . . .	1	.
Historical Society, Boston . . . . .	2	3
Insurance Department, Boston . . . . .	2	.
Railroad Commissioners, Boston . . . . .	1	.
Secretary of the Commonwealth, Boston . . . . .	3	.
Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, Boston . . . . .	. . .	1
State Board of Charities, Boston . . . . .	1	.
Matthews, Miss Harriet L., Lynn, Mass. . . . .	3	.
Medford (Mass.), Superintendent of Schools . . . . .	. . .	1
Meek, Basil, Fremont, O. . . . .	. . .	1
Merrell, Edward H., Ripon . . . . .	. . .	1
Merrick, George B., Madison . . . . .	1	.
Methodist Episcopal Church Board of Foreign Missions, New York . . . . .	. . .	1
Woman's Home Missionary Society, Cincinnati . . . . .	. . .	1
Mexico, Dirección General de Estadística, Mexico City . . . . .	1	.
Michigan, Dairy and Food Department, Lansing . . . . .	. . .	1
Industrial School for Boys, Lansing . . . . .	. . .	2
Labor Bureau, Lansing . . . . .	1	.
School for the Blind, Lansing . . . . .	. . .	1
School for the Deaf, Flint . . . . .	. . .	18
State Library, Lansing . . . . .	22	24
State Public School, Coldwater . . . . .	. . .	1
State Reformatory, Ionia . . . . .	. . .	2
Tax Commission, Lansing . . . . .	2	.
Treasurer, Lansing . . . . .	. . .	1
Midland & South Western Junction Railway Co., London, England . . . . .	. . .	1

\* Also unbound serials.

# Wisconsin Historical Society

Givers	Books	Pamphlets
Military Order Loyal Legion of the U. S., Commandery in Chief, Philadelphia . . . . .	3	24
California Commandery, San Francisco . . . . .	. . .	42
Kansas Commandery, Fort Leavenworth . . . . .	. . .	2
Missouri Commandery, St. Louis . . . . .	. . .	10
Ohio Commandery, Columbus . . . . .	. . .	25
Pennsylvania Commandery, Philadelphia . . . . .	. . .	7
Wisconsin Commandery, Milwaukee . . . . .	. . .	3
Miller, Paul G., Madison . . . . .	1	. .
Mills, Miss Genevieve, Madison . . . . .	1	. .
Milton (Mass.), Historical Society . . . . .	. . .	4
Milwaukee, Chamber of Commerce . . . . .	1	. .
City Service Commissioners . . . . .	. . .	1
Deutscher Press Club . . . . .	1	. .
Fire Department . . . . .	. . .	1
Hospital for the Insane . . . . .	. . .	2
Public Museum . . . . .	. . .	2
Superintendent of Schools . . . . .	. . .	2
Milwaukee County, Board of Supervisors . . . . .	2	. .
Milwaukee Directory Company . . . . .	139	17
Miner, H. A., Madison . . . . .	. . .	1
Minneapolis, Public Library . . . . .	. . .	4
Superintendent of Public Schools . . . . .	. . .	2
Minnesota, Auditor, St. Paul . . . . .	1	. .
Forestry Commission, St. Paul . . . . .	. . .	1
Historical Society, St. Paul . . . . .	4	. .
Insurance Department, St. Paul . . . . .	1	. .
Labor Bureau, St. Paul . . . . .	1	2
Railroad and Warehouse Commission, Minneapolis . . . . .	1	. .
School for Feeble-Minded, Faribault . . . . .	. . .	7
Tax Commission, St. Paul . . . . .	1	. .
University, Minneapolis . . . . .	. . .	1
Mishoff, Mrs. I. D., Milwaukee . . . . .	. . .	1
Mississippi, Archives & History Department, Jackson . . . . .	3	. .
Mississippi Valley Historical Association, Lincoln, Nebr. . . . .	. . .	1
Missouri, Auditor, Jefferson City . . . . .	1	. .
Industrial Home for Girls, Chillicothe . . . . .	. . .	2
Insurance Department, St. Louis . . . . .	1	1
School for the Deaf . . . . .	. . .	15
University, Columbia . . . . .	. . .	4
Mobile & Ohio Railroad Co., Mobile, Ala. . . . .	. . .	1
Monroe County, Board of Supervisors, Sparta . . . . .	. . .	10
Superintendent of Insane Asylum, Sparta . . . . .	. . .	1
Montana, State Normal College, Dillon . . . . .	. . .	2
Montreal (Canada), City . . . . .	1	. .
Moore, F. W., Nashville, Tenn. . . . .	. . .	2
Morris, Mrs. W. A. P.,* Madison . . . . .	1	. .
Morrison, M. L., Peterborough, N. H. . . . .	. . .	1
Mowry, Don E., Madison . . . . .	2	5
Mowry, Duane, Milwaukee . . . . .	. . .	3

\* Also unbound serials.

## Gifts to Library

Givers	Books	Pamphlets
Munk, J. A., Los Angeles . . . . .	. .	1
Munro, Dana C., Madison . . . . .	1	26
Murray, Miss Louise W., Athens, Pa. . . . .	1	.
Myers, Mrs. Peter, Bedford, O. . . . .	. .	2
Nantucket (Mass.), Historical Association . . . . .	. .	2
Nash, T. E., Grand Rapids . . . . .	6	51
Nashville (Tenn.), Mayor University . . . . .	4	1
National Business League of America, Chicago . . . . .	. .	1
Carbon Company, Cleveland . . . . .	. .	3
Educational Association, Winona, Minn. . . . .	2	.
Irrigation Congress, Sacramento, Cal. . . . .	. .	z
League for the Protection of the Family, Auburn- dale, Mass. . . . .	. .	1
Municipal League, Philadelphia . . . . .	. .	4
New Education League, Milwaukee . . . . .	. .	1
Women's Christian Temperance Union, Evans- ton, Ill. . . . .	. .	2
Nebraska, Labor and Industrial Statistics Bureau, Lincoln . . . . .	1	1
Superintendent of Public Instruction, Lincoln . . . . .	. .	4
Nelson, John M., Madison . . . . .	6	1
Nevada, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Carson City . . . . .	. .	1
University, Reno . . . . .	. .	1
New Bedford (Mass.), Free Public Library . . . . .	. .	2
New Brunswick, Historical Society, St. John . . . . .	. .	2
New Hampshire, Charities and Corrections Board, Concord . . . . .	. .	1
Insurance Commission, Concord . . . . .	1	.
Public Instruction Department, Concord . . . . .	1	.
Railroad Commission, Concord . . . . .	1	.
New Haven (Conn.), City Comptroller . . . . .	8	.
Orphan Asylum . . . . .	. .	1
New Haven Colony Historical Society, New Haven . . . . .	1	1
New Jersey, Banking and Insurance Department, Trenton . . . . .	3	.
Children's Guardians Board, Jersey City . . . . .	. .	3
Comptroller, Trenton . . . . .	1	.
Labor Department, Trenton . . . . .	. .	5
Public Roads Commission, Trenton . . . . .	1	.
State Board of Assessors, Trenton . . . . .	2	1
State Normal School, Trenton . . . . .	. .	1
Statistics Bureau, Trenton . . . . .	1	.
Treasurer, Trenton . . . . .	1	.
New Mexico, Engineer, Santa Fé . . . . .	. .	1
New Orleans, City Comptroller . . . . .	2	.
New South Wales, Government, Sydney . . . . .	2	.
Government Board for International Exchanges, Sydney . . . . .	2	8
Labour Bureau, Sydney . . . . .	. .	1
Registrar General, Sydney . . . . .	. .	1

# Wisconsin Historical Society

Givers	Books	phlets Pam-
New York City, City Accounts Commission	2	.
Art Commission	.	1
Charity Organization Society	.	1
City Comptroller	.	.
City Record	3	.
Colored Mission	.	34
Health Department	2	5
Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes	.	9
Legal Aid Society	.	2
Licenses Commissioner	.	3
Mayor	4	.
Mercantile Library	.	1
Municipal Civil Service Commission	.	5
Municipal Research Bureau	.	4
Parks Department	.	1
President Borough of Richmond	1	1
Provident Loan Society	.	1
Public Charities Department	1	.
Public Library	80	16
Public Service Commission	1	.
Reform Club	.	2
St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children	.	1
Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children	.	1
Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents	.	4
Society for the Suppression of Vice	.	2
Visiting Committee	.	1
Taxes and Assessments Department	.	2
University Settlement Society	.	2
New York State, Agricultural and Industrial School, Industry	.	3
Banking Department	3	6
Chamber of Commerce, New York	2	1
Historical Society, New York	2	.
Insurance Department, Albany	4	.
Public Service Commission, New York	1	119
State Board of Charities, Albany	4	.
State Board of Tax Commissioners, Albany	1	.
State Civil Service Commission, Albany	1	.
State Education Department, Albany	1	8
State Engineer & Surveyor, Albany	1	.
State Health Department, Albany	1	.
State Historian, Albany	.	1
State Hospital for Crippled and Deformed Children, West Haverstraw	.	1
State Institution for the Blind, New York	.	2
State Labor Department, Albany	2	2
State Library, Albany	16	11
State Prison Commission, Albany	1	.
State Reformatory, Elmira	.	7
Water Supply Commission, Albany	3	.
New York & Superior Investment Company, Superior	.	2

## Gifts to Library

Givers	Books	Pamphlets
New York Catholic Protectory, New York . . . . .	. . .	1
New Zealand Government, Wellington . . . . .	13	. .
Labour Department, Wellington . . . . .	2	. .
Registrar-General, Wellington . . . . .	3	. .
Newark (N. J.), Board of Education . . . . .	. . .	2
Free Public Library . . . . .	. . .	2
Newberry Library, Chicago . . . . .	. . .	1
Newspapers and Periodicals Received from Publishers . . . . .	486	. .
Newton (Mass.), Superintendent of Schools . . . . .	. . .	2
Niagara (Ont.), Historical Society . . . . .	. . .	2
Norfolk (Va.), Public Library . . . . .	. . .	1
Norfolk & Western Railway Co., Philadelphia . . . . .	. . .	1
North Adams (Mass.) Public Library . . . . .	. . .	1
North American Company, Newark, N. J. . . . .	. . .	1
North Carolina, Historical Commission, Raleigh . . . . .	2	7
Treasurer, Raleigh . . . . .	. . .	1
University, Chapel Hill . . . . .	. . .	1
North Central History Teachers' Association, Chicago . . . . .	. . .	2
North Dakota, Historical Society, Bismarck . . . . .	1	. .
Insurance Commissioner, Bismarck . . . . .	. . .	5
State Examiner, Bismarck . . . . .	. . .	1
State Land Department, Bismarck . . . . .	. . .	2
State Treasurer, Bismarck . . . . .	. . .	1
Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill. . . . .	. . .	1
Northwestern University, Watertown . . . . .	. . .	1
Nova Scotia, Historical Society, Halifax . . . . .	. . .	1
Public Works and Mines Department, Halifax . . . . .	. . .	1
Noyes, Charles P., St. Paul . . . . .	1	. .
Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia . . . . .	1	1
Oakley, Miss Mary, Madison . . . . .	. . .	6
Oakley, Miss Minnie M., Seattle, Wash. . . . .	. . .	2
Oberlin (O.) College . . . . .	. . .	2
Oconomowoc, Fortnightly Club . . . . .	. . .	1
Odd Fellows, Independent Order of, Grand Lodge of Wisconsin, Milwaukee . . . . .	1	. .
Ohio, Agricultural Experiment Station, Wooster . . . . .	7	. .
Auditor, Columbus . . . . .	1	. .
Girls' Industrial Home, Rathbone . . . . .	. . .	30
Inspection of Workshops, Factories and Public Buildings Department, Columbus . . . . .	3	. .
Labor Statistics Bureau, Columbus . . . . .	1	. .
Library Association, Cleveland . . . . .	. . .	1
Secretary of State, Columbus . . . . .	. . .	1
State Library, Columbus . . . . .	. . .	1
State School Commission, Columbus . . . . .	. . .	1
State School for the Blind, Columbus . . . . .	. . .	2
Oklahoma, Auditor, Guthrie . . . . .	1	. .
Corporation Commission, Guthrie . . . . .	. . .	2
Historical Society,* Oklahoma City . . . . .	. . .	2
Insurance Commissioner, Guthrie . . . . .	. . .	1

\*Also unbound serials.

# Wisconsin Historical Society

Givers	Books	Pamphlets
Old Colony Historical Society, Taunton, Mass.	1	.
Oneida County, Board of Supervisors, Rhinelander	.	1
Oneida Historical Society, Utica, N. Y.	.	2
Ontario, Agricultural Department, Toronto	.	1
Historical Society, Toronto	.	1
Oregon, Conservation Commission, Portland	.	2
Treasury Department, Salem	1	.
Osborne, Rockwell E., La Crosse	.	1
O'Sheridan, Miss Mary Grant, Chicago	.	1
Overmann, Lee S., Washington, D. C.	.	1
Outagamie County, Board of Supervisors, Appleton	.	10
Superintendent of County Asylum, Appleton	.	19
Ozaukee County, Board of Supervisors, Port Washington	.	3
Paine, Nathaniel, Worcester, Mass.	.	1
Pammel, L. H., Ames, Ia.	.	3
Parker, E. J., Quincy, Ill.	.	4
Parkinson, John B.,* Madison	.	33
Passavant, D. C., Zelienople, Pa.	.	1
Paterson (N. J.) Free Public Library	.	1
Patrick, Lewis S., Washington, D. C.	.	311
Patten, E. B., Minneapolis	.	1
Paxton, John G., Independence, Mo.	.	1
Payne, William M.	.	1
Peabody (Mass.), Historical Society	.	7
Peabody Institute, Baltimore	.	3
Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Cambridge, Mass.	.	1
Pearce, Charles C., Dodgeville	.	2
Pease, Verne S., Baraboo	.	6
Peek, Mrs. Ellen, Milwaukee	1	.
Pennsylvania, Institution for the Instruction of the Blind, Philadelphia	.	46
Prison Society, Philadelphia	.	1
State Library, Harrisburg	.	44
University, Philadelphia	.	2
Water Commission, Reading	1	.
Pennsylvania Society, New York	1	.
Peoria (Ill.) Public Library	.	1
Perkins Institution and Massachusetts School for the Blind, Boston	.	10
Perry, William W., Milwaukee	.	4
Pfizennayer, Paul, New York	.	2
Philadelphia, Board of Education	.	1
Board of Trade	1	.
Children's Country Week Association	.	1
City Comptroller	1	.
Free Library	3	.
Library Company	.	1
Maritime Exchange	1	.
Mayor	3	.

\* Also unbound serials.

## Gifts to Library

Givers	Books	Pamphlets
Philadelphia, Public Works Department . . . . .	1	. .
Philippine Islands, Customs Bureau, Manila . . . . .	. .	62
Forestry Bureau, Manila . . . . .	. .	3
Health Bureau, Manila . . . . .	. .	4
Weather Bureau, Manila . . . . .	2	3
Pinney, S. U., Estate of, Madison . . . . .	980	. .
Pittsburgh, City Comptroller . . . . .	1	. .
Coal Company . . . . .	. .	2
Plainfield (N. J.), Superintendent of Schools . . . . .	. .	1
Polk, R. L. & Co., Chicago . . . . .	2	. .
Portland (Me.), City Messenger . . . . .	1	. .
Portland (Ore.), City Auditor . . . . .	1	. .
Superintendent of Schools . . . . .	. .	1
Pratt Institute Free Library, Brooklyn . . . . .	. .	5
Presbyterian Church, Board of Foreign Missions, New York . . . . .	. .	49
College Board, New York . . . . .	. .	1
General Assembly, Philadelphia . . . . .	. .	2
Price County, Board of Supervisors, Phillips . . . . .	. .	1
Prien, H. F., Middleton . . . . .	. .	6
Protestant Episcopal Church, Diocese of Albany . . . . .	. .	1
Diocese of Connecticut . . . . .	. .	1
Diocese of Harrisburg . . . . .	. .	1
Diocese of Louisiana . . . . .	. .	1
Diocese of Milwaukee . . . . .	. .	1
Diocese of Western Michigan . . . . .	. .	1
Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society, New York . . . . .	. .	1
Providence (R. I.) Athenaeum . . . . .	. .	1
Butler Hospital . . . . .	. .	1
City Clerk . . . . .	. .	1
Overseer of the Poor . . . . .	. .	1
Public Library . . . . .	. .	1
School Department . . . . .	. .	4
Quebec, King's Printer . . . . .	2	. .
Queensborough Public Library, Jamaica, N. Y. . . . .	. .	1
Queensland, Government, Brisbane . . . . .	. .	28
Racine Public Library . . . . .	. .	4
Racine County, Board of Supervisors, Racine . . . . .	. .	1
Superintendent of Insane Asylum, Racine . . . . .	. .	2
Ranger, W. E., Providence, R. I. . . . .	. .	1
Reading (Pa.), Water Department . . . . .	. .	1
Reinsch, Paul S., Madison . . . . .	350	113
Republican National Committee, New York . . . . .	. .	3
Reser, Alva O., La Fayette, Ind. . . . .	. .	1
Reynolds Family Association, Roslyn, Pa. . . . .	. .	1
Reynolds Library, Rochester, N. Y. . . . .	. .	1
Rhode Island, Charities & Corrections Board, Prov- idence . . . . .	. .	1
Factory Inspector, Providence . . . . .	. .	1
Industrial Statistics Bureau, Providence . . . . .	. .	1
Public Schools Commission, Providence . . . . .	. .	1

# Wisconsin Historical Society

Givers	Books	Pamphlets
Rice, Charles B., Boston . . . . .	1	. .
Richland County, Board of Supervisors, Richland Center . . . . .	. .	3
Robb, J. H., Southampton, N. Y. . . . .	1	. .
Roblier, W. A., Coloma . . . . .	. .	2
Rood, Hosea W., Madison . . . . .	. .	5
Rudloff, Mrs. Elizabeth, Milwaukee . . . . .	2	. .
Sage, Mrs. Russell, New York . . . . .	1	. .
St. Croix County, Board of Supervisors, Hudson . . . . .	. .	2
Superintendent of County Asylum, New Richmond . . . . .	. .	12
St. Joseph's Hospital,* Chicago . . . . .	. .	. .
St. Louis, City Register . . . . .	1	. .
Mercantile Library Association . . . . .	. .	1
Merchants' Exchange . . . . .	1	. .
Public Library . . . . .	. .	1
Superintendent of Schools . . . . .	. .	. .
St. Paul, Associated Charities . . . . .	. .	5
Public Library . . . . .	. .	1
Salem (Mass.), Public Library . . . . .	. .	2
Salt Lake City, Citizens . . . . .	1	. .
Mayor . . . . .	2	. .
San Francisco, Board of Supervisors . . . . .	4	6
Public Library . . . . .	. .	2
Sanborn, A. L., Madison . . . . .	2	. .
Sargent, John S., Chicago . . . . .	. .	1
Saskatchewan, Agricultural Department, Regina . . . . .	. .	1
Government Printer, Regina . . . . .	2	3
Provincial Secretary, Regina . . . . .	. .	1
Sauk County, Board of Supervisors, Baraboo . . . . .	. .	1
Sawyer, Mrs. Harriet P., Madison . . . . .	. .	10
Schafer, Joseph, Eugene, Ore. . . . .	. .	1
Schenectady, (N. Y.), General Electric Company . . . . .	. .	1
Scott, W. A.,* Madison . . . . .	112	94
Scranton (Pa.), Public Library . . . . .	. .	2
Seattle, City Comptroller . . . . .	1	. .
Seely, G. H., Menomonie . . . . .	. .	3
Sellery, G. C., Madison . . . . .	1	. .
Seneca Falls (N. Y.), Historical Society . . . . .	. .	5
Sewell, Miss H., Stoughton . . . . .	2	. .
Seymour, Miss Vernie,* Madison . . . . .	. .	. .
Sheboygan County, Board of Supervisors, Sheboygan . . . . .	. .	1
Sheldon, Anna R., Memorial Fund, Madison . . . . .	142	. .
Sheldon, George, Deerfield, Mass. . . . .	. .	1
Sheldon, Miss Georgiana,* Madison . . . . .	42	30
Shepardson, F. W., Chicago . . . . .	1	3
Showerman, Grant, Madison . . . . .	. .	1
Simplified Spelling Board, New York . . . . .	. .	3
Sivyer, Charles M., Milwaukee . . . . .	. .	. .
Smith, Frank, Dover, Mass. . . . .	1	. .
Smith, Howard,* Madison . . . . .	. .	. .

\*Also unbound serials.

## Gifts to Library

Givers	Books	Pamphlets
Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C. . . . .	6	. .
Social-Democratic Party, Wisconsin Central Committee, Milwaukee . . . . .	. . .	4
Socialist National Committee, Chicago . . . . .	1	7
Société des Americanistes de Paris . . . . .	. . .	1
Society for the History of the Germans in Maryland, Baltimore . . . . .	. . .	1
of Colonial Wars, District of Columbia . . . . .	. . .	1
of Mayflower Descendants in the State of Rhode Island, Providence . . . . .	. . .	1
of the Army of the Potomac, Brooklyn . . . . .	. . .	1
Somerville (Mass.), City Clerk . . . . .	1	. .
Sons of the American Revolution, Wisconsin Society, Milwaukee . . . . .	. . .	1
Sons of the Revolution, Michigan Society, Holland . . . . .	. . .	1
Pennsylvania Society, Germantown . . . . .	. . .	2
South Australia, Government Printer, Adelaide . . . . .	110	. .
Government Statist, Adelaide . . . . .	1	3
South Carolina, Historical Commission, Columbia . . . . .	. . .	2
State Treasurer, Columbia . . . . .	. . .	1
South Dakota, Auditor, Pierre . . . . .	1	. .
Insurance Commissioner, Pierre . . . . .	. . .	1
State Engineer, Pierre.. . . . .	. . .	1
Treasurer, Pierre . . . . .	. . .	1
Sparling, Samuel E., Madison . . . . .	2	. .
Spaulding, Perley, Washington, D. C. . . . .	. . .	4
Spencer, Miss Katherine, Madison . . . . .	. . .	1
Spencer, Robert G., Milwaukee . . . . .	. . .	2
Spencer, William H., New York . . . . .	. . .	1
Spokane (Wash.), City Comptroller . . . . .	. . .	1
Sprague, A. B. R., Worcester, Mass. . . . .	. . .	2
Springfield (Mass.), Superintendent of Schools	. . .	1
Starr, Frederick, Chicago . . . . .	. . .	4
Steadwell, B. S., La Crosse . . . . .	. . .	1
Stephenson, Isaac, Marinette . . . . .	7	76
Stephenson Public Library, Marinette . . . . .	. . .	1
Stevens, John F., New Haven, Conn. . . . .	. . .	1
Stevens, Walter B., St. Louis . . . . .	2	2
Stimson, John W., La Porte, Ind. . . . .	. . .	1
Stockwell, C. S., Neilsville . . . . .	2	. .
Stone, T. D., Green Lake . . . . .	. . .	4
Stout, J. H., Menomonie . . . . .	. . .	1
Streichsguth-Petran Engraving Company, Milwaukee . . . . .	. . .	1
Sulte, Benjamin, Quebec . . . . .	. . .	4
Superior, City Clerk . . . . .	1	. .
Sweden Kungl. Universitets i Uppsala Bibliotek . . . . .	. . .	1
Swedish-American Historical Society Library, Evans-ton, Ill. . . . .	. . .	1
Syracuse, (N. Y.) Public Library . . . . .	. . .	1
Tandy, Francis D., New York . . . . .	. . .	1
Tanner, H. B.,* Kaukauna . . . . .	. . .	. .

\* Also unbound serials.

# Wisconsin Historical Society

Givers	Books	Pamphlets
Tasmania, Government Railways Office, Hobart . . . . .	. . .	1
Tennessee University, Sewanee . . . . .	. . .	1
Terrell, Edwin H., San Antonio, Tex. . . . .	. . .	1
Thomas, A. A., Dayton, O. . . . .	1	. .
Thomas, George C., Philadelphia . . . . .	3	. .
Thomas, Leander, Shell Lake . . . . .	. . .	1
Thomas, William H., Montgomery, Ala. . . . .	. . .	7
Thomas S. Clarkson Memorial School of Technology, Potsdam, N. Y. . . . .	. . .	1
Thompson, Slason, Chicago . . . . .	. . .	1
Thwaites, R. G., Madison . . . . .	45	17
Tilton, Asa C., Madison . . . . .	1	20
Toledo (O.), Mayor . . . . .	1	. .
Public Library . . . . .	. . .	1
Topsfield (Mass.), Congregational Church . . . . .	1	. .
Toronto, Public Library . . . . .	. . .	1
Trans-Mississippi Commercial Congress, Cripple Creek, Colo. . . . .	. . .	5
Trempealeau County, Superintendent of County Asylum, Whitehall . . . . .	. . .	8
Trenton (N. J.), Free Public Library . . . . .	. . .	2
Trinity College Historical Society, Durham, N. C. . . . .	. . .	1
Troy (N. Y.), Mayor . . . . .	3	7
True, Miss Ellen I., Madison . . . . .	. . .	1
Turner, F. J., Madison . . . . .	1	. .
Tyrrell, Henry F., Milwaukee . . . . .	7	. .
United Brewers' Association, New York . . . . .	1	3
United Fruit Company, Boston . . . . .	. . .	1
United States, Agricultural Department . . . . .	. . .	10
Census Bureau . . . . .	3	10
Civil Service Commission . . . . .	2	. .
Coast and Geodetic Survey . . . . .	1	. .
Commerce and Labor Department . . . . .	23	10
Commissioner of Corporations . . . . .	. .	2
Comptroller of the Currency . . . . .	2	2
Education Bureau . . . . .	4	7
Ethnology Bureau . . . . .	2	. .
Equipment Bureau . . . . .	4	5
Forest Service . . . . .	. . .	33
General Land Office . . . . .	4	4
Geological Survey . . . . .	2	16
Immigration and Naturalization Bureau . . . . .	. . .	33
Indian Commission . . . . .	2	. .
Insular Affairs Bureau . . . . .	4	3
Interior Department . . . . .	3	6
Interstate Commerce Commission . . . . .	14	2
Isthmian Canal Commission . . . . .	2	4
Library of Congress . . . . .	21	125
Light House Board . . . . .	1	. .
Manufactures Bureau . . . . .	. . .	10
Mint Bureau . . . . .	4	. .

## Gifts to Library

Givers	Books	Pamphlets
United States, Patent Office. . . . .	25	. .
Pensions Bureau . . . . .	. .	1
Public Health & Marine Hospital Service . . . . .	3	10
Reclamation Service . . . . .	2	3
State Department . . . . .	. .	1
Superintendent of Documents . . . . .	174	712
Treasury Department . . . . .	1	1
Weather Bureau . . . . .	2	. .
Madison Station . . . . .	. .	1
United States Catholic Historical Society, New York . . . . .	. .	1
United States Fleet at Sydney, N. S. W. . . . .	. .	3
Universal Craftsmen Council of Engineers, New York . . . . .	. .	1
University of the Pacific, San Jose, Cal. . . . .	. .	1
Uruguay Dirección General de Estadística, Montevideo . . . . .	2	. .
Usher, Ellis B., Milwaukee . . . . .	8	42
Utah Agricultural College, Logan . . . . .	. .	1
Utica (N. Y.), Mayor . . . . .	4	. .
Public Library . . . . .	. .	1
Van Bergh, Mrs. Lucy J., Madison . . . . .	1	. .
Van Hise, Charles R., Madison . . . . .	. .	6
Van Slyke, N. B., Madison . . . . .	. .	1
Vassar Brothers Institute, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. . . . .	. .	1
Vermont, Adjutant General, Montpelier . . . . .	. .	2
Auditor, Rutland . . . . .	1	. .
Historical Society, Montpelier . . . . .	. .	1
Insurance Commission, Montpelier . . . . .	1	. .
State Library, Montpelier . . . . .	6	14
Treasurer, Montpelier . . . . .	. .	2
Victoria, Government Statistician, Melbourne . . . . .	1	. .
Vilas, Charles, Milwaukee . . . . .	50	. .
Vilas, Mrs. William F., Madison . . . . .	5	1
Vineyard (N. J.), Historical and Antiquarian Society . . . . .	. .	2
Virginia, Labor Statistics Bureau, Richmond . . . . .	1	. .
State Library, Richmond . . . . .	2	2
University, Charlottesville . . . . .	. .	1
Waldo, Mrs. D. F., Manitowoc . . . . .	. .	1
Waltham (Mass.), City Clerk . . . . .	. .	1
Walworth County, Board of Supervisors, Elkhorn . . . . .	. .	2
Washington, Insurance Department, Olympia . . . . .	. .	1
Railroad Commission, Olympia . . . . .	1	1
State Library, Olympia . . . . .	. .	1
University, Seattle . . . . .	. .	4
Washington (D. C.), University Club . . . . .	. .	1
Washington County, Board of Supervisors, West Bend . . . . .	. .	3
Waterbury (Conn.), Superintendent of Schools . . . . .	. .	1
Waupaca County, Board of Supervisors, Waupaca . . . . .	. .	1
Waushara County, Board of Supervisors, Wautoma . . . . .	. .	2
Wayland Academy, Beaver Dam . . . . .	. .	1
Weisse, Charles H., Sheboygan Falls . . . . .	1	. .

# Wisconsin Historical Society

Givers	Books	Pamphlets
Welsh, Miss Iva A.* Madison . . . . .	1	. .
Welton, Mrs. C. B.,* Madison . . . . .	79	24
West Virginia, Archives and History Department, Charlestown . . . . .	1	. .
Western Australia, Government, Perth Registrar-General, Perth . . . . .	1	1
Superintendent of the Census, Perth . . . . .	3	. .
Wheeler, Giles, Concord, Mass. . . . .	1	. .
Whitaker, Miss Bessie L., Rock Hill, S. C. . . . .	. .	1
Whitaker, George, Somerville, Mass. . . . .	. .	1
White, Miss Rhoda M., Madison . . . . .	. .	36
Whiton, James M., New York . . . . .	. .	1
Whitsitt, William H., Richmond, Va. . . . .	. .	1
Wight, William W.,* Milwaukee . . . . .	1	9
Williams, Talcot, Philadelphia . . . . .	. .	3
Wilmington (Del.), Institute Free Library Mayor . . . . .	. .	1
Superintendent of Schools . . . . .	. .	9
Winchell, Newton H., St. Paul . . . . .	. .	1
Wing, George W., Kewaunee . . . . .	. .	1
Winnebago County, Board of Supervisors, Oshkosh . . . . .	. .	5
Wisconsin, Agricultural Experiment Station Banking Department . . . . .	. .	8
Buttermakers' Association . . . . .	. .	1
Conservation Commission . . . . .	. .	6
Dairymen's Association, Ft. Atkinson . . . . .	. .	1
Executive Office . . . . .	1	. .
Farmers' Institute Office . . . . .	. .	10
Fisheries Commission . . . . .	. .	. .
Free Library Commission * . . . . .	. .	1
History Commission . . . . .	618	736
Home for Feeble Minded, Chippewa Falls . . . . .	. .	. .
Industrial School for Girls, Milwaukee . . . . .	. .	1
Insurance Department . . . . .	. .	2
Labor Statistics Bureau . . . . .	. .	2
Legislative Reference Library . . . . .	. .	384
Northern Hospital for the Insane, Winnebago . . . . .	. .	64
Railroad Commission . . . . .	. .	3
School for the Deaf, Delavan . . . . .	. .	30
Secretary of State . . . . .	. .	6
State . . . . .	2	. .
State Board of Agriculture . . . . .	. .	4
State Board of Forestry . . . . .	. .	7
State Board of Health . . . . .	. .	. .
State Cranberry Growers' Association, Cranmoor . . . . .	. .	2
State Horticultural Society . . . . .	. .	1
State Library . . . . .	. .	7
State Normal School, Milwaukee . . . . .	. .	143
River Falls . . . . .	. .	11
Stevens Point . . . . .	. .	1
Superior . . . . .	. .	28
		1

\*Also unbound serials.

## Gifts to Library

Givers	Books	Pamphlets
Wisconsin, State Normal School, Whitewater . . . . .	. . .	8
State Prison, Waupun . . . . .	. . .	3
State Reformatory, Green Bay . . . . .	. . .	3
State Supervisor of Inspectors of Illuminating Oils, Milwaukee . . . . .	. . .	1
State Treasurer . . . . .	1	.
Superintendent of Public Instruction . . . . .	1	5
University . . . . .	8	.
Washburn Observatory . . . . .	1	.
Veterans' Home, Waupaca . . . . .	. . .	1
Waterways Commission . . . . .	. . .	2
Workshop for the Blind, Milwaukee . . . . .	. . .	3
Wisconsin Bankers' Association, Milwaukee . . . . .	. . .	1
Fifth Wis. Vol. Inf. Association, Chicago . . . . .	. . .	3
State Federation of Labor, Milwaukee . . . . .	. . .	2
State Federation of Women's Clubs, Kaukauna . . . . .	. . .	13
State Firemen's Association, Jefferson . . . . .	. . .	1
Tenth Wis. Inf. Reg. Association, New Lisbon . . . . .	. . .	2
Third Wis. Vet. Inf. Association, Janesville . . . . .	. . .	1
Thirty-second Wis. Reg. Survivors' Association, Fond du Lac . . . . .	. . .	6
Twenty-eighth Wis. Vol. Inf. Society, Milwaukee . . . . .	. . .	1
Witherspoon Memorial Association, Washington, D. C. . . . .	. . .	1
Woburn (Mass.), City Clerk . . . . .	1	.
Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Madison . . . . .	. . .	1
Woman's Presbyterian Board of Missions of the Northwest, Chicago . . . . .	. . .	2
Wood, Miss Frances A., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. . . . .	1	.
Woodruff, Francis E., New York . . . . .	1	.
Worcester (Mass.), Free Public Library . . . . .	. . .	3
Superintendent of Schools . . . . .	. . .	1
Worcester County (Mass.), Law Library, Worcester . . . . .	. . .	1
Wright, A. O., Estate of, Madison . . . . .	263	123
Wright, Arthur J., Milwaukee . . . . .	3	.
Wright & Potter Printing Co., Boston . . . . .	. . .	1
Würtembergischen Kommission für Landesgeschichte . . . . .	1	4
Wyman, W. H., Omaha, Nebr. . . . .	. . .	4
Wyoming, Treasurer, Cheyenne . . . . .	. . .	1
Wyoming (Pa.), Commemorative Association, Wilkes-Barre . . . . .	. . .	3
Historical & Geological Society, Wilkes-Barre . . . . .	1	1
Yale University, New Haven, Conn. . . . .	. . .	2
Yonkers (N. Y.), Mayor . . . . .	1	.
Yorkshire (England), Parish Register Society . . . . .	1	.
Young Men's Christian Association of Wisconsin, Milwaukee . . . . .	. . .	1
Yukon Territory (Canada), King's Printer, Dawson . . . . .	. . .	11

# Wisconsin Historical Society

## Accessions of MSS., Maps, Etc.

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(Gifts, save where otherwise specified. The report covers the year ending September 30, 1909.)

### Manuscripts

*C. W. Alvord, Urbana, Ill.*—Transcript of journal of proceedings of Maj. Robert Rogers's council with the Indians at Mackinac, May 26 to July 23, 1767. (Original in possession of American Antiquarian Society.)

*American Bureau of Industrial Research, Madison.*—Convention proceedings of Associated Brotherhood of Iron and Steel Heaters, July, 1874. Correspondence of John Samuel, E. W. Bemis, and others. Scrap-book of Fred Long. Records, correspondence, etc., of Suffrage Association, Union Co-operative Printing Company, Sovereigns of Industry, International Workingmen's Association, Anarchist Club, Co-operative Shoe Manufacturing Association and International Debating Club, all of Philadelphia.

*Charles R. Boardman, Oshkosh.*—A collection of papers of Nathaniel P. Tallmadge, U. S. senator from New York (1833-44) and governor of Wisconsin Territory (1844-46), consisting of clippings, drafts of bills, speeches, and public letters, correspondence with Henry Clay, James D. Doty, Horace Greeley, William Henry Harrison, Andrew Jackson, William H. Seward, Martin Van Buren, Thurlow Weed, and others. Also two autograph letters of William Floyd of New York, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. The general inclusive dates of the collection are 1830 to 1860.

*Louis W. Bridgeman, Madison.*—Manuscript of autobiographical sketch by Gov. William R. Taylor—unsigned but vouched for by donor.

*W. F. Brown and R. J. C. Strong, Beloit.*—Private record of marriages and deaths, kept by Rev. Dexter Clary, first pastor of the First Congregational Church of Beloit (1840-50), deposited by Dr. Brown with the consent of Dr. Strong, a grandson of Mr. Clary.

*Buffalo (N. Y.) Historical Society.*—Ms. copy-book of official letters, written by H. W. Gunnison, superintendent of the new custom house at Milwaukee, June 3, 1856, to February 18, 1859.

*Miss Lucia E. Catlin, Elizabeth, N. J.*—Papers of John Catlin, secretary and acting governor of Wisconsin Territory. They include documents re-

R. C. Wilkes, U. S. N.  
20<sup>th</sup> March 1861.

Hon Gideon Welles  
Secretary of the Navy  
Washington.

Sir.

I forward his communication by Comd<sup>d</sup>lt Taylor  
who I have just received  
the English steamer

I have not time to give you the  
names or what they said  
to Captain - Those names in  
a few days & will enclose them  
before you -

Abel D. Whipple, Steele, East & W. Tu-  
llo, are now prisoners on board the  
ship, also the Capt, & Officer & Engi-  
neer of the steamer -

This was the duty I intended in  
a former letter I directed you

FACSIMILE OF LETTER BY REAR ADMIRAL CHARLES WILKES, U. S. N.  
Written by him to Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy, after the  
capture of the Trent

formalizing before retaining a firm letter,  
and of which I know enough really  
well to judge to preserve the interest  
concerning to effect.

Knowing the Govt will approve  
of ~~the~~ my action in this  
duty. I am very professedly  
Yours affec son  
John Green  
Chas Dickens.

P.S. Is there a Tugboat way in to Coney  
Isle or Barge I must refer you for  
further facts and my thanks go to you  
to this I have your pleasure in  
pecting that there is no off shore  
or Loyalty to the cause of the Island

*Concordia*

## Miscellaneous Accessions

lating to the affairs of that portion of the territory not included in the present state, and to the organization of Minnesota territory, letters of Gov. Henry Dodge and others, deeds of land in Madison and elsewhere, and several early maps of Wisconsin. General inclusive dates, 1836 to 1865.

*Arthur H. Clark Company, Cleveland.*—Letter describing American Fur Company documents in their possession.

*Mrs. Sarah F. Conover, Madison.*—Letters of Mrs. Timothy O. Howe, Horace Rublee, and others.

*Mrs. George Willis Cooke, Wakefield, Mass.*—Letter of William Berry, member of the first constitutional convention from Walworth county, to his granddaughter, dated November 15, 1846. It contains a description of Madison at that time.

*Herbert A. Daubner, Madison.*—(Deposit.) Capital Base Ball Club record book.

*Ira B. Dutton (Brother Joseph Dutton), Kalawao, Molokai, Hawaiian Islands.*—Manuscript material relating to the life of this missionary to the leper colony.

*W. H. Gunther, Sheboygan.*—Report and recommendations relative to Sheboygan harbor, by Col. T. J. Cram, U. S. Engineers, 1864.

*Miss Kate Kavanaugh, Washington, D. C.*—Ms. Latin Bible, written in Spain in the middle ages, presented in the name of the late Peter Kavanaugh of Madison. Exact age of Ms. is not known. A few leaves are missing.

*Francis B. Keene, Milwaukee.*—Bundle of the papers of Rear Admiral Charles Wilkes, U. S. Navy, willed to donor by Mary L. Wilkes, daughter of Admiral Wilkes. They consist chiefly of papers (1801-45) of Capt. William B. Finch (afterwards William C. Bolton), U. S. Navy, including reports of his visit to the Hawaiian Islands in 1829. The most noteworthy Ms. relating to Admiral Wilkes is the draft of the letter which he wrote to the secretary of the navy after the capture of the Trent, but before he decided to release her.

*E. W. Keyes, Madison.*—Roster of Wisconsin territorial pioneers who attended the exercises in commemoration of the admission of Wisconsin to the Union in 1848, held at Madison, June 7-9, 1898.

*M. R. Laird, Prairie du Sac.*—(Deposit.) The records of the presbytery of Wisconsin River, September, 1881—May, 1902.

*Mrs. Ermina Leonard, De Pere.*—Seven music books used by the missionaries to the Indians at La Pointe and Mackinac from 1830-40.

*Peter Lochen, West Bend.*—MS. account of Washington County asylum.

*M. E. McIntosh, Milwaukee.*—Sulte's MS. notes on Langlade, given by Sulte to the donor.

*G. A. Marshall, Darlington.*—MS. map of Pekatonica, accompanied by explanatory letter.

*Duane Mowry, Milwaukee.*—Several letters and documents from the papers of Senator J. R. Doolittle.

*Mrs. Anna R. Sheldon Estate, Madison.*—Autograph of Sir Seymour Haden.

# Wisconsin Historical Society

*I. N. Stewart, Appleton.*—MS. of paper entitled, "Our roads and road districts in pioneer days."

*George W. Stoner, Madison.*—Deeds of land in Madison to John Stoner, 1839 and 1841.

*H. B. Tanner, Kaukauna.*—Letters, documents, advertising material, etc., of the Rio Tamasopo sugar company, Mexico, 1903–08.

*John E. Thomas, Sheboygan Falls.*—Letter, dated June 20, 1884, from David Giddings, member of first constitutional convention (1846), to J. H. Denison, of Sheboygan Falls, giving account of his first visit to that place in 1845.

*University of Wisconsin Library (James J. Hill Railway Collection), Madison.*—Thirteen letter-books (1845–90) of John McRae, a railroad and business man of Camden, S. C. They contain much information on general economic and social conditions, as well as on railroads.

*Wisconsin Railroad Commission, Madison.*—Reports of free transportation by railroads, June, 1905—February, 1906.

*A. O. Wright Estate, Madison.*—Letters and circulars relating to the Congregational Church in Wisconsin.

## Maps

Gifts of maps have been made by the following:

Athenaeum library, Boston (1); Burrows Brothers Company, Cleveland (2); Canada, Interior Department, Ottawa (3); Chicago, Bureau of Statistics (1); Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway (2); Mrs. Sarah F. Conover, Madison (1); Duchac & Co., Antigo (1); First National Bank, Portage (1); Edward M. Griffith, Madison (2); Fred Hayssen, Antigo (2); John B. Heim, Madison (1); Frank H. Hodder, Topeka, Kans. (1); Idaho, Bureau of Immigration, Labor, and Statistics (1); E. E. Leonard, De Pere (15); Madison Art Association (1); New York, state engineer (1); Quincy, Ill., Chamber of Commerce (1); Frank Richardson (1); G. F. Sanborn Co., Ashland (3); Anna R. Sheldon Memorial Committee (7); Hon. Isaac Stephenson, Marinette (1); Stewart and Mathews Co., St. Paul (1); A. C. Tilton, Madison (6); F. J. Turner, Madison (1); W. D. Tyler, Hurley (1); U. S. War Department (2); D. H. Vaughan, Rhinelander (3); Wisconsin Timber and Land Company, Mattoon (1).

## Illustrative Material

[Photographs, engravings, broadsides, etc.]

Two important additions have been made during the year:

Photographs of Mississippi River steamboats, numbering 164, purchased from Harry M. Bigelow, of La Crosse.

A complete set of photographs of Union generals in the War of the Rebellion, reproduced from original photographs and engravings, numbering 585, was presented by Selwyn A. Brant of Madison.

Smaller but much appreciated gifts were received from the following:

C. H. E. Boughton, Chicago (1); Edward S. Curtis, New York (2); Mrs. L. Deacon, Racine (1); Mrs. J. S. Dunham, De Pere (1); Col. Reuben

## Miscellaneous Accessions

T. Durrett, Louisville (1); Ira B. Dutton (Brother Joseph Dutton), Kalawao, Molokai, Hawaiian Islands (40); Miss Mary S. Foster, Madison (8); Misses Julia A. and Mary J. Lapham, Oconomowoc (1); W. S. Marshall, Madison (1); Duane Mowry, Milwaukee (7); Newton R. Parvin, Cedar Rapids, Ia. (8); Anna R. Sheldon Memorial Committee (1); T. D. Stone Green Lake (5); H. B. Tanner, Kaukauna (50); Reuben G. Thwaites, Madison (40); J. B. Winslow, Madison (1).

# Wisconsin Historical Society

## Museum Accessions

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(Gifts, save where otherwise specified. The report covers the year ending September 30, 1909.)

### Art

(Purchase) Medici series of colored reproductions of works of the old masters, made by the most modern photographic methods, seventeen pictures.

*James D. Foley, La Crosse.*—Oil portrait of the late Hon. Peter Doyle, secretary of state, from 1874 to 1878.

*Mrs. Kate P. Young, Clinton, Iowa.*—Oil portrait of her father, the late Hon. George H. Paul, postmaster of Milwaukee and regent of the University of Wisconsin.

*W. R. Taylor, Madison.*—Oil portrait of Ex-Governor William R. Taylor (1874-75).

### Anthropology

*N. G. Abbott, Harrisburg, S. Dak.*—Grooved stone hammer.

*American Museum of Natural History, New York.*—(Exchange) Collection of archaeological materials from an Indian village site on the Fox farm at May's Lick, Mason County, Ky.

*E. P. Arpin, Grand Rapids.*—Stone boat-weight, net-weights, and grooved club-head from the vicinity of Vancouver, Wash.

*Arthur H. Badger, Madison.*—(Deposit) Bow, ten spears, boomerang, club, bark girdle, tapa cloth garment, and other native articles from Queensland, and the South Sea Islands.

*Brancel & Houy, Milwaukee.*—(Purchase) Three pairs of Eskimo children's and toy boots and a miniature model of a Dakota Indian tepee.

*Charles E. Brown, Madison.*—Two stone celts, Madison; flint arrow-point, Aztalan; flint arrowpoint, Tippah County, Miss.; charred acorns from an Indian provision cache on County House Hill, Manitowoc Rapids; hammerstone and flint blanks from an Indian village site at Melarsh Creek, Manitowoc County; flint arrowpoints, blanks, hammer-



INDIAN EARTHENWARE KETTLE

Found on east shore of Green Bay by John P. Schumacher, and now exhibited in Kellogg Public Library, Green Bay



## Miscellaneous Accessions

stones, potsherds, and other materials from sites near Red Banks and Big Suamico, Brown County; flint implements, rejects, and other articles from various lower Wisconsin River and other sites; cherry-bark and raspberry medicine, bark ties, and wooden pegs from Winnebago camp (1909) in the "Big Woods," Lake Wingra; Chippewa animal-dice game, Lac du Flambeau; cast of fluted stone axe found at Lowell, Dodge County.

*Miss Emma H. Blair, Madison.*—Chippewa sweet grass basket, from Mackinac Island; Peyote medicine, used in Nebraska Winnebago "Union Church" ceremonies; mescal bean.

*T. D. Blair, Neenah.*—Blue hornstone nodule from an aboriginal site in section 21, Menasha township, Winnebago County.

*Mrs. Charles L. Catlin, Milwaukee.*—Sleeping mat made of strips of pandanus palm, by natives of Rurutu, Austral Group.

*Mrs. Samuel B. Cowdery, Baraboo.*—(Deposit) Two Eskimo ivory dolls and ivory animal-shaped amulet, Alaska.

*J. M. Cooley, Fennimore.*—(Deposit) Iron Indian trade axe.

*Newell Dodge, Madison.*—(Purchase) Fragments of a pottery vessel from Picnic Point, Lake Mendota.

*Rev. Leopold E. Drexel, St. Francis.*—(Exchange) Clay, bronze, and amber ornaments from an Etruscan necropolis in Etruria, Italy.

*J. H. Du Bose, Elberton, Ga.*—(Purchase) Series of small stone disks, stone and shell beads, bone ornament, antler point and pottery pipes, all from the Rembert mound, on Savannah River, Ga.

*East Wisconsin Trustee Co., Manitowoc.*—(Purchase) Indian crania from Two Rivers village sites; John Quincy Adams Indian medal (1825); grooved stone axes, Menominee; beaded garter and necklace, Arapaho paint pouches; Dakota shirt and saddle; Alaska Indian necklace and dance bag.

*W. H. Ellsworth, Milwaukee.*—Collection of quartz and quartzite arrow and spearpoints, blanks, spalls, and chips from Indian workshop sites in Virginia, Maryland, and the District of Columbia, all in the vicinity of Washington.

*W. P. Evans, Omaha, Nebr.*—Gaff used in cockfighting in Philippine Islands.

*Roy Foss, Oconomowoc.*—Collection of flint arrowpoints, blanks, and rejects from Indian village sites near Oconomowoc.

*Morris F. Fox, Madison.*—Stone gorget from Trumbull County, Ohio.

*Joseph Frisque, Green Bay.*—Stone celt, hammerstone, flint arrowpoints, blanks, chips and fragments, and clay trade pipes from the site of an early Menominee Indian village, at Big Suamico.

*C. V. Fuller, Grand Ledge, Mich.*—Cast of birdstone amulet found on the bank of Grand River, section 28, Eagle Township, Mich.

*Albert Gilmore, Madison.*—(Deposit) Pair of Winnebago moccasins, catlinite pipe, and flint arrowpoints from Arcadia; flint arrowpoints, perforators and blanks, and stone celt from village site at Borcher's Beach, Lake Mendota.

*Matthew Gratz, Madison.*—(Purchase) Flint arrowpoints, blanks, and rejects from Picnic Point, Lake Mendota.

# Wisconsin Historical Society

*Antoine Grignon, Trempealeau.*—Catlinite pipe found at Trempealeau, Indian tobacco, and facsimile of Indian shot-maker.

*H. P. Hamilton, Two Rivers.*—Collection of potsherds from ruins at Athens and Mycenæ; Cheyenne saddle-bag, and Winnebago woven pouch.

*S. G. Haskins, Pesaukee.*—Arrowpoint made from piece of bottle glass.

*Mrs. James A. Hays, Tacoma, Wash.*—Obsidian arrow and spearpoints.

*Harvey Helbing, Vancouver, Wash.*—Bone flaker and awis, flint scraper, and arrow (jewel) points.

*H. V. Herd, Madison.*—Series of flint arrow and spearpoints, perforators, knives, blanks, and rejects from an Indian village site in section 30, Blooming Grove Township, Dane County.

*W. B. Hinsdale, Ann Arbor.*—(Purchase) Collection of Seneca Indian materials from the Cattaraugus Reservation, New York, including a wooden and a cornhusk mask and turtle-shell rattle of the Falseface Society; bark rattle, carved wooden spoons and a hominy basket. Collection of the following Chippewa specimens from Canada: woven bags, wooden ladles, carved wooden spoons, sap bucket, sap trough, fish basket, and wooden bowl.

*Mrs. J. W. Hogan, LaCrosse.*—(Deposit) Pueblo olla; stone beads, figurine, and mask, and copper crescent from the ruins of Mitla, Mexico; gourd hats and rattle of the hill tribes, and carved and inlaid money box from San Juan de Uloa, Vera Cruz, Mexico.

*Mrs. Carrie Bain Hoyt, Kenosha.*—Collection of sixty Indian baskets from California, Mexico, and the Northwest Coast; model of Hupa wicker cradle; Dakota saddle-bag and awl case; Menominee beadwork belt; string of Indian shell beads from California, and other articles.

*Miss Josephine L. Hustis, Milwaukee.*—(Deposit) Birdstone amulet found at Hustisford.

*Charles T. Jeffery, Kenosha.*—Collection of twelve casts of bone and ivory carvings and implements from the caves of the Madelainien epoch, Dordogne Valley, France.

*Arthur Knight, Rodney, Ont.*—(Purchase) Slate gorgets, and flint arrow and spear-points.

*Sister Lillian, S. H. N., Oneida.*—(Purchase) Oneida Indian cornhusk doll and woven splint baskets.

*W. E. Leonard, Madison.*—(Deposit) Animal bones, flint-flake, and pottery fragments from a cave habitation at Felsburg, Ober Bayern, Germany.

*Louis Lotz, Milwaukee.*—Model constructed by himself, of the Cliff Palace, a celebrated cliff-dwelling built in a natural recess in the wall of Walnut Canyon, in the Mesa Verde, a tableland in the extreme southwestern corner of Colorado.

*Logan Museum, Beloit.*—(Exchange) Stone net-weights from the Klamath Indians, Oregon; Bushman mortar and pestle, and stone spear-weight, from South Africa; tripod bowls from graves in the province of Chiriqui, Central America; potsherds from mounds at Shimosha, Japan.

*Mrs. John B. Mann, Woodruff.*—Chippewa beadwork loom, bread-sticks, winnowing tray, tobacco pouch, cradle, tobacco drying rack, pin-and-bone game, trade axe, wild-rice beating sticks, hooks, and fork, and other articles.

## Miscellaneous Accessions

*Lawrence Martin, Madison.*—(Deposit) Paddle, bow, spear, throwing stick, mackerel club, canoe model, halibut hook, mask, arrows, wooden spoons, necklace, baskets, water-proof shirt, sealskin boots, and other native articles from Cold Bay, Yakutat, and other Alaskan localities.

*W. J. Martin, Leon, Kans.*—(Exchange) Flint arrow and spearpoints, scrapers, and knives; hammerstones, whetstones, nut stone, polisher, potsherds, and other specimens from an Indian village site on the Big Walnut River, in Butler County, Kans.

*William McConnell, Madison.*—Flint arrow points from Delaware County, Ind. (Purchase) Cherokee buffalo horn and jet jewelry, Indian Territory.

*Horace McElroy, Janesville.*—Dakota horn spoon and three sheet-copper arrow points from Carcajou Point, Lake Koshkonong.

*Paul G. Miller, Madison.*—(Deposit) Clay heads and fragments of pottery vessels, stone celts, chisel, and ceremonial hammer from ancient Indian graves and sites in Porto Rico.

*Mrs. Ella V. Milliken, Sioux City, Iowa.*—Child's bead ornament, Rosebud Reservation, S. Dak. (Exchange) Disk-shaped shell beads from Petaluma, and porcelain trade beads from an Indian burial place at Durham, California.

*J. R. Nissley, Mansfield, Ohio.*—Silver brooches from grave of an Ottawa Indian child, Huron County, Mich. (Purchase) Grooved stone axe, plummet, bar amulet, sinker, gorgets, bone whistle, and shell disk obtained from aboriginal sites in Ohio, Indiana and Michigan.

*William O'Brien, Madison.*—(Purchase) Flint perforator, arrowpoints, and blanks from an Indian village site on the Gorham place, Lake Wingra.

*Miss Mary Alicia Owen, St. Joseph, Mo.*—Five Musquawkie (Fox) Indian garters, and beadwork necklace from the Tama Reservation, Iowa.

*Gustav Pabst, Milwaukee.*—Ogalala lance, shield, horn spoon, pemmican, and medicine from the Pine Ridge Reservation, S. Dak.

*Mrs. Charles A. Peschke, Milwaukee.*—Pith, shell and seed necklaces, shell wreaths, dance wand, hat, skirt, tapa garment, cocoanut canteen, bark rope, fans, mats, rolls of hat braid, and other materials obtained from the natives of Tahiti, Raiatea, Rurutu, Tahaa, Tonga, and the Society Islands.

*G. L. Plahn, Roodhouse, Ill.*—Grooved stone axe, celts, flint disks, arrow and spear points, rejects, and flakes.

*Albert Rabe, Chicago.*—Stone tube and six slate gorgets, Ohio; catlinite gorget, Tennessee; arrowshaft smoother, Arizona.

*James B. Reynolds, Madison.*—Dugout canoe formerly in use by a Winnebago Indian on Lake Wingra.

*Joseph Ringeisen, Jr., Milwaukee.*—Pottery vessel from an Indian burial place at Prairie du Roche, Ill.

*Thomas R. Roddy, Black River Falls.*—(Purchase) Collection of Wisconsin and Nebraska Winnebago Indian materials, including head-dress, hair roll, breech cloth, necklaces, moccasins, belt, garters, and other articles of dress and adornment; pipe, whip, shield, lance, bow, club, tomahawk, knife, whetstone, drum, scalp-lock, bags, pouches, mortar,

# Wisconsin Historical Society

food bowl, ladle, pot-hanger, matting, dance rattles, games, cradle, and other articles employed by the tribe; Dakota girdle, armlets, leggings, bridle moccasins, and baby carrier; Crow friendship bag and Navajo blanket.

*Mrs. Cyrus W. Roice, Madison.*—Birchbark, quill-ornamented receptacle purchased by her father from a Huron Indian at Detroit, in 1865.

*J. S. Tripp, Robinson, Mich.*—(Purchase) Slate gorget from Jonesboro, Craighead County, Ark.

*Paul A. Seifert, Gotham.*—Stone celt, flint arrowpoints, scrapers, perforator, and blanks, pieces of galena, and musket balls from Indian village site at Richland City.

*Frank Shepard, Kilbourn.*—Copper arrowpoint, and series of flint and quartzite arrow and spearpoints from Indian village site near Coon Bluff, Dellona township, Sauk county.

*H. L. Skarlem, Janesville.*—Collection of archaeological materials from an aboriginal village site on Carcajou (Lee's) Point, Lake Koshkonong, including stone pipes, celts, pendants, flint arrow and spearpoints, and scrapers, gunflints, trade metal pendants, arrowpoints and saw, iron knife, sawed pieces of catlinite, glass beads, and many other articles.

*J. W. Skinner, Milwaukee.*—Series of ten slate bannerstones from aboriginal sites in Ohio.

*Mrs. James S. Smith, Madison.*—(Deposit) Five Tlingit, Choctaw, and other Indian baskets.

*Miss Mary E. Stewart, Milwaukee.*—Flint implements from near White Bluff, Tenn.

*E. H. Stiles, Gotham.*—Iron trade axe and glass trade beads from an Indian village site at Richland City.

*A. B. Stout, Madison.*—Hammerstone, flint blanks, and potsherds from the Indian village sites at Two Rivers; flint arrowpoint from the Fuller shore, Lake Mendota; study collections of flint chips and fragments from West Point, Lake Mendota, and from La Valle, Sauk County.

(Deposit) collection of archaeological materials from sites in the Missouri River region, in North Dakota, including bone awls, hoes, flakers, and beads; potsherds, grooved pebble sinkers, hammerstones, whetstones, scrapers, and other articles.

*G. D. Telfer, Ft. Atkinson.*—Indian crania and bones from a mound at Fort Atkinson.

*Walter Tillman, La Crosse.*—Pottery fragments and specimens of chert, jasper, and chalcedony from La Crosse County.

*Orrin Thompson, Neenah.*—Stone gorget from a burial mound at Dorn's Landing, Calumet County.

*Reuben G. Thwaites, Madison.*—Pair of child's shoes from Patterdale, Westmoreland, England.

*Mrs. Reuben G. Thwaites, Madison.*—Choctaw Indian basket from Indian Territory.

*University of Wisconsin.*—(Deposit) Series of five Eskimo crania collected in the Kikkerton Islands, Gulf of Cumberland, by Ludwig Kumlein, member of the Howgate Expedition, in July, 1878. Casts of crania of

## Miscellaneous Accessions

Neanderthal man (interior), *Pithecanthropus erectus*, Eskimo, Laplander, Bojesman woman, Swede (aboriginal), Negress (Sierra Leone), and Russian (Muscovite).

*W. W. Warner, Madison.*—Winnebago silver earnings, ring, cross, and other jewelry, ribbonwork breech cloth and skirt, lacrosse stick and pot-hooks, Kiowa toy baby carrier, Brûlé fan and dancing bustle.

*George A. West, Milwaukee.*—Rhyolite arrowpoints and blanks from Blue Bill Bay, Lake Puckaway.

*Wisconsin Archaeological Society, Milwaukee.*—Collections of stone implements, potsherds, and other materials from Indian village sites at Richland City, Okee, and the Fox River, in Green Lake County.

*Mrs. E. C. Wiswall, Madison.*—Clam shells from aboriginal shell heaps on Indian River, Florida, catlinite from the Indian quarries at Pipestone, Minn., shells employed by natives in the making of necklaces, in Samoa.

*J. M. Wulffing, St. Louis, Mo.*—(Exchange) flint spade from St. Genevieve County, Mo.

## History

*E. A. Armstrong Manufacturing Company, Chicago.*—Collection of seventy examples of shoulder-straps and chevrons in use at the present time by officers and non-commissioned officers of the United States Army and National Guard.

*E. P. Arpin, Grand Rapids.*—Jefferson Davis Confederate States presidential ballot.

*G. A. Bading, Milwaukee.*—Old-style Light Horse Squadron full-dress coat.

*Francis Bannerman, New York.*—(Purchase) U. S. War of Secession hat, cap, blouse, trousers and haversack, and Mexican War shako.

*August H. Bengs, Milwaukee.*—(Deposit) Full dress helmet and coat, and boots and spurs worn by him as provost-sergeant of 7th U. S. Cavalry.

*Mrs. William J. Bigelow, Freeport, Ill.*—(Deposit) Homespun blanket made in 1835 by Mrs. Caroline McAllister Schofield, mother of Gen. John M. Schofield, U. S. A.

*Miss Emma H. Blair, Madison.*—Bronze medal of American Library Association, meeting at Waukesha, 1901; aluminum World's Fair medal, Chicago, 1893.

*Mrs. Lucy B. Blair, Neenah.*—Tuscan braid bonnet worn by herself on her arrival in Wisconsin in 1850.

*T. D. Blair, Neenah.*—Military coat worn by Maj. William W. Chapman, U. S. A., in 1843.

*Charles E. Brown, Madison.*—Full-dress coat and cap worn by members of First Light Battery, W. N. G. (now Battery A, 1st Wisconsin Artillery), previous to 1890; hooks used by clam fishermen at Prairie du Chien; old style drag tooth.

*Mrs. Theodore D. Brown, Milwaukee.*—Army blanket and portfolio carried by Charles Kuhlmann, member of Co. B, 26th Volunteer Infantry, during Sherman's "march to the sea;" valentine received from the front during the War of Secession.

# Wisconsin Historical Society

*Carnival Costume Company, Milwaukee.*—(Exchange) Full-dress coat worn by members of the old 4th Regiment, W. N. G., Milwaukee; blouse formerly worn by U. S. Marines.

*Miss Lucia E. Catlin, Elizabeth, N. J.*—Collection of forty-nine wild-cat and other American bank notes.

*Louis Cornelius, Prairie du Chien.*—Six military buttons found on site of old Fort Crawford.

*Arthur Cornelius, Prairie du Chien.*—Photographs of ruins of old Fort Crawford.

*R. L. Deitrick, Lorraine, Va.*—(Purchase) Stamped Confederate home-made envelopes, addressed to Mr. Ivy Duggan, Q. M. Sergt., 49 Georgia Regiment, Thomas' Brigade, Hill's Division.

*East Wisconsin Trustee Company, Manitowoc.*—(Purchase) Stone bullet mold, and old wooden plate brought from Germany.

*W. P. Evans, Omaha, Nebr.*—Moro chain mail and carabao horn cuirass from Jolo; Chinese sword obtained from the "Temple of Heaven," in Pekin, at the time of the Boxer outbreak; series of kris, campilans, barongs, bolos, and beheading knives captured in the Philippine Islands.

*Louis Falge, Manitowoc.*—Fox-trap, grub hoe, and axe formerly belonging to Pat Thiebeau, an early settler of Manitowoc Rapids.

*Charles G. Hall, Chicago.*—First-class ticket, 1857 (Fond du Lac to Milwaukee), issued by Chicago, St. Paul & Fond du Lac Railroad; State Fair excursion ticket, 1857 (Junction to Milwaukee), on the La Crosse & Milwaukee Railroad.

*John Hellman, Galena.*—Invoice book of A. F. E. Saunders, a prominent merchant of Galena, Ill., during the period of the old Mississippi River steamboating days.

*Mrs. Emma Zickerick Henry, Oshkosh.*—Seal ring hammered from a silver dollar by Alvah P. Hamilton, a private of the 12th Wisconsin Battery, and presented by him to his commanding officer, Captain William Zickerick, in 1862.

*Howard G. Hinckley, Boston.*—Piece of the woodwork of old South Church.

*Gen. A. B. Lawrence, Warsaw, N. Y.*—Piece of flag which flew over the Confederate capitol at Richmond, Va., on April 3, 1865, and hauled down by himself, then chief quartermaster of the Army of the James; Confederate States \$10 bill, being part of the public funds surrendered by Gen. Robert E. Lee, April 9, 1865.

*August Lindholm, Manitowoc Rapids.*—Old style broad axe from the old Pat Thiebeau cabin at Manitowoc Rapids.

*Enos Lloyd-Jones, Hillside.*—Old style steelyards.

*J. G. D. Mack, Madison.*—One of the iron pikes furnished by John Brown for use in arming the negroes at Harper's Ferry, Va.; piece of homespun cloth made in Boone county, Ky., in 1815.

*Charles L. Merrick, Galena, Ill.*—Certificate for twenty-five shares of capital stock of the Galena Insurance Company (steamboat insurance), issued to John Hellman of Galena, in April, 1857.

*George B. Merrick, Madison.*—Relics from the First Church in Ames-

## Miscellaneous Accessions

bury, Mass., built in 1775, and one of the oldest meeting-houses in New England.

(Deposit) Exhibit illustrating old steamboating days on the Upper Mississippi River, including photographs of steamboats and log rafts, of river towns and levees, of steamboat officers and other men prominent in the river traffic; passage tickets, steamboat advertisements, notices and literature, bill of lading book, and other materials.

Photographs and illustrations of early types of railroad engines; telegraph key and sounder used by donor from 1876 to 1885 while station agent at River Falls on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railroad; editor's pass.

Collection of national, department and state reunion, post, regiment, and other Grand Army badges; cavalry sabre carried by him while chief brigade clerk of the 1st Brigade, 1st Division, Ninth Army Corps of Army of the Potomac; silver watch from the Cedar Creek battlefield, and other specimens connected with the War of Secession.

*Capt. Robert Mueller, Milwaukee.*—Old style Light Horse Squadron helmet and full-dress coat.

*Magnus Nelson, Madison.*—Old style railroad link and coupling pins.

*E. J. W. Notz, Milwaukee.*—Fatigue cap worn by members of the old Light Horse Squadron bugle corps, Milwaukee.

*Miss Minnie M. Oakley, Seattle, Wash.*—Bronze medal commemorative of the centenary of American independence.

*George F. O'Connell, Madison.*—Helmet and full-dress coats formerly worn by Company G (Governor's Guard), 1st Regiment, W. N. G.

*W. D. Parker, Pasadena, Cal.*—Gold medal awarded to him by the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, he having been the executive officer of a committee on educational exhibits appointed by the Wisconsin State Teachers' Association for the exposition.

*C. E. Parish, Los Angeles, Cal.*—Section of the famous "witness tree," the starting point of the survey of Vancouver, Wash.

*William Rayner, Oconomowoc.*—Ox-shoe found on the James H. Eckels place, Lake LaBelle.

*E. F. Richter, Milwaukee.*—Fatigue cap worn by him as a member of the Light Horse Squadron, W. N. G.

*George C. Sellery, Madison.*—Curious old style padlock, from London, Ontario.

*W. H. Salmon, Knapp.*—(Deposit) Telescope made by John Dolland, London, England, in about the year 1758. It was found on one of the British ships captured by Commodore John Barry during the War of the Revolution, and afterwards presented to Gen. George Washington.

*George W. Stoner, Madison.*—Grindstone brought to Madison by his father, in the early days of settlement.

*W. R. Taylor, Madison.*—(Deposit) Gourd vessel presented to Wisconsin's granger governor, William R. Taylor. It bears the painted legend: "Granger presented by Charles Waters, 1874, to our Reform Farmer Governor, William R. Taylor."

*Bernard J. Thieman, New York.*—Wax impression of the seal of Michigan.

## Wisconsin Historical Society

*P. C. Torrey, Kenosha.*—Side-saddle used at Fort Howard, about the year 1823, by the wife of Capt. John Winslow Cotten.

*John C. Thurman, Green Bay.*—Section of the first steel rail used on the narrow gauge railroad between Fennimore and Woodman.

*David Van Wart, Evansville.*—Lincoln cent of the recalled issue, 1909.

*William Walton, Gotham.*—Lead counterfeit half dollar, 1847, from Indian village site, at Richland City.

*W. W. Warner, Madison.*—Copy of "Milwaukee Light Guard Quick-step," composed and published by H. N. Hempsted; collection of fourteen Grand Army and other medals.

*H. H. Willard, Mazomanie.*—Handbill issued by the Whitewater (Wis.) sanitary commission, March 7, 1863, soliciting contributions of vegetables for soldiers suffering from scurvy in the Union Army before Vicksburg, Miss.

*N. T. Woo, Madison.*—Two Chinese coppers and a silver coin.

*Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.*—Bronze medal commemorating the centennial of the first use of Wyoming coal.

## Periodicals Received

# Periodicals and Newspapers currently Received at the Library

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[Corrected to October 1, 1909]

### Periodicals

A. L. A. Booklist (m). Chicago.  
Academie Royale d' Archeologie de Belgique, Annales (q). Antwerp.  
Academie Royale d' Archeologie de Belgique, Bulletin (q). Antwerp.  
Academy (w). London.  
Advance Advocate (m). St. Louis.  
Advocate of Peace (m). Boston.  
Alpha Tau Omega Palm (m). Allentown, Pa.  
Altruist (m). St. Louis.  
Amalgamated Engineers Journal (m). London.  
Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers Journal (m). Kansas City, Mo.  
American Anthropologist (q). New York.  
American Antiquarian (bi-m). Chicago.  
American Antiquarian Society Proceedings, Worcester, Mass.  
American Catholic Historical Researches (q). Philadelphia.  
American Catholic Historical Society Record (q). Philadelphia.  
American Catholic Quarterly Review. Philadelphia.  
American Economist (w). New York.  
American Federationist (m). Washington.  
American Geographical Society Bulletin (m). New York.  
American Historical Review (q). New York.  
American Issue (m). Milwaukee.  
American Industrial Journal (m). Delavan, Wis.  
American Journal of Eugenics (m). Chicago.  
American Journal of Theology (q). Chicago.  
American Magazine (m). New York.  
American Missionary (m). New York.  
American Monthly Magazine. Washington.  
American Museum Journal (irreg). New York.  
American Philosophical Society Proceedings. Philadelphia.  
American Pressman (m). Cincinnati.  
American School Board Journal (m). Milwaukee.

## Wisconsin Historical Society

American Sugar Industry and Beet Sugar Gazette (s-m). Chicago.  
American Thresherman (m). Madison.  
Americana (m). New York.  
Analecta Bollandiana (q). Brussels.  
Annals of Iowa (q). Des Moines.  
Annals of St. Joseph (m). West De Pere.  
Antikvarisk Tidskrift. Stockholm.  
Antiquary (m). London.  
Arena (m). Trenton, N. J.  
Asiatic Society of Japan, Transactions (irreg). Yokohama.  
Athenaeum (w). London.  
Atlantic Monthly. Boston.  
Augustana (w). Rock Island, Ill.  
Australian Official Journal of Patents (w). Melbourne.  
Bates Bulletin? Austinburg, Ohio.  
Bible Society Record (m). New York.  
Bibliographical Society of America, Bulletin. New York.  
Bibliotheaca Sacra (q). Oberlin, Ohio.  
Bijdragen voor Vaderlandsche Geschiedenis. Arnheim.  
Black and Red (m). Watertown, Wis.  
Blacksmith's Journal (m). Chicago.  
Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine (m).  
Board of Trade Journal (m). Portland, Maine.  
Board of Trade Labour Gazette (m). London.  
Boletin del Archivo Nacional (bi-m). Havana.  
Book Buyer (m). New York.  
Bookman (m). New York.  
Boston Ideas (w).  
Boston Public Library, Monthly Bulletin.  
Bricklayer and Mason (m). Indianapolis.  
Bridgemen's Magazine (m). Minneapolis.  
Brockton (Mass.) Public Library, Quarterly Bulletin.  
Brookline (Mass.) Public Library, Bulletin (bi-m).  
Brooklyn (N. Y.) Public Library, Bulletin (m).  
Browning's Magazine (m). Milwaukee.  
Buenos Ayres Monthly Bulletin of Municipal Statistics.  
Bulletin (m). Nashville.  
Bulletin des Recherches Historiques (m). Lévis, Quebec.  
Bulletin of Bibliography (q). Boston.  
Bunte Blätter für die Kleinen (m). Milwaukee.  
By the Wayside (m). Appleton.  
California State Library News Notes (m). Sacramento.  
Cambridge (Mass.) Public Library Bulletin (m).  
Canadian Antiquarian (m). Montreal.  
Canadian Institute, Transactions. Toronto.  
Canadian Magazine (m). Toronto.  
Canadian Patent Office Record (m). Ottawa.  
Car Worker (m). Chicago.

## Periodicals Received

Carpenter (m). Indianapolis.  
Catholic World (m). New York.  
Century Magazine (m). New York.  
Century Path (w). Point Loma, Cal.  
Chamber's Journal (m). London and Edinburgh.  
Chataquan (m). Springfield, Ohio.  
Chicago School of Sanitary Instruction, Bulletin (w).  
Christian Student (m). New York.  
Church News (m). St. Louis.  
Church Times (m). Milwaukee.  
Cigar Maker's Official Journal (m). Chicago.  
Cincinnati Public Library, Library Leaflet (m).  
Citizens' Magazine (m). San Francisco.  
City Club Bulletin (w). Chicago.  
City Record (official) (d). New York.  
Clarkson Bulletin (q). Potsdam, N. Y.  
Cleveland Public Library, Open Shelf (q).  
Cleveland Terminal & Valley Ry. Co., Relief Dept., Statement of Receipts  
and Disbursements (m).  
Coast Seamen's Journal (w). San Francisco.  
College Chips (m). Decorah, Iowa.  
Collier's National Weekly. New York.  
Colored American Magazine (m). New York.  
Columbia University, Studies in Political Science (irreg). New York.  
Commercial Telegraphers' Journal (m). Chicago.  
Comptes-Rendus de l'Athénae Louisianais (m). New Orleans.  
Conservation (m). Washington, D. C.  
Contemporary Review (m). London.  
Cook's American Travelers' Gazette (m). New York.  
Coöperative Journal (w). Oakland, Cal.  
Coopers' International Journal (m). Kansas City, Kans.  
Cosmopolitan (m). New York.  
Country Life in America (m). New York.  
Craftsman (m). New York.  
Current Literature (m). New York.  
Delineator (m). New York.  
Delta Upsilon Quarterly. New York.  
Deutsch-Amerikanische Buchdrucker-Zeitung (s-m). Indianapolis.  
Deutsch-Amerikanische Geschichtsblätter (q). Chicago.  
Dial (s-m). Chicago.  
District of Columbia. Library Bulletin (m). Washington, D. C.  
Dominion of Canada. Labour Gazette (m). Ottawa.  
Dublin Review (q). London.  
Dunn County School of Agriculture and Domestic Economy Bulletin (q).  
Menomonie.  
Edinburgh Review (q).  
Electrical Worker (m). Springfield, Ill.  
Elevator Constructor (m). Philadelphia.

## Wisconsin Historical Society

Empire Review (m). London.  
English Historical Review (q). London.  
Equity (q). Philadelphia.  
Essex Antiquarian (q). Salem, Mass.  
Essex Institute Historical Collections (q). Salem, Mass.  
Evangelical Episcopalian (m). Chicago.  
**Evangeliets Sendebud** (w). College View, Nebr.  
Evangelisch-Lutherische Gemeinde-Blatt (s-m). Milwaukee.  
Evangelisk Luthersk Kirketidende (w). Decorah, Iowa.  
Everybody's Magazine (m). New York.  
Exponent (m). St. Louis.  
Fairhaven (Mass.). Millicent Library Bulletin (bi-m).  
Fame (m). New York.  
Filine Co-operative Association Echo (m). Boston.  
Fitchburg (Mass.) Public Library Bulletin (bi-m).  
Flaming Sword (m). Estero, Fla.  
Fortnightly Review (m). London.  
Forum (m). New York.  
Franklin Institute Journal (m). Philadelphia.  
Free Russia (m). London.  
Free Trade Broadside (q). Boston.  
Friend and Guide (m). Neenah.  
Friends' Intelligencer (w). Philadelphia.  
Friends' Historical Society Journal (q). London.  
Fruitman and Gardener (m). Mount Vernon, Iowa.  
Furniture Worker (s-m). Cincinnati and Chicago.  
Genealogical Exchange (m). Buffalo.  
Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania, Publications. Philadelphia.  
Genealogist (q). Exeter, Eng.  
General Merchants' Review and Mixed Stocks (w). Chicago.  
Globe Trotter (q). Milwaukee.  
Good Government (m). New York.  
Grand Rapids (Mich.). Ryerson Public Library Bulletin (q).  
Granite Cutter's Journal (m). Quincy, Mass.  
Granite Monthly. Concord, N. H.  
Granite State Magazine (m). Manchester, N. H.  
Harper's Magazine (m). New York.  
Harper's Weekly, New York.  
Hartford (Conn.). Library Bulletin (m).  
Hartford (Conn.). Seminary Record (q).  
Harvard University Gazette (w). Cambridge, Mass.  
Haverhill (Mass.) Public Library Bulletin (bi-m).  
Helping Hand (m). Chicago.  
Herald of Gospel Liberty (w). Dayton, O.  
Herald of the Cross (m). London.  
Herald of the Golden Age (q). Paignton, Eng.  
Historic Magazine and Notes and Queries (m). Manchester, N. H.  
Home Visitor (m). Chicago.  
Homœopathic Eye, Ear, and Throat Journal (m). Lancaster, Pa.

## Periodicals Received

House Beautiful (m). Chicago.  
Illinois Bureau of Labor Statistics Bulletin (w). Springfield.  
Illinois Historical Society, Journal (q). Springfield.  
Illustrated London News (w). London.  
Illustrated Official Journal (Patents) (w). London.  
Improvement Era (m). Salt Lake City.  
Independent (w). New York.  
Indiana Bulletin of Charities and Correction (q). Indianapolis.  
Indiana Public Library Commission (m). Indianapolis.  
Indiana Quarterly Magazine of History. Indianapolis.  
Indiana State Library Monthly Bulletin. Indianapolis.  
Indian's Friend (m). New York.  
Industrial Canada (m). Toronto.  
International Brotherhood of Boilermakers Journal (m). Kansas City,  
Kans.  
International Bureau of American Republics, Monthly Bulletin. Wash-  
ington.  
International Horseshoers Magazine (m). Denver.  
International Molder's Journal (m). Cincinnati.  
International Musician (m). St. Louis.  
International Socialist Review (m). Chicago.  
International Steam Engineer (m). Boston.  
Iowa Journal of History and Politics (q). Iowa City.  
Iowa Masonic Library, Quarterly Bulletin. Cedar Rapids.  
Irrigation Age (m). Chicago.  
Jersey City (N. J.). Public Library, Bulletin Library Record (bi-m).  
Johnson Public Library, Quarterly Bulletin. Hackensack, N. J.  
Journal of American Folk-Lore (q). Boston.  
Journal of American History (q). Meridan, Conn.  
Journal of History (q). Lamoni, Iowa.  
Journal of Political Economy (q). Chicago.  
Journal of Zoöphily (m). Philadelphia.  
Kansas City (Mo.). Public Library Quarterly.  
Kentucky State Historical Society Register (tri-y). Frankfort.  
Kinderfreude (m). Milwaukee.  
Kingsley House Record (m). Pittsburgh.  
Kristelige Talsmand (w). Chicago.  
La Follette's Weekly Magazine. Madison.  
Lancaster County (Pa.) Historical Society Papers (m). Lancaster.  
Lather (m). Cleveland.  
Leather Workers' Journal (m). Kansas City, Mo.  
Lebanon Co. Historical Society Papers. Lebanon, Pa.  
Letters on Brewing (q). Milwaukee.  
Liberia (s-y). Washington.  
Library (q). London.  
Library Journal (m). New York.  
Library Work (irreg). Minneapolis.  
Life and Light for Women (m). Boston.

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Light (bi-m). La Crosse.  
Literary Digest (w). New York.  
Littell's Living Age (w). Boston.  
Living Church (w). Milwaukee.  
Locomotive Engineers Journal (m). Cleveland.  
Locomotive Firemen and Engineers Journal (m). Indianapolis.  
Luther League Review (m). New York.  
Lutheran (w). Lebanon and Philadelphia.  
Lutheran Church Review (q). Philadelphia.  
Lutheraneren (w). Minneapolis.  
McClure's Magazine (m). New York.  
Machinists' Monthly Journal. Washington, D. C.  
Magazine of History (m). New York.  
Maine State Board of Health Bulletin (bi-m). Augusta.  
Manchester (Eng.) Literary and Philosophical Society, Memoirs and Proceedings (tri-y).  
Manitoba Gazette (w). Winnipeg.  
Marathon County School of Agriculture and Domestic Economy, Bulletin, (q). Wausau.  
Maryland Historic Magazine (q). Baltimore.  
Masonic Tidings (m). Milwaukee.  
Massachusetts Labor Bulletin (m). Boston.  
Mayflower Descendant (q). Boston.  
Medford (Mass.) Historical Register (q).  
Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association of Milwaukee. Bulletin (m).  
Mercury (m). East Div. High School, Milwaukee.  
Methodist Review (bi-m). Cincinnati and New York.  
Methodist Review (South) (q). Nashville, Tenn.  
Michigan Dairy and Food Dept., Bulletin (m). Lansing.  
Milwaukee Health Department. Monthly Report.  
Milwaukee Medical Journal (m).  
Milwaukee Public Library, Quarterly Index of Additions.  
Miners' Magazine (w). Denver.  
Missionary Herald (m). Boston.  
Missouri Historical Review (q). Columbia.  
Missouri Historical Society Collections (q). St. Louis.  
Mitteilungen aus der Historischen Literatur (q). Berlin.  
Mixer and Server (m). Cincinnati.  
Motorman and Conductor (m). Detroit.  
Municipal Record (official) (w). San Francisco.  
Municipality (m). Madison.  
Munsey's Magazine (m). New York.  
Mystic Worker (m). Polo, Ill.  
Nashua (N. H.). Public Library Quarterly Bulletin.  
Nation (w). New York.  
National Ass'n of Wool Manufacturers, Bulletin (q). Boston.  
National Bulletin of Charities and Correction (q). Chicago.  
National Glass Budget (w). Pittsburgh.

## Periodicals Received

National Review (m). London.  
Neue Heidelberger Jahrbücher (irreg.). Heidelberg, Germany.  
New Bedford (Mass.). Public Library Bulletin (m).  
New England Family History (q). New York.  
New England Civic Federation Bulletin (irreg). Boston.  
New England Historical and Genealogical Register (q). Boston.  
New England Magazine (m). Boston,  
New Hampshire Genealogical Record (q). Dover.  
New Jersey Historical Society Proceedings. Paterson.  
New Philosophy (q). Lancaster, Pa.  
New York City Dept. of Health Weekly Report.  
New York Dept. of Labor Bulletin (q). New York.  
New York Genealogical and Biographical Record (q). New York.  
New York Mercantile Library Bulletin (y). New York.  
New York Public Library Bulletin (m). New York.  
New York State Department of Health, Monthly Bulletin. Albany.  
New York Times Saturday Review (w). New York.  
New Zealand Journal of the Department of Labour (m). Wellington.  
New Zealand Parliamentary Debates (m). Wellington.  
Newark (N. J.). Free Public Library, Library News (m).  
Nineteenth Century (m). London.  
Norden (m). Racine.  
North American Review (m). New York.  
North Carolina Booklet (m). Raleigh.  
North Dakota Magazine (m). Bismarck.  
Northwestern Miller (w). Minneapolis.  
Notes and Queries (m). London.  
Nouvelle-France (m). Quebec.  
Ohio Archæological and Historical Quarterly. Columbus.  
Ohio Bulletin of Charities and Corrections (q). Columbus.  
Ohio Historical and Philosophical Society Quarterly. Cincinnati.  
Old Continental (bi-m). Des Moines.  
"Old Northwest" Genealogical Quarterly. Columbus.  
Olde Ulster (m). Kingston, N. Y.  
Omaha (Nebr.) Public Library Bulletin (irreg).  
Open Court (m). Chicago.  
Oregon Historical Society Quarterly. Portland.  
Our Boys (q). Dousman, Wis.  
Our Journal. Organ of Metal Polishers, etc. (m). Cincinnati.  
Our Young People (m). Milwaukee.  
Our West (m). Los Angeles.  
Outing (m). New York.  
Outlook (w). New York.  
Overland Monthly. San Francisco.  
Owl (q). Keweenaw.  
Painter and Decorator (m). LaFayette, Ind.  
Pattern Makers' Journal (m). Cincinnati.  
Pedigree Register (q). London.

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Pennsylvania-German (m). Lititz, Pa.  
Pennsylvania Magazine of History (q). Philadelphia.  
Philadelphia Library Company, Bulletin (s-y).  
Philippine Islands, Bureau of Health, Quarterly Report, Manila.  
Philippine Weather Bureau, Bulletin (m). Manila.  
Philosopher (m). Wausau.  
Piano Workers' Official Journal (m). Chicago.  
Pittsburgh & Western Ry. Co., Relief Dept., Statement of Receipts and Disbursements (m).  
Pittsburgh, Carnegie Library, Monthly Bulletin.  
Pittsfield (Mass.). Berkshire Athenaeum, Quarterly Bulletin.  
Political Science Quarterly. Boston.  
Postal Clerk (m). Chicago.  
Postal Record (m). Washington, D. C.  
Pratt Institute Free Library, Monthly Bulletin. Brooklyn, N. Y.  
Presbyterian Historical Society Journal (m). Philadelphia.  
Princeton Theological Review (q). Philadelphia.  
Progressive Woman (m). Girard, Kans.  
Providence (R. I.) Public Library, Quarterly Bulletin.  
Public (w). Chicago.  
Public Health (q). Lansing Mich.  
Public Libraries (m). Chicago.  
Publishers' Circular and Booksellers' Record (w). London.  
Publishers' Weekly. New York.  
Putnam's Monthly and the Critic. New York.  
Quarterly Review. London.  
Queen's Quarterly. Kingston, Ont.  
Quest (m). Lafayette, Colo.  
Quincy (Ill.) Public Library Bulletin (q).  
Railroad Telegrapher (m). St. Louis.  
Railroad Trainmen's Journal (m). Cleveland.  
Railway Carmen's Journal (m). Kansas City.  
Railway Clerk (m). Kansas City.  
Railway Conductor (m). Cedar Rapids, Iowa.  
Readers' Guide to Periodical Literature and Cumulative Index (m). Minneapolis.  
Real Academia de la Historia Boletin (m). Madrid..  
Reclamation Record (m). Washington.  
Records of the past (m). Washington.  
Reliquary and Illustrated Archaeologist (q). London.  
Retail Clerks' International Advocate (m). St. Joseph, Mo.  
Review of Reviews (m). New York.  
Révue Canadienne (m). Montreal.  
Révue Historique de la Question Louis XVII (bi-m). Paris.  
Rodina (w). Racine.  
Round Table (m). Beloit.  
Royal Anthropological Institute Journal. London.  
Royal Blue (m). Baltimore.

## Periodicals Received

Royal Geographical Society, Geographical Journal (m). London.  
Royal Purple (m). Whitewater.  
Royal Society of Antiquities of Ireland. Journal (q). Dublin.  
Sabbath Recorder (m). Plainfield, N. J.  
Sailors' Magazine (m). New York.  
St. Andrew's Cross (m). Boston.  
Salem (Mass.) Public Library Bulletin (m).  
San Francisco Public Library Bulletin (m).  
Saturday Evening Post (w). Philadelphia.  
Scandinavisk Farmer-Journal (s-m). Minneapolis.  
Scottish Geographical Magazine (m). Edinburgh.  
Scottish Historical Review (q). Glasgow.  
Scottish Record Society (q). Edinburgh.  
Scranton (Pa.) Public Library Bulletin (q).  
Scribner's Magazine (m). New York.  
Sewanee Review (q). New York.  
Shingle Weaver (m). Everett, Wash.  
Shoe Worker's Journal (m). Boston.  
Single Tax Review (bi-m). New York.  
Smithsonian Institution, Miscellaneous Collections.  
Social Democrat (m). London.  
Société d'Archéologie de Bruxelles. Anuales. Brussels.  
Société de Géographie de Quebec, Bulletin. Quebec.  
Société des Américanistes de Paris. Journal.  
Somerville (Mass.) Library Bulletin (m).  
South Atlantic Quarterly. Durham, N. C.  
South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine. Charleston.  
South Dakota Congregationalist (m). Huron.  
Southern Letter (m). Tuskegee, Ala.  
Spirit of Missions (m). New York.  
Springfield (Mass.) City Library, Bulletin (irreg).  
Standard (w). Chicago.  
Steam Shovel and Dredge (m). Chicago.  
Stone-cutters' Journal (m). Washington.  
Stove Workers' Journal (m). Detroit.  
Sunset Magazine (m). San Francisco.  
Survey (w). New York.  
Switchmen's Union Journal (m). Buffalo.  
Tailor (m). Bloomington, Ill.  
Team Owners' Review (m). Pittsburgh.  
Teamsters' Official Magazine (m). Indianapolis.  
Temperance (q). New York.  
Temperance Cause (m). Boston.  
Texas State Historical Association Quarterly. Austin.  
Theologische Quartalshrift. Milwaukee.  
Tobacco Worker (m). Louisville, Ky.  
Tradesman (s-m). Chattanooga, Tenn.  
Travelers' Goods and Leather Workers' Official Journal (m). Oshkosh, Wis.

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Travelers' Railway Guide (m). New York and Chicago

Typographical Journal (m). Indianapolis.

Union Labor Advocate (m). Chicago.

Union Postal Clerk (m). Chicago.

United States Congress. Congressional Record.

United States Department of Agriculture:

Crop Reporter (m).

Experiment Station Record (m).

Monthly Weather Review.

United States Department of Commerce and Labor:

Bulletin of Bureau of Labor (bi-m).

Bulletin of the Census.

Immigration Bulletin (m).

Monthly Consular and Trade Reports.

Monthly Summary of Commerce and Finance.

United States Library of Congress:

Catalogue of Copyright Entries (w-m).

United States Patent Office:

Official Gazette (w).

United States Superintendent of Documents:

Monthly Catalogue of U. S. Public Documents.

United States Treasury Department:

Public Health Reports (w).

Treasury Decisions (w).

United States War Department: Bureau of Insular Affairs:

Summary of Commerce of the Philippine Islands.

United Typothetae of America. Bulletin (m). Philadelphia.

Universal Engineer (m). New York.

University Settlement Studies (q). New York.

Virginia County Records (q). New York.

Virginia Magazine of History and Biography (q). Richmond.

Warren County Library Bulletin (q). Monmouth, Ill.

Washington Historical Quarterly. Seattle.

Weekly Bulletin of the Clothing Trade. New York.

Westminster Review (m). London.

Wilkes-Barre (Pa.). Osterhout Free Library, Bulletins (m).

William and Mary College Quarterly Historical Magazine. Williamsburg, Va.

Wisconsin Alumni Magazine (m). Madison.

Wisconsin and Northwest Trade Journal (m). La Crosse.

Wisconsin Archaeologist (q). Milwaukee.

Wisconsin Baptist (q). Wauwatosa.

Wisconsin Citizen (m). Brodhead.

Wisconsin Congregational Church Life (m). Beloit.

Wisconsin Equity News (s-m). Madison.

Wisconsin Free Library Commission, Bulletin (m). Madison.

Wisconsin Journal of Education (m). Madison.

Wisconsin Library Bulletin (bi-m). Madison.

## Newspapers Received

Wisconsin Medical Journal (m). Milwaukee.  
Wisconsin Medical Recorder (m). Janesville.  
Wisconsin Natural History Society Bulletin (q). Milwaukee.  
Woman's Work (m). New York.  
World Today (m). Chicago.  
World's Events (m). Chicago.  
World's Work (m). New York.  
Young Churchman (w). Milwaukee.  
Young Eagle (m). Sinsinawa.  
Zeitschrift für Ethnologie (bi-m). Berlin, Germany.  
Zukunft (m). New York.

## Wisconsin Newspapers

*Albany*—Albany Vindicator.  
*Algoma*—Algoma Record.  
*Alma*—Buffalo County Journal.  
*Alma Center*—Alma Center News.  
*Antigo*—Antigo Herald; Antigo Republican; News Item.  
*Appleton*—Appleton Crescent (d); Appleton Post; Appleton Volksfreund  
Fox River Journal; Gegenwart; Montags-Blatt.  
*Arcadia*—Leader.  
*Ashland*—Ashland News (d); Ashland Press.  
*Augusta*—Eagle.  
*Baldwin*—Baldwin Bulletin.  
*Baraboo*—Baraboo News; Baraboo Republic; Sauk County Democrat.  
*Barron*—Barron County Shield.  
*Bayfield*—Bayfield County Press.  
*Beaver Dam*—Beaver Dam Argus; Dodge County Citizen.  
*Belleville*—Belleville Recorder.  
*Beloit*—Beloit Free Press (d).  
*Benton*—Benton Advocate.  
*Berlin*—Berlin Journal.  
*Black Creek*—Black Creek Times.  
*Black River Falls*—Badger State Banner; Jackson County Journal.  
*Bloomer*—Bloomer Advance.  
*Bloomington*—Bloomington Record.  
*Boscobel*—Boscobel Dial-Enterprise; Boscobel Sentinel.  
*Brandon*—Brandon Times.  
*Brodhead*—Brodhead Independent-Register.  
*Bruce*—Bruce News Letter.  
*Burlington*—Standard Democrat.  
*Cambria*—Cambria News.  
*Campbellsport*—Campbellsport News.  
*Cashton*—Cashton Record.  
*Cassville*—Cassville Index.  
*Cedarburg*—Cedarburg News.  
*Centuria*—Centuria Outlook.

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*Chetek*—Chetek Alert.  
*Chilton*—Chilton Times.  
*Chippewa Falls*—Catholic Sentinel; Chippewa Times; Herald.  
*Clinton*—Rock County Banner.  
*Colby*—Phonograph.  
*Crandon*—Forest Echo.  
*Cumberland*—Cumberland Advocate.  
*Dale*—Dale Recorder.  
*Darlington*—Darlington Democrat; Republican-Journal.  
*De Forest*—De Forest Times.  
*Delavan*—Delavan Enterprise; Delavan Republican; Wisconsin Times  
(bi-w).  
*De Pere*—Brown County Democrat; De Pere News.  
*Dodgeville*—Dodgeville Chronicle; Dodgeville Sun-Republic.  
*Durand*—Entering Wedge; Pepin County Courier.  
*Eau Claire*—Eau Claire Leader (d); Telegram (d).  
*Edgerton*—Wisconsin Tobacco Reporter.  
*Elkhorn*—Elkhorn Independent.  
*Ellsworth*—Pierce County Herald.  
*Elroy*—Elroy Tribune.  
*Evansville*—Enterprise; Evansville Review.  
*Fairchild*—Fairchild Observer.  
*Full River*—New Era.  
*Fennimore*—Fennimore Times.  
*Florence*—Florence Mining News.  
*Fond du Lac*—Commonwealth (d); Reporter (d).  
*Fort Atkinson*—Hoard's Dairyman; Jefferson County Union.  
*Fountain City*—Alma Blätter; Buffalo County Republikaner.  
*Frederic*—Frederic Star.  
*Friendship*—Adams County Press.  
*Glenwood*—Glenwood Tribune.  
*Grand Rapids*—Wood County Reporter.  
*Grantsburg*—Burnett County Sentinel; Journal of Burnett County.  
*Green Bay*—Green Bay Gazette (s-w); Green Bay Review.  
*Greenwood*—Greenwood Gleaner.  
*Hancock*—Hancock News.  
*Hartford*—Hartford Press.  
*Hudson*—Hudson Star-Observer; True Republican.  
*Hurley*—Montreal River Miner.  
*Independence*—Independence News Wave; Wisconsin Good Templar.  
*Janesville*—Janesville Gazette (d); Recorder and Times.  
*Jefferson*—Jefferson Banner.  
*Juneau*—Independent; Juneau Telephone.  
*Kaukauna*—Kaukanna Sun; Kaukauna Times.  
*Kenosha*—Kenosha News (d); Kenosha Union; Telegraph-Courier.  
*Kewaunee*—Kewaunee County Banner; Kewaunee Enterprise; Kewaunee Liste.  
*Kilbourn*—Kilbourn Events; Mirror-Gazette.  
*La Crosse*—Herold and Volksfreund; La Crosse Argus; La Crosse

## Newspapers Received

**Chronicle** (d); **La Crosse Leader-Press** (d); **Nord-Stern**; **Nord-stern Blätter**; **Volks-Post**.

*Ladysmith*—Rusk County Journal.

*Lake Geneva*—Herald; Lake Geneva News.

*Lake Mills*—Lake Mills Leader.

*Lake Nebagamon*—Star Enterprise.

*Lancaster*—Grant County Herald (s-w); Teller.

*Lindon*—Conservative.

*Loyal*—Loyal Tribune.

**Madison**—Amerika; Cardinal (d); Madison Democrat (d); Madisonian; State; Wisconsin Botschafter; Wisconsin Farmer; Wisconsin Staats-Zeitung; Wisconsin State Journal (d).

**Manitowoc**—Manitowoc Citizen; Manitowoc Herald (d); Manitowoc Pilot; Manitowoc Post; Nord-Westen; Wahrheit.

*Marinette*—Eagle-Star (d); Marinette Tribune.

*Marshfield*—Marshfield Times.

*Mauston*—Juneau County Chronicle; Mauston Star.

*Medford*—Taylor County Star-News; Waldbote.

*Menomonie*—Dunn County News.

*Merrill*—Merrill Star-Advocate; Wisconsin Thalbote.

*Merrillan*—Wisconsin Leader.

*Middleton*—Middleton Times-Herald.

*Milton Junction*—Telephone.

**Milwaukee**—Catholic Citizen; Columbia; Evening Wisconsin (d); Excel-sior; Germania (s-w); Kuryer Polski (d); Milwaukee Free Press (d); Milwaukee Germania-Abendpost (d); Milwaukee Herold (d); Milwaukee Journal (d); Milwaukee News (d); Milwaukee Sentinel (d); Seebote (s-w); Social Democratic Herald; Sontags-bote; Vorwärztz; Wahrheit; Wisconsin Banner and Volksfreund.

*Mineral Point*—Iowa County Democrat; Mineral Point Tribune.

*Minocqua*—Minocqua Times.

*Mondovi*—Mondovi Herald.

**Monroe**—Journal-Gazette; Monroe Journal (d); Monroe Sentinel (s-w); Monroe Times (d).

*Montello*—Montello Express.

*Mount Horeb*—Mount Horeb Times.

*Muscodia*—Grant County Democrat.

*Necedah*—Necedah Republican.

*Neillsville*—Neillsville Times; Republican and Press.

*Nekoosa*—Wood County Times.

*New Lisbon*—New Lisbon Times.

*New London*—New London Republican; Press.

*New Richmond*—New Richmond News (s-w).

*Oconomowoc*—Oconomowoc Enterprise; Oconomowoc Free Press.

*Oconto*—Enquirer; Oconto County Reporter.

*Oconto Falls*—Oconto Falls Herald.

*Omro*—Omro Herald; Omro Journal.

*Oregon*—Oregon Observer.

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*Osceola*—Osceola Sun.  
*Oshkosh*—Dienstag-Blatt; Northwestern (d); Wisconsin Telegraph.  
*Palmyra*—Palmyra Enterprise.  
*Peshtigo*—Peshtigo Times.  
*Phillips*—Bee; Phillips Times.  
*Plainfield*—Sun.  
*Platteville*—Grant County News; Platteville Witness and Mining Times.  
*Plymouth*—Plymouth Reporter; Plymouth Review.  
*Portage*—Portage Democrat; Portage State Register.  
*Port Washington*—Port Washington Star; Port Washington Zeitung.  
*Poynette*—Poynette Press.  
*Prairie du Chien*—Courier; Crawford County Press; Prairie du Chien Union.  
*Prentice*—Prentice Calumet.  
*Prescott*—Prescott Tribune.  
*Racine*—Racine Correspondent; Racine Journal; Racine Times (d); Slavie (s-w); Wisconsin Agriculturist.  
*Reedsburg*—Reedsburg Free Press; Reedsburg Times.  
*Rhinelander*—Rhinelander Herald; Vindicator.  
*Rice Lake*—Rice Lake Chronotype; Rice Lake Leader.  
*Richland Center*—Republican Observer; Richland Rustic.  
*Rio*—Badger Blade.  
*Ripon*—Ripon Commonwealth; Ripon Press.  
*River Falls*—River Falls Journal.  
*Shawano*—Shawano County Advocate; Volksbote-Wochenblatt.  
*Sheboygan*—National Demokrat (s-w); Sheboygan Herald; Sheboygan Telegram (d); Sheboygan Zeitung (s-w).  
*Sheboygan Falls*—Sheboygan County News.  
*Shell Lake*—Shell Lake Watchman; Washburn County Register.  
*Shiocton*—Shiocton News.  
*Shullsburg*—Pick and Gad.  
*Soldiers Grove*—Kickapoo Scout.  
*South Wayne*—Homestead.  
*Sparta*—Monroe County Democrat; Sparta Herald.  
*Spring Green*—Home News.  
*Spring Valley*—Spring Valley Sun.  
*Stanley*—Stanley Republican.  
*Stevens Point*—Gazette; Stevens Point Journal.  
*Stoughton*—Stoughton Courier-Hub.  
*Sturgeon Bay*—Advocate; Door County Democrat.  
*Sun Prairie*—Sun Prairie Countryman.  
*Superior*—Leader-Clarion; Superior Telegram (d); Superior Tidende.  
*Thorp*—Thorp Courier.  
*Tomah*—Tomah Journal.  
*Tomahawk*—Tomahawk.  
*Trempealeau*—Trempealeau Gazette; Trempealeau Herald.  
*Two Rivers*—Chronicle; Reporter.  
*Union Grove*—Union Grove Enterprise.

## Newspapers Received

*Viola*—Intelligencer.  
*Viroqua*—Vernon County Censor; Viroqua Republican.  
*Washburn*—Washburn Times.  
*Waterford*—Waterford Post.  
*Waterloo*—Waterloo Democrat.  
*Watertown*—Watertown Gazette; Watertown Leader; Watertown Weltbürger.  
*Waukesha*—Waukesha Dispatch; Waukesha Freeman.  
*Waunakee*—Waunakee Index.  
*Waupaca*—Waupaca Record; Waupaca Republican-Post.  
*Waupun*—Waupun Leader.  
*Wausau*—Central Wisconsin; Deutsche Piöneer (s-w); Wausau Pilot; Wausau Record-Herald (d).  
*Wautoma*—Waushara Argus.  
*Welcome*—Welcome Independent.  
*West Bend*—West Bend News; West Bend Pilot.  
*Whitewater*—Whitewater Gazette; Whitewater Register.  
*Wilmet*—Agitator.  
*Wonewoc*—Wonewoc Reporter.

## Other Newspapers

### ALABAMA.

*Birmingham*—Labor Advocate.  
*Fairhope*—Fairhope Courier.

### CALIFORNIA.

*Los Angeles*—Citizen; Los Angeles Examiner (d); Los Angeles Express (d); Los Angeles Herald (d).  
*Oakland*—World.  
*San Francisco*—San Francisco Chronicle (d); Star.

### COLORADO.

*Denver*—Rocky Mountain News.  
*Lamar*—Prowers County News.

### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

*Washington*—Journal of the Knights of Labor; Trades Unionists; Washington Post (d).

### GEORGIA.

*Atlanta*—Atlanta Constitution (d).  
*Union City*—Farmer's Union News.

### ILLINOIS.

*Chicago*—Bakers' Journal; Chicago-Posten; Chicago Record-Herald (d); Chicago Socialist (d); Chicago Tribune (d); Chicagoer Arbeiter-Zeitung (d); Christian Socialist; Courier Franco-American; Dziennik Ludowy (d); Fackel; Folke-Vennen; Hemlandet; Jewish Labor World (Hebrew); Neues

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Leben; People's Press; Skandinavian (d and s-w); Socialist Party Bulletin (m); Svenska Amerikenaren; Union Leader; Vorbote.

*Decatur*—Decatur Labor World.

*Galesburg*—Galesburg Labor News.

*Quincy*—Quincy Labor News.

## INDIANA.

*Indianapolis*—Equity Farm Journal; Union; United Mine Workers' Journal.

## Iowa.

*Cedar Falls*—Dannevirke.

*Decorah*—Decorah-Posten (s-w).

## Kansas.

*Girard*—Appeal to Reason.

*Topeka*—Kansas Farmer.

## KENTUCKY.

*Lexington*—Blue Grass Farmer.

## LOUISIANA.

*New Orleans*—Times-Democrat (d).

## MARYLAND.

*Baltimore*—Labor Leader.

## MASSACHUSETTS.

*Boston*—Boston Transcript.

*Groton*—Groton Landmark.

*Holyoke*—Artisan; Biene.

*Worcester*—Labor News.

## MICHIGAN.

*Detroit*—Herold; Michigan Union Advocate.

## MINNESOTA.

*Duluth*—Labor World.

*Minneapolis*—Folkebladet; Minneapolis Tidende; Ugebladet.

*St. Paul*—Minnesota Stats Tidning; Minnesota Union Advocate; Pioneer Press (d); Twin City Guardian.

## MISSOURI.

*St. Louis*—Arbeiter Zeitung; Labor Compendium; St. Louis Globe Democrat (d); St. Louis Labor.

## NEBRASKA.

*Lincoln*—Independent Farmer.

*Omaha*—Danske Pioneer; Western Laborer.

## Newspapers Received

### NEW JERSEY.

*Trenton*—Trades Union Advocate.

### NEW MEXICO.

*Santa Fé*—New Mexican Review.

### NEW YORK.

*Brooklyn*—Eagle (d).

*Buffalo*—Arbeiter-Zeitung; Buffalo Republic.

*Jamestown*—Union Advocate.

*New York*—Arbeiter (Hebrew); Arbitaren; City Record (d); Freie Arbeiter Stimme; Forward (Hebrew); Freiheit; Journal of Commerce (d); New York Call (d); New York Tribune (d); New York Volkszeitung (d); People; Truth Seeker; Vorwärts.

*Syracuse*—Industrial Weekly.

*Utica*—Utica Advocate.

### NORTH DAKOTA.

*Grand Forks*—Normanden.

### OHIO.

*Cincinnati*—Brauer-Zeitung; Chronicle.

*Cleveland*—Cleveland Citizen; Volksfreund und Arbeiter Zeitung.

*Toledo*—Toledo Union Leader.

*Zanesville*—Labor Journal.

### OREGON.

*Portland*—Oregonian (d).

### PENNSYLVANIA.

*Charleroi*—Union des Travailleurs.

*Harrisburg*—United Labor Journal.

*Lancaster*—Labor Leader.

*Newcastle*—Free Press.

*Philadelphia*—Proletario.

*Pittsburgh*—Amalgamated Journal; Commoner and Glassworker; Iron City Trades Journal; Labor World; National Labor Tribune.

*Wilkes-Barre*—Industrial Gazette.

### SOUTH CAROLINA.

*Charleston*—News and Courier.

### SOUTH DAKOTA.

*Sioux Falls*—Fremad.

### TENNESSEE.

*Nashville*—Labor Advocate.

### TEXAS.

*Dallas*—Laborer.

*Fort Worth*—National Co-operator and Farm Journal.

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## UTAH.

*Salt Lake City* — Deseret Farmer; Deseret News (d); Tribune (s-w).

## WASHINGTON.

*Parkland* — Pacific Herold.

*Seattle* — Socialist.

## ALASKA.

*Fairbanks* — Miners' Union Bulletin.

## AUSTRALIA.

*Broken Hill* — Barrier Truth (d).

*Melbourne* — Socialist.

*Sydney* — Worker.

## CANADA.

*Cowansville* — Cotton's Weekly.

*Montreal* — Gazette (d).

*Toronto* — Mail and Empire (d).

*Vancouver* — Western Clarion.

*Victoria* — Colonist (s-w).

## ENGLAND.

*London* — Justice; Labour Leader; Times.

## FRANCE.

*Paris* — Socialisme.

## GERMANY.

*Frankfort* — Frankfurter Zeitung.

## MEXICO.

*Mexico City* — Mexican Herald.

## NORWAY.

*Christiania* — Social-Demokraten (d)

## TASMANIA.

*Hobart* — Clipper.

## Reports of Local Auxiliaries

# Report of Green Bay Historical Society

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During the past year the Green Bay Historical Society has seen the fulfillment of three projects which it has long striven to accomplish: 1st, The erection of a tablet and flag-pole marking the site of old Fort Howard—the site also of the early French and English posts. 2d, The placing of a tablet at Red Banks, commemorative of the landing of Jean Nicolet at this place in 1634, and the treaty then and there made by him with the Winnebago. 3rd, The final location and restoration of the Porlier-Tank cottage in Union Park, and its formal opening to the public as a museum and prospective branch of the Kellogg Public Library.

At a meeting of the Society held on October 21, 1908, in the assembly room of the Kellogg Public Library, two committees were appointed by the president: One was to procure funds for the restoration of the Tank cottage, of which Mrs. F. T. Blesch was chairman; the other was a committee of three, headed by Hon. James H. Elmore as chairman, to arrange with the officials of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company for the erection of a suitable tablet on their depot grounds, to mark the site of old Fort Howard. Mr. Elmore diligently corresponded and personally conferred with the Northwestern officials, and at the several meetings of this committee, held during the winter, reported progress.

In June, a formal meeting of the Society was held, and at that time it was decided to join with the State Historical Society in celebrating the discovery of Wisconsin by Jean Nicolet in 1634, this being the 275th anniversary of that event. Mr. Elmore also reported that President Hughitt and other officials of the Northwestern road were ready to place a large boulder, with bronze

## Wisconsin Historical Society

tablet affixed, to mark the site of Fort Howard; that he had had a personal interview with them in Chicago, and found them very much interested in the matter, and quite enthusiastic. They were, however, not in favor of placing the tablet at the south-eastern corner of the stockade, where the Society had wished to have it located, for the reason that it would then be in the midst of a network of tracks; that it would involve considerable danger to those who wished to examine the tablet, and might be the occasion of many vexatious lawsuits. It was therefore proposed that the monument be placed at the south end of their park, at the terminus of Main street bridge; that a flag pole be erected on what was formerly the southeast corner of the stockade, and that the company agree to furnish a flag for it and keep it flying in all suitable weather. While paying the entire cost of the bronze tablet and boulder, the Northwestern officials insisted that the monument should be given in the name of the Green Bay Historical Society, and that no mention should be made on the tablet of the company's generosity. They stipulated, however, that the flag-pole should be provided and erected by the Society.

Mrs. Blesch reported that something over \$100 had been collected for the repairing of the Tank cottage, and that the city council had donated the sum of \$125 for painting, papering, etc.

It was decided also to hold the joint meeting on the 10th, 11th, and 12th of August, if these dates could be arranged with the State Historical Society. The following committees were appointed at this time:

Arrangements—Hon. James H. Elmore, Chairman.

Reception—Rt. Rev. J. J. Fox, Chairman.

Programme—Dr. R. G. Thwaites, Chairman.

Press—Frank Bissinger, Chairman.

An informal meeting of the Society was held July 30 to make final arrangements for the joint celebration, the president appointing at that time a committee of three (Rev. L. A. Ricklin, chairman) to secure a site and find a boulder for the Nicolet tablet at Red Banks. The president himself made several trips to Red Banks, searching for a boulder of suitable size for the large tablet which had been ordered, and was aided very much in this search by Mr. John P. Schumacher and Father Ricklin.

Dr. Thwaites visited Green Bay on August 1, and met the various committees at the home of President Neville. He also





FORT HOWARD MEMORIAL TABLET

Photograph by Effie M. Howlett, Oshkosh

## Reports of Local Auxiliaries

made a trip to Red Banks with the members of the Nicolet Tablet committee, and rendered great assistance in locating the monument.

A tentative and handsomely printed programme was issued by the State Historical Society and widely circulated through the State, which contained the essential features of the local programme. A later and more detailed edition was prepared by the Green Bay Historical Society for use during the three days' celebration (see *ante*, pp. 36-38, for this programme).

The programme was most successfully carried out in every particular. The exercises were attended by large crowds of citizens and many outside visitors, who manifested great interest and appreciation of the fine addresses and ceremonies attendant on the dedications of the several monuments.

A large number of the officials of the Northwestern road came by special train to attend the unveiling of the Fort Howard tablet and the hoisting of the flag on the pole at the corner of the southeast bastion. Their presence gave especial dignity to the exercises held. On account of a sudden shower, the ceremonies, except the actual unveiling of the tablet, were held in the large waiting room of the depot, which was crowded to its utmost capacity. The addresses of General Manager Aishton and General Counsel E. M. Hyzer were listened to with deep attention. We wish here to record our great sense of obligation to the officials of the Northwestern road, not only for their liberality, but for the unfailing courtesy shown by them to us in all our negotiations relating to this memorial tablet.

Immediately following the Fort Howard exercises, on Wednesday afternoon, the Tank cottage was formally opened, with interesting addresses by Miss Deborah B. Martin, Mr. Louis A. Sogey, and Hon. Henry E. Legler.

The historical collection arranged in the museum of the Kellogg Public Library attracted widespread attention, a young man being sent out by the Museum of Natural History in New York to examine and report on the collection. It consisted for the greater part of articles in use from earliest times in Green Bay, beginning with Indian pottery and stone implements, then relics of the *coureurs de bois*, and leading up to and including the period of the abandonment of Fort Howard.

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The evening meetings were held in the roomy main library, and were very largely attended. Special mention should be made of the fine addresses made by Dr. Frederick J. Turner of the University, Dr. Reuben Gold Thwaites, superintendent of the State Historical Society, and of Hjalmer R. Holand of Ephraim, to each of whom we wish to express our thanks.

The rooms were beautifully decorated by the Catholic Woman's Club, the Woman's Club, and the Marquette Club, and immediately following the exercises a reception was held by the clubs above mentioned.

On Thursday morning the Society and its guests made an historical pilgrimage to Red Banks by boat and automobile. Quite a large number availed themselves of the means of conveyance thus afforded, and many of the summer residents at Red Banks and of the surrounding farms were present at the unveiling of the tablet. Very interesting addresses were delivered by Dr. Thwaites and Mr. John F. Martin, the latter speaking in place of Father Ricklin, who was unable to attend.

A large part of the cost of the tablet was defrayed by members of the State Historical Society, non-resident in Green Bay, and the balance was made up by members of the Green Bay Historical Society. The expense of the boulder and foundation was contributed by the local chapter of the Knights of Columbus.

The Porlier-Tank cottage has been put in good condition during the summer; the committee has held regular afternoons, weekly, at the cottage, and a goodly sum has been realized in this manner, which has been expended in its furnishing and renovation. A number of interesting articles have been donated towards a museum, competent care-takers have been placed in charge, and it is hoped that later the library board will be enabled to establish there a branch library, for the use of the large population of the South Side.

Before closing, the Society wishes to express its thanks to Mr. August Braums for his services in surveying and establishing the exact southeast corner of the old stockade.

ARTHUR C. NEVILLE,  
*President.*

GREEN BAY, November 16, 1909.





PORLIER-TANK COTTAGE, NOW IN UNION PARK, GREEN BAY

Photograph by Effie M. Howlett, Oshkosh



OLD FIREPLACE IN PORLIER-TANK COTTAGE

Photograph by Effie M. Howlett, Oshkosh

## Reports of Local Auxiliaries

### The Old Tank House

Miss Martin's paper on this subject, read at the Green Bay celebration, contains so much interesting data that the Editor takes the liberty of appending it to Mr. Neville's report:

This, the oldest house now standing in Wisconsin, or indeed in the Northwest, was built in "good old colony days," when we lived under King George the Third of England. All the settlers of Green Bay during the eighteenth century were French Canadians; the builder of this house, Joseph Roy, with his brother Amable, immigrated here in 1775, according to his own sworn testimony. Joseph married a Menominee Indian woman, and built this house the year following his arrival—that is, in 1776. Roy was a typical *voyageur* of the period. He could neither read nor write, and signed his name with a cross. He followed the fur-trade in haphazard fashion, cultivated a small garden, fished, hunted, and in the spring made quantities of maple sugar. His cabin was built of uprights, worked perhaps with a whip-saw; it was lathed with boughs of trees, and plastered with mud—the condition in which we found it, when the later-day clapboards were torn off. Only the centre of the present house represented the original dwelling of Joseph Roy; but it was a spacious dwelling for the time and place, and when filled with blazing logs the great fire-place doubtless amply heated the entire house. According to Roy's testimony before the United States land commissioner, who came to adjust the French land claims in 1821, he lived in this house twenty-nine years before selling the property in 1805 to Judge Jacques Porlier. Although unlettered, Roy was a well-known and respected character, as was his brother Amable; Madame Amable Roy had the distinction of owning the first cultivated apple-tree in Green Bay.

Judge Jacques Porlier, the second occupant of the old house, was a very different person from its builder, Joseph Roy. Coming to Green Bay from Montreal, in 1791, he was a cultured French gentleman, well educated, and with most courtly manners. He is described as being of medium height, with reddish hair, somewhat bald, quiet, unassuming in manner, and universally polite. Jacques Porlier was Green Bay's first schoolmaster; for several years, he taught the children of his employer, Pierre Grignon. Later, he became involved in the fur-trade, which was always an intricate, fluctuating commercial venture. Porlier & Rocheblave were for years a well-known firm both in Mackinac and Green Bay, until swallowed up by the great American Fur Company, headed by John Jacob Astor.

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Porlier held several offices of trust under the British administration; and when Green Bay passed under American government, he was made the first probate judge of Brown County, by appointment of Gov. Lewis Cass of Michigan Territory. Judge Porlier was a most painstaking magistrate. French being almost universally used, he translated the laws into that language. Many of our early deeds and records are written in Judge Porlier's careful, fine French hand. From the low, broad windows of this cottage Judge Porlier could watch the river highway, in his day the only convenient path of travel; he could see Indian canoes skimming back and forth, bringing crowds of aborigines to barter their furs for trading-house finery or ammunition; or could see the government barge from Fort Howard carrying gay parties to Menomineeville.

In one of his letters preserved in the library of the State Historical Society, Judge Porlier speaks of his beautiful garden, and says that "chère petite Marguerite" gives it all her care. This fine garden, where grew melons, corn, and beans in abundance, was enclosed by a high picket fence to protect it from the droves of semi-wild cattle that then infested the common.

It was from this old house that Judge Porlier went forth one blustering March evening, just before the ice in the river broke up, to perform a marriage ceremony in another small log house across the river—the home of Joseph Jourdain, a *habitant* often spoken of in early annals. Jourdain's cabin was in festal array. The occasion, was the marriage of his pretty daughter Madeline to the Rev. Eleazer Williams, a fine-looking man, much older than the little bride, and long known to us all as "the lost dauphin." Indeed, he is still believed by a select few to have been the missing Louis XVII of France.

In 1839 Judge Porlier died in this house. His death, and that of his old friend Louis Grignon, which occurred soon after, marked the passing away of the French regime in Green Bay. From that time, new influences came into the life of the town.

When Mr. and Mrs. Nels Otto Tank came here in 1850, it was no longer distinctively French in character. The Tanks added two wings to the cottage—the one to the north (or the west, as it now stands in Union Park) being called the "prayer room," because religious services were here held for the Norwegian colony; the other one is still standing, and therein we hope to have our branch library.

Although this old house is familiarly spoken of as "the Tank cottage," and our associations with it are wholly connected with Mrs. Tank—with her quaint, interesting personality, and the beautiful heirlooms with which her house was filled, like a background to the picture of this Dutch gentlewoman—there rises before us another picture, hardly less vivid, of the early French occupants themselves.

## Reports of Local Auxiliaries

We see again the old house as it stood for so many, many years, close to the water's edge, gray, weather-beaten, indistinct against its thick screen of forest trees. So low and close to the ground was it, that the cottage seemed a part of the soil. We know that it was placed as it was, not for the beauty of situation, but because it was built by a French voyageur, who must live near the river highway; then again, the river brink was the only spot unclaimed by the forest. Roy's successor in this cottage, being a French fur-trader and magistrate, must also have his home on the direct route to Mackinac. We recognize that the heavy wooden shutters, that were lost when the house was moved to its present situation in the park, were placed on it in a far-off time by French hands, and were as strong as possible because of marauding Indians. We realize that the queer little dormer window, high up on the roof, is a memory of Montreal, not of Holland; that the great rubble-stone fire-place was built in a primitive time. So the old house, in quaint outline and bygone style of construction, tells its own story as no other chronicler can, also the story of those who have lived in it.

## Report of Lafayette County Historical Society

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The Lafayette County Historical Society was organized and incorporated in January of this year. Responding to our urgent invitation, Dr. Reuben G. Thwaites favored us with an address at our court-house the evening of January 7, which was most instructive, and stimulated largely the interest of our people in the new organization.

The county board of supervisors generously set apart a suitable room in the new court-house for a museum for the Society, and granted to it the use of the county board room for a meeting place. The board also made an appropriation, not to exceed \$500, to properly furnish and equip the room set aside for a museum. These furnishings could not be bought in the market and had to be manufactured, and great difficulty and delay were encountered in finding a company who would manufacture what we wanted. We finally contracted for the furniture, but considerable time was required for its manufacture. The furniture will soon be delivered to us, and we will be in shape to move along in the work of the Society.

Many of our people take a great interest in the Society and its purposes, and I have no doubt it will be instrumental in gathering and preserving much of the early history of this portion of the State, which otherwise would be forgotten and lost.

P. A. ORTON,  
*President.*





MONUMENT TO CHIEF MEXICO

## Reports of Local Auxiliaries

# Report of Manitowoc County Historical Society

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The Manitowoc County Historical Society has no reason to feel discouraged at the results of its efforts for the season 1909-10. While not many meetings have been held, interest has been maintained and some plans long cherished by the members brought to a happy consummation. The same officers that have guided the destinies of the Society since its foundation were by unanimous consent continued in office another year, when the annual business session was held in January.

The winter course opened on February 13 with a talk on the "History of the town of Kossuth," by Otto Drews. Mr. Drews had given the subject considerable investigation, and was able in a manner highly creditable to trace out the development of the settlements made by different nationalities. Many of the old settlers of the town were present, and their reminiscences added to the interest of the session.

On March 25 Dr. J. F. Pritchard, formerly a director in the Wisconsin Central Railroad Co., gave a most interesting lecture on the "Railroad history of Manitowoc County." He traced the early efforts and failures to secure rail connections with the outside world, and then went into the inside history of later Manitowoc transportation activities.

The crowning feature, however, of the work of the Society was the dedication of the monument erected to the honor of Waume-gesako (Mexico), chief of the mixed tribes at the mouth of Manitowoc River. This dedication was made possible by the public spirit and generosity of the Hon. Nicholas Kettenhoffen, who donated the stone, carved out its rugged shape, designed the medallion which ornaments its front, and placed it on the beau-

## Wisconsin Historical Society

tiful slope overlooking the village of Manitowoc Rapids, once the county seat.

The villagers and the neighbors in the surrounding township of Manitowoc Rapids assisted in making the event a success by donating a site, contributing towards the expense, and arranging the programme of the day. The event took place on a balmy Sunday afternoon, August 8, and was witnessed by a gathering of people variously estimated in numbers at from 3,000 to 5,000. In fact, the interest and enthusiasm manifested in this project outdid anything that had been expected by those having the matter in charge. The school children particularly were interested in the affair, and the care of the historic spot has been placed in their hands.

The dedication ceremonies opened with music and an address of welcome by Judge Emil Baensch, president of the Society. Prayer was then offered by Rev. Mr. Hastings of St. James church. Dr. Louis Falge read a brief account of the dead chief's life-work and character. Secretary R. G. Plumb then delivered the presentation address, which was replied to in behalf of the township by Chairman Emil Vetting, and on behalf of the school district by Ed Bedell. The two official guests of the occasion, Dr. R. G. Thwaites, superintendent of the State Historical Society, and Mr. Otto Habhegger, president of the Wisconsin Archaeological Society, then delivered addresses, and a benediction closed the ceremonies.

The monument is of reddish Lake Superior sandstone, and will doubtless long remain as a landmark and as a tribute to the friendly old chief who helped make easier the way of the Manitowoc County pioneers.

A course of lectures for the coming winter is already under active consideration, and it is hoped among others to secure as speakers Dr. F. J. E. Westgate, Prof. Fred Christiansen, George Wehrwein, and Capt. Tim Kelley.

R. G. PLUMB,  
*Secretary.*

UNVEILING THE MONUMENT

A hot Sunday afternoon in the village of Manitowoc Rapids. The crowd consists of over 3,000 persons. The flag indicates the site of the monument and speakers' platform





## Reports of Local Auxiliaries

### Report of Ripon Historical Society

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The Ripon Historical Society has no record of achievement to report for the past year. There is still going on the quiet work of collection of material, which is being safely cared for at the city library. No important meetings have been held since the last report. Superintendent E. L. Luther of the city schools is the president, and is planning for a programme of special papers to be prepared the coming year.

S. M. PEDRICK,  
*Secretary.*

## Report of Sauk County Historical Society

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The Sauk County Historical Society has finished a year in which the regular routine work of recording collections and arranging historical newspaper items has been relieved by the marking of Chief Yellow Thunder's grave and the homecoming at Newport.

The collections on exhibition in the rooms in the court-house have been increased, more particularly by the donations of hand-made tools of pioneer days, in the possession of which the Society is especially strong.

The Society has decided to change from the card catalogue system of accessioning the donations, to the book system, such as is in use in the State Historical Library at Madison. Next year will mark a beginning on this system.

Plans are also on foot to change the classification of the specimens in the court-house, by subjects.

At the four meetings held during the year, the following papers were read:

- "Old Newport," Hon. G. G. Swain of Winona, Minn.
- "Directory of Newport," Dr. Ambrose Jones of Delton.
- "Rafting on the Wisconsin," J. T. Huntington, Delton.
- "Newport to-day," Mrs. J. E. English, Baraboo.
- "Sauk County in the Civil War," Hon. Philip Cheek, Baraboo.

On Friday, August 27, occurred the unveiling of the Yellow Thunder pillar, five miles north of Baraboo, at the cross roads, and the homecoming at Newport, all of which constituted the annual pilgrimage of the Society.

At the pillar ceremony, Clerk of the Court James H. Hill



THE YELLOW THUNDER PILLAR



UNVEILING THE YELLOW THUNDER PILLAR



## Reports of Local Auxiliaries

spoke on "Indian memorials;" Mrs. Emma Mertzke, representing the Twentieth Century Club, which participated in the arrangements resulting in the erection of the pillar, spoke on "Yellow Thunder, war chief of the Winnebago;" and Edmund Calvert, who knew the Yellow Thunder family, and was present at his burial, told of the last rites over the remains of the chief.

The second part of the pilgrimage was held at Newport, on the banks of Wisconsin River, about four miles south of Kilbourn. Dinner was eaten from baskets, after which Dr. Reuben Gold Thwaites, superintendent of the State Historical Society, gave an address, from the top of an Indian mound, on "The romance of Mississippi Valley history."

After his address, W. S. Marshall, manager of the Marshall farm, gave his recollections of the thriving city of which but a few houses remain. Other speakers were Dr. A. A. Jones, of Delton (a real homecomer, and nearly ninety years of age), and Maj. Guy C. Pierce of Kilbourn.

ORIN L. STINSON,  
*Secretary.*

## Report of Superior Historical Society

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This city lately adopted as its slogan, "Superior delivers the goods." Our Historical Society, however, has not lived up to this motto, for since there have been no meetings during the past year, we are unable to make any annual report. Our people have been busy during the year in making history (as we hope), and have therefore neglected recording history previously made.

We trust that in the year to come the present may be so subordinated that there will be leisure for reviving and preserving the memories of the past, and that it will not again be necessary to make return of *nulla bona*.

JAMES BARDON,

*President.*

HENRY S. BUTLER,

*Secretary.*

## Report of Walworth County Historical Society

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The Society begs leave to report a gain of one member, the re-election of the present officers, and the following memorial notices:

Edward Seymour Beckwith, one of the earliest members of this Society, died May 28, 1909, at the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, where he had gone for treatment of painful affections suffered for some years. He was of the eighth American generation in most of the several lines of his descent, and was second of the ten children of Asahel Lane Beckwith and Harriet Angeline Seymour. He was born October 18, 1837, at Chittenango, Madison County, New York, and came to Wisconsin in 1856. He enlisted April 21, 1861, in Company K, 2nd Wisconsin Infantry. In December following, this company became a battery of heavy artillery, and from this service he was mustered out July 6, 1864. He was in the actions at Blackburn's Ford and Bull Run.

His services to this Society and to the parent Society, as well as to the public library at Elkhorn, were numerous, intelligently directed, and noiseless. Among various aptitudes was that for tabulation of statistics of regimental service in the War of Secession, and that for genealogical study and arrangement of data; and this quality was not wholly unknown to other "workers in the field of human relationship," or unacknowledged by them. A series of *Beckwith Notes*, compiled by himself and a brother, owes full half of such value as it may have to his patient industry, his intelligent skepticism at certain points, and his ingenious conjectures (often leading to proof) at other points. He had also collected considerable Seymour data.

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Henry Bradley, honorary member of this Society, died at Elkhorn, August 17, 1909. He was a descendant of Francis Bradley and Mary Barlow, early settlers of Fairfield, Conn., and was son of Daniel E. Bradley and Betsey Sturgis. He was born in the valley of Ouleout Creek, town of Sidney, Delaware County, New York. In 1839 his parents came to Elkhorn. He served the town for several years as clerk, justice, and school officer. From 1861 to 1886 he was postmaster; after an interval of four years he returned to his old duty, serving from 1890 to 1894, a total service of twenty-nine years.

Mr. Bradley was a man who could afford to speak truth and to do right at whatever consequence to himself. He was an early and efficient friend of the public library, and a liberal giver to its book-shelves. More generally speaking, he was always to be found among men who sought, in some sane and practical way, to serve the larger and truer interests of Elkhorn. His only son is a member both of this Society and of the State Society.

J. H. SNYDER, JR.,  
*Secretary.*

## Reports of Local Auxiliaries

# Report of Waukesha County Historical Society

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The Waukesha County Historical Society has held two meetings during the past year. Five resident members and two corresponding members were elected during the twelve months.

A gavel made from a piece of an oak beam taken from the first house built in Eagle was presented to the Society by the Open Door Club of that town. It is marked with a silver plate suitably inscribed—the gift of the president, George F. Westover.

Mrs. Helen A. Whitney of Waukesha presented a package of old newspapers to the Society.

At the meeting held in Waukesha March 6, 1909, after the election of officers, papers were read by Mrs. H. M. Youmans on "The Waukesha County fair of old days," and W. P. Sawyer, "Reminiscences of Waukesha and vicinity." These were followed by five-minute talks by members and guests.

The meeting held September 4, 1909, in Delafield, by the invitation of Mrs. Virginia Alden Brewster, was the most largely attended of any since the Society was organized, 125 members and guests being present.

A letter was read from Charles E. Brown, chief of the museum department of the State Historical Society, inviting members to visit the museum, also asking as gift or loan, specimens for use in illustrating the educational, religious, military, agricultural, railroad, and medical history of the State.

Announcement was made by the secretary that Miss Louise Alden of Delafield had placed a temporary marker on the site

## Wisconsin Historical Society

of the birthplace of Lieut. William B. Cushing, near the village of Delafield.

The programme began as usual with the singing of "Auld Lang Syne," and closed with a well-arranged medley of old-time songs, ending with "America."

The papers were: "Reminiscences of Oconomowoc and contrasts," Miss Grace P. Jones; "Stories of Pewaukee," I. N. Stewart; and a letter from Nelson Hawks, son of the landlord of the old Hawks tavern, where the meeting was held.

There were present a number of former pupils of Miss Jones and Mr. Stewart, as well as many who had pleasant recollections connected with the old tavern, making this an especially interesting meeting.

JULIA A. LAPHAM,  
*Secretary.*

## Indian Diplomacy

# Indian Diplomacy and Opening of the Revolution in the West

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By James Alton James, Ph. D.

From the opening of the Revolutionary War, American leaders looked to the conquest of Detroit, the headquarters of the posts and key to the fur-trade and control of the Indian tribes to the northwest of the Ohio.<sup>1</sup> Throughout the war, this post, in the possession of the British, "continued," as Washington wrote, "to be a source of trouble to the whole Western country."<sup>2</sup>

The garrison at Detroit, at the beginning of the year 1776, consisted of 120 soldiers under the command of Capt. Richard Lernoult. The fort was defended by a "stockade of Picquets,"

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<sup>1</sup> *American Archives*, 4th ser., iii, p. 1368; *Mich. Pion. and Hist. Colls.*, xxvii, pp. 612 *et seq.*

From this post, a trace led westward by way of the Maumee and across the upper Wabash to Post St. Vincent. In like manner an Indian path extended to Kaskaskia and other posts on the upper Mississippi. Not only was it a great centre for the fur-trade, but in years of good harvests flour and grain were furnished to other posts from Detroit.—Draper MSS., 46J9. The post was of great importance during the French regime. Indians from the Northwest took part, in common with Canadians, in the battle on the Plains of Abraham. June 29, 1759, a courier announced that there were about to arrive 100 French and 150 Indians from Detroit; 600 to 700 Indians with M. Linctot, 100 Indians with M. Rayeul, and the convoy of M. Aubry from Illinois with 600 to 700 Indians. Twelve hundred other Indians from the same region were also reported to be on the way.—*Wis. Hist. Colls.*, xviii, pp. 212, 213.

<sup>2</sup> Letter to Daniel Brodhead, Dec. 29, 1780.

## Wisconsin Historical Society

about nine feet out of the earth, without "frize or ditch." Three hundred and fifty French and English made up the entire number of men in the town and near-by country, capable of bearing arms.<sup>3</sup> The majority of these men were French militiamen assembled under their own officers. Commanding the fort were two British armed schooners and three sloops manned by thirty "seamen and servants." There was not a single gunner among the crews; they were dissatisfied with the service and incapable of making much resistance.

Three hundred miles away to the southeast was Fort Pitt, the only American fortification (1775) guarding the long frontier stretching from Greenbrier, in southwestern Virginia, to Kittanning on the upper Allegheny.<sup>4</sup> This fort was without a garrison. The inhabitants were dependent on the protection of the militia of the neighboring counties, and large numbers were reported to be in a most defenceless condition.<sup>5</sup>

From these two centres, in council after council, were to be exercised all of the diplomatic finesse of white men in attempts to gain control over the Indians of the Northwest. Assembled at some of these conferences were the chiefs and other representatives of the Delawares of the Muskingum and the Ohio; the Shawnee and Mingo of the Scioto, the Wyandot, Ottawa, and Potawatomi of Lake Michigan, the Chippewa of all the Lakes; and, besides these, the Miami, Seneca, Sauk, and numer-

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<sup>3</sup> Thwaites and Kellogg, *Revolution on the Upper Ohio* (Madison, Wis., 1908), pp. 147-151.

Lieutenant-Governor Hamilton arrived Nov. 9, 1775, but Captain Lernoult commanded the troops until the summer of 1776.

The total population in 1773 was about 1,400; 298 of them men.—*Mich. Pion. and Hist. Colls.*, ix, p. 649. The population in 1778 was 2144; 564 being men.—*Ibid.*, p. 469.

<sup>4</sup> Fort Blair, near the mouth of the Kanawha, had been evacuated by order of Governor Dunmore, and was burned by some of the Ohio Indians.—*Amer. Archives*, 4th ser., iv, p. 201.

<sup>5</sup> George Morgan, Indian agent at Fort Pitt, in a letter of May 16, 1776, reported that there was "scarcely powder west of the Mountains sufficient for every man to prime his gun and only 200 lb. wt. in the Fort here."—Letter to Lewis Morris, *Papers of Continental Congress*, vol. 163, entitled "Generals Clinton, Nixon, Nicola, et al.", pp. 237-239.

## Indian Diplomacy

ous other tribes. All told, the Northwestern tribes numbered some 8,000 warriors.<sup>6</sup>

It is not certain which of the urgent invitations issued in May, 1775, by Col. Guy Johnson<sup>7</sup> and by Ethan Allen to take up arms, met with the earliest response.

The latter thus wrote to some of the Canadian tribes:<sup>8</sup>

I want to have your warriours come and see me, and help me fight the King's Regular Troops. You know they stand all close together, rank and file, and my men fight so as Indians do, and I want your warriours to join with me and my warriours like brothers, and ambush the Regulars; if you will, I will give you money, blankets, tomahawks, knives, paint and anything that there is in the army just like brothers, and I will go with you into the woods to scout; and my men and your men will sleep together, and eat and drink together, and fight Regulars, because they first killed our brothers.

Ye know my warriours must fight, but if you our brother Indians do not fight on either side, we will still be friends and brothers; and you may come and hunt in our woods, and come with your canoes in the lake and let us have venison at our forts on the lake, and have rum, bread and what you want and be like brothers.

In general, the American policy tended towards securing Indian neutrality, which was clearly stated by the Continental Congress in a speech prepared for the Six Nations early in July, 1775. The war was declared to be a family quarrel between the colonists and Old England, in which the Indians were in no way concerned. It was urged that they should remain at home and not join on either side, but "keep the hatchet buried deep."<sup>9</sup> They were apprehensive of the policy to be

<sup>6</sup> Delawares and Munsee 600, Shawnee, 600, Wyandot 300, Ottawa 600, Chippewa 5,000, Potawatomi 400, Kickapoo, Vermillion, and other small tribes of the Wabash 800, Miami or Picts 300, Mingo of Pluggy's Town (Scioto River) 60.—Morgan, *Letter Book*, iii, March 27, 1778.

Wyandot 180, Tawa 450, Potawatomi 450, Chippewa 5,000, Shawnee 300, Delawares or Munsee 600, Miami 300.—Schoolcraft, *Indian Tribes*, iii, pp. 560, 561.

The Sauk, Foxes, and Iowa numbered some 1,400 warriors.

<sup>7</sup> Amer. Archives, 4th ser., ii, p. 665.

<sup>8</sup> This letter was written from Crown Point, May 24, 1775.—*Ibid.*, pp. 713, 714.

<sup>9</sup> July 13, 1775.—*Ibid.*, p. 1882.

## Wisconsin Historical Society

pursued by the British. Consequently, three departments of Indian affairs were created, to be under the control of commissioners, whose duties were to treat with the Indians in order to preserve their peace and friendship and prevent them from taking part in the present commotions. They were to superintend also the distribution of arms, ammunition, and clothing, such as was essential to the existence of the Indians.<sup>10</sup>

Within a year, however, a resolution was passed that it was highly expedient to engage the Indians in the service of the united colonies and especially to secure their co-operation in bringing about the reduction of Detroit.<sup>11</sup>

In a dispatch to Congress, George Morgan thus outlined the plan which, in general, was pursued by Indian agents of the best type on the frontier:<sup>12</sup>

We shall ever hold it our duty, to exert our utmost influence to prevent hostilities and to promote peace and harmony with the Indian tribes. The cheapest and most humane mode of obtaining an alliance with the savages is by buying of their friendship. They have been long taught by contending nations to be bought and sold. We are well satisfied we can bestow our country no service more essential to her interest than by restraining the hostilities of the Indians and giving ease to the minds of our frontier inhabitants.

Indeed, this was the safest course to pursue, for on the frontiers constant danger from retaliatory attacks outweighed any

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<sup>10</sup> July 12, 1775, in *Ibid.*, p. 1879. The three departments were Northern, Middle, and Southern. The Northern Department included the Six Nations and all other Indians north of these tribes. The Southern included the Cherokee and other Southern tribes. The Middle, all Indians between the territory of the two others. There were to be five commissioners for the Southern and three each for the two other departments.

<sup>11</sup> *Journals of Continental Congress.* iv, p. 395.

The commissioners were instructed, May 25, 1776, to offer as an inducement £50 of Pennsylvania currency for every prisoner (soldier or of the garrison) brought to them. The Indians were to be given the free plunder of the garrison.

Washington was authorized to employ Indians, on June 17, 1776.—*Id.* (new ed.), v, p. 452.

<sup>12</sup> Morgan, *Letter Book.* ii, July 30, 1776.

## Indian Diplomacy

assistance which might be secured through the enlistment of Indians.

The British early employed the savages to cut off outlying settlements. Under plea that the "rebels" had used Indians in their hostilities on the frontier of Quebec, after the capture of Ticonderoga, and that they had brought Indians for the attack on Boston, General Gage urged that General Carleton might be privileged to use Canadians and Indians for a counter stroke.<sup>13</sup>

The letter which followed, containing "His Majesty's commands for engaging a body of Indians," and promising a large assortment of goods for presents, was of form merely. On the day it was written, 500 Indians were brought to Montreal to join the English army.<sup>14</sup> Thereafter, the British were to enlist the savages for service with the regular army, as well as to employ them with more terrible results in cutting off outlying settlements and raiding the frontiers.

There was necessity for prompt action on the part of the Americans, in order that they might gain the friendship of the tribes beyond the Ohio. In the provisional treaty at Camp Charlotte, Governor Dunmore promised the Indians that he would return in the spring and bring it to completion. By that time, the Revolutionary movement had assumed such proportions that he deemed it inadvisable to risk a journey to the frontier. Again, he found a ready agent in Dr. John Connolly,<sup>15</sup> a bold, enterprising, restless character who had been left in command of the garrison of seventy-five men at Fort Dunmore. In a conference at Williamsburg, in February, Major Connolly was instructed by Lord Dunmore to use his efforts to induce the Indians to espouse the cause of Great Britain. In this he succeeded, in so far as he brought together at Pittsburgh the chiefs of the Delawares and a few Mingo, whom he assured that a general treaty, with presents, was soon to be held with all the Ohio Indians.<sup>16</sup> Disbanding the garri-

<sup>13</sup> June 12, 1775, General Gage to Lord Dartmouth.—*Amer. Archives*, 4th ser., ii, p. 968.

<sup>14</sup> August 2, 1775.—*Id.*, iii, pp. 6, 12.

<sup>15</sup> *Penna. Colon. Records*, 1760-1776, pp. 477, 484, 485, 637, 682.

<sup>16</sup> *Rev. on Upper Ohio*, p. 35.

## Wisconsin Historical Society

son in July, he returned to find Dunmore a fugitive on board a man-of-war off York. Together they concocted a plan fraught with grave consequences for the back country and for the American cause in general. In a personal interview, Connolly won the assent of General Gage to the plan, and received instructions for the development.<sup>17</sup> It was designed that Connolly should proceed to Detroit, where he was to have placed under his command the garrison from Fort Gage, led by Capt. Hugh Lord. This nucleus of an army, together with the French and Indians of Detroit, was to proceed to Fort Pitt. It was hoped that their force would be enhanced by the Ohio Indians, for whom liberal presents were provided, and by numbers of the militia from Augusta County, who for their loyalty were to have 300 acres of land confirmed to each of them. Forts Pitt and Fineastle were to be destroyed, should they offer resistance, and the expedition was then to take and fortify Fort Cumberland and capture Alexandria, assisted by troops led by Dunmore and landed under protection of the ships of war.<sup>18</sup> Thus were the Southern colonies to be cut off from the Northern.

Conditions promised well for the success of the enterprise. Connolly had won the favor of the Indians; Fort Pitt, as already noted, was in a condition to offer but little defense; and the backwoodsmen were without the necessary equipment in arms and ammunition, to obstruct such an expedition. They were disunited also, because of the Pennsylvania and Virginia boundary dispute. A letter from Connolly to a supposed friend at Pittsburgh, led to his betrayal. Virginia authorities were informed of the intrigue. Runners were sent out from all the Southern provinces into the Indian nations through which he proposed to pass, with orders for his arrest.<sup>19</sup> With three associates, he was captured near Hagerstown, while on his way to Fort Pitt.<sup>20</sup>

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<sup>17</sup> The entire plan is given in *Ibid.*, pp. 140-142.

<sup>18</sup> Thwaites and Kellogg, *Dunmore's War* (Madison, Wis., 1905), p. 86; *Amer. Archives*, 4th ser., iv, p. 616.

<sup>19</sup> *Id.*, iii, p. 1543.

<sup>20</sup> A copy of the plan was in their possession. Capture of Connolly, in *Id.*, iv, p. 616.

## Indian Diplomacy

For upwards of two years thereafter, the frontiers were free from any general participation in the war. Meantime, immigration to the West continued,<sup>21</sup> and the contest went on between British and American agents for ascendancy over the Indians of that region.

Major Connolly had conducted his treaty with the Indians at Pittsburgh in the presence of the committee of correspondence of West Augusta County.<sup>22</sup> The provisions and goods furnished by the committee on that occasion assisted materially in gaining the good-will of the Indians for later negotiations. A petition to Congress from the committee, followed at an early date, setting forth their fears of a rupture with the Indians on account of the late conduct of Governor Dunmore, and asking that commissioners from Pennsylvania and Virginia should be appointed to confer with the Indians at Pittsburgh.<sup>23</sup>

On June 24, therefore, six commissioners were appointed by Virginia for the purpose of making a treaty with the Ohio Indians, and a sum of £2,000 was appropriated for that purpose. Capt. James Wood, one of the commissioners, a man well-versed in frontier affairs, was delegated to visit the tribes and extend to them an invitation to attend the conference at Pittsburgh. He was likewise to explain the dispute to the Indians, make them sensible of the great unanimity of the colonies, and "assure them of our Peaceable Intentions towards them and that we did not stand in need of or desire any assistance from them."<sup>24</sup>

The day following, Captain Wood set out from Williamsburg on his hazardous journey of two months, accompanied by Simon Girty, his sole companion, who acted as interpreter. The report made on his return was not wholly promising for the cause he represented. His reception by the Delawares, Shawnee, and other tribes was friendly, for the fear excited by the battle of Point Pleasant was still upon them.<sup>25</sup> He learned, however,

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<sup>21</sup> More "cabin improvements" were made in 1776 than in any other year.—Draper MSS., 4C485.

<sup>22</sup> *Rev. on Upper Ohio*, pp. 37, 38.

<sup>23</sup> *Jour. of Continental Congress* (new ed.), ii, p. 76.

<sup>24</sup> *Rev. on Upper Ohio*, p. 35.

<sup>25</sup> These two tribes had invited others to unite with them against the English in 1764.—*Wis. Hist. Colls.*, xviii, p. 262.

## Wisconsin Historical Society

that two British emissaries had already presented belts and strings of wampum to seventeen nations, inviting them to unite with the French and English against the Virginians.<sup>26</sup> They were warned that an attack by the "Big Knives" was imminent from two directions, by the Ohio and by the Great Lakes. The Virginians were a distinct people, they were assured, and an attack upon them would in no case be resented by the other colonies. Besides, the invitation to a treaty, which would be extended to them, should under no conditions be accepted; for the representatives who were to meet at Pittsburgh could not be depended upon. Similar advice was given the tribes of the upper Allegheny River, brought together at Niagara. Many of these Indians, at the instigation of Governor Carleton and Guy Johnson, were induced to go to Albany, and many more to Montreal, to join the British armies.

The Virginia commissioners, together with those appointed by Congress, assembled at Pittsburgh, September 10. Thus, notwithstanding English opposition,<sup>27</sup> which in a measure had been overcome by traders, chiefs, and delegates from the Seneca, Delawares, Wyandot, Mingo, and Shawnee gathered slowly for the conference. Each tribe on arrival was received with "Drum and Colours and a Salute of small arms from the Garrison."<sup>28</sup>

During a period of three weeks, the commissioners strove by speech, and through presents of clothing and strings of wampum, to convince the Indians that they should keep the hatchet buried, and use all endeavor to induce the Six Nations and other tribes to remain absolutely neutral. They were assured that the cause of Virginia was the cause of all America. The commissioners say:<sup>29</sup>

In this dispute your Interest is Involved with ours so far as this, that in Case those People with whom we are Contending shou'd Subdue us, your *Lands*, your *Trade*, your *Liberty* and all that is dear to you must fall with us, for if they wou'd Destroy our flesh and Spill our Blood which is the same with theirs; what can you who are no way related to or Connected with them to Expect? \* \* \* we are

<sup>26</sup> Amer. Archives, 4th ser., iii, pp. 76-78.

<sup>27</sup> Ibid.. pp. 1542, 1543.

<sup>28</sup> Rev. on Upper Ohio, p. 74.

<sup>29</sup> Ibid.. p. 95.

## Indian Diplomacy

not Afraid these People will Conquer us, they Can't fight in our Country, and you Know we Can; we fear not them, nor any Power on Earth.

In the event of American success, they declare, with true American assurance, they would be so incensed against those Indians who fought against them, "that they would march an army into their country, destroy them and take their lands from them."<sup>30</sup> To still further convince the Indians of their invincibility, they assert that the Indian tribes at the North were ready to become their allies, and that the people of Canada, with the exception of a few of Governor Carleton's fools, were friendly to the American cause.<sup>31</sup> The natives were invited to send their children to be educated among the white people, without expense to themselves.<sup>32</sup> No little trouble was experienced in leading the Indians to agree to surrender all prisoners and negroes, and deliver up stolen horses. This done, peace "to endure forever" was established.

That these children of the woods were greatly divided, and at a loss how to act, was in no way surprising. Promises of the British emissaries for a successful issue of their arms, were presented in a fashion quite as alluring. Lieutenant-Governor Hamilton learned of the treaty shortly after it was concluded, through an Indian who was present, and a Frenchman who had been stationed within ten miles of Pittsburgh. The special mission of this Frenchman was to discover the effect of the treaty upon the savages, and neutralize the results wherever possible.<sup>33</sup>

Hamilton felt convinced that any treaty which might have been made would endure for a brief period only, on account of the "haughty, violent dispositions" of the Virginians. But arms, ammunition, rum, and other presents in ever-increasing

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<sup>30</sup> *Amer. Archives*, 5th ser., ii, p. 518.

<sup>31</sup> *Rev. on Upper Ohio*, p. 95.

<sup>32</sup> *Amer. Archives*, 4th ser., iii, p. 1542.

Dr. Thomas Walker, on his return, took a young Indian with him to be educated. On quitting Virginia, in 1779, this Indian became an enemy of the state.

<sup>33</sup> *Rev. on Upper Ohio*, pp. 127-135.

## Wisconsin Historical Society

quantities, were the ready means of winning savage favor.<sup>34</sup> That the colonists might make a show of presents at first, but that they would be unable to furnish the different nations with their necessary wants, was an argument shrewdly used by British officials, for the savages had already become aware of American poverty. Threats to send canoe-loads of goods back to Montreal, were whips upon such tribes as might show any disposition to waver.

But the jealousy of the Indians was most quickly aroused by accounts of encroachments upon their lands. The contest for their alliance brought out what seemed to the Indians to be two distinct policies. Congress decreed that no encroachments should be made beyond the line agreed upon at Fort Stanwix.<sup>35</sup> The commissioners at Pittsburgh declared it to be their purpose not to encroach on Indian lands, and to retain only the tracts acquired by treaty.<sup>36</sup>

It became increasingly difficult for the authorities to keep faith with the Indians, for the acquisition of extensive tracts of their lands, beyond the fixed boundary, was continuous.<sup>37</sup> Frontiersmen continued to push the settled area forward, in total disregard of proclamations and boundaries. There were many of them who even hoped for a general Indian war, in order that the seizure of lands might go forward. To this end, parties were formed for the purpose of killing Indians on their way for a friendly visit, and for waylaying hunters on their

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<sup>34</sup> "What I mentioned to you on the subject of expenses," General Carleton wrote to Hamilton, Oct. 6, 1776, "was in consequence of instructions from the Treasury, but it was not intended to limit you with regard to such as are absolutely necessary for putting your Post in a proper state of defence and for keeping the Indians in readiness for, and a disposition to act as circumstances shall require."—*Mich. Pion. and Hist. Colls.*, ix, p. 344.

"But the Indians must have presents," another official exclaimed; "whenever we fall off from that article, they are no more to be depended upon."—De Peyster to Haldimand, *Ibid.*, p. 375.

<sup>35</sup> *Jour. of Continental Congress*, iv, p. 318 (April 29, 1776).

<sup>36</sup> *Rev. on Upper Ohio*, pp. 98, 118.

<sup>37</sup> From 1775 to November, 1778, the amount of Indian lands thus acquired was reported to be seventy million acres.—Letter of George Morgan to Henry Laurens, Nov. 29, 1778, Morgan *Letter Book*. iii.

## Indian Diplomacy

own lands. Scouting parties employed by the county-lieutenants on the Monongahela and the Ohio were guilty of acts of lawlessness,<sup>38</sup> which pointed to a premeditated design to bring on general hostilities.

According to an English proclamation, no deeds to lands were considered valid until they were passed by the authority of the chief governor, registered at Quebec, and entered at the office in Detroit. Governor Hamilton declared at the close of the year 1778 that he had never granted lands at Detroit.<sup>39</sup> He said:<sup>40</sup>

As there has been a restraint laid upon granting land to settlers at this place, whose farms are small and families numerous, the consequence has been young men growing to age engage as Canoemen, go off to distant settlements and in general become vagabonds so that the settlement does not increase in numbers as may be seen by comparing the recensment of 1776 with that of 1766.

The attention of the Indians was called to the fact, of which they were already well aware, that the "Big Knife" had been pushing them back for many years and would not rest until he was possessed of all this country. The origin of the following message, therefore, from the Six Nations and Chippewa to the Virginians and Pennsylvanians, early in the year 1777, may be easily discerned:<sup>41</sup>

You have feloniously taken possession of part of our country on the branches of the Ohio as well as the Susquehanna. To the latter [Pennsylvanians] we have some time since sent you word to quit our Lands as we now do to you as we don't know we ever give you liberty nor can we be easy in our minds while there is an arm'd force at our very doors nor do we think you or anybody else would—Therefore to use you with more lenity than you have a right to expect, we now tell you in a peaceful manner to quit our lands wherever you have possessed yourselves of them immediately or blame yourselves for whatever may happen.

While the treaty at Pittsburgh had been made, in the language of its text, to last "until the sun shall shine no more, or the

<sup>38</sup> *Rev. on Upper Ohio*, pp. 27, 34. *Morgan Letter Book*, i, April 1, 1777. Five or six spies fired on three Delaware Indians in their hunting camp, which they afterwards plundered.

<sup>39</sup> *Mich. Pion. and Hist. Colls.*, ix, p. 474.

<sup>40</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 433.

<sup>41</sup> *Morgan Letter Book*, i, Feb. 2, 1777.

## Wisconsin Historical Society

waters fail to run in the Ohio," both of these reverses of nature seem to have taken place in the Indian imagination by the following spring. In the meantime, they had been visited by British agents to secure their adherence.<sup>42</sup> The traces to Detroit were well worn by the tribes which assembled there to meet Hamilton, who strove in every way to excite the Indians to take up the hatchet.<sup>43</sup> To this end, British officers were generous with their presents and lavish in their hospitality, partaking with the Indians in the feast of roast ox, and recovering their dead anew with rum.

Various desultory expeditions by the Indians kept the frontiers in continuous alarm. During the conference at Pittsburgh, wandering bands of Wyandot and Mingo went to the mouth of the Kentucky, "to look at the white people." On their return, they shot two white boys at Boonesborough. Three warriors of the Six Nations returned in June with two prisoners. A party of four Shawnee, returning in August from the Cherokee country, killed two white men at Big Bone Lick. The whites retaliated by shooting two of the Indians.<sup>44</sup>

Congress, early in April, appointed Col. George Morgan Indian agent for the Middle Department. The choice was a wise one. For a number of years he had been a trader in the Illinois country, where he had become noted among the Indians for his generosity and strict honesty. No man of the time better understood the methods necessary in winning the friendship of the Western tribes. He was instructed to forward at once the great belt presented to the Indians at Pittsburgh.<sup>45</sup> The commissioners for the Middle Department were directed to conclude a treaty with the Western tribes at the earliest convenient time. Morgan was, so far as possible, to adjust all differences through arbitration<sup>46</sup>—in the language of the instructions:<sup>47</sup>

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<sup>42</sup> *Rev. on Upper Ohio*, p. 144.

<sup>43</sup> *Morgan Letter Book*, ii, Aug. 31, 1776.

<sup>44</sup> *Ibid.*, Aug. 7, 1776.

<sup>45</sup> *Jour. of Continental Congress*, iv, p. 268.

<sup>46</sup> One of the arbitrators was to be selected by the commissioners—or, in their absence, by the Indian agent—and one each by the parties in the dispute.—*Ibid.*, p. 268.

<sup>47</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 294, 301.

## Indian Diplomacy

Inspire them with justice and humanity, and dispose them to introduce the arts of civil and social life and to encourage the residence of husbandmen and handcraftsmen among them.

In pursuance of this general policy, assurance had already been given to the Delawares by Congress, upon the request of their chief, that in addition to the establishment of satisfactory trade relations and the protection of their right to the lands,<sup>48</sup> there should be sent to them a schoolmaster, a Christian minister, and a man competent to give them instruction in agriculture.<sup>49</sup>

Arriving at Pittsburgh, May 16, 1776, Morgan, in his endeavor to prevent the attendance of the Indians at a council called by Hamilton at Detroit, proceeded at once to the Shawnee towns.<sup>50</sup> William Wilson, a trader who accompanied Morgan, extended the invitation to other tribes to assemble at Pittsburgh, September 10, for the purpose of making a treaty.

No incident better illustrates the situation which Americans were forced to meet in these critical preliminary years, than Wilson's reception by Hamilton. With three companions, Wilson, upon invitation of the Wyandot, visited their village opposite Detroit and delivered to the chiefs the speech and belt sent by Morgan.<sup>51</sup> Hamilton having expressed the desire to speak with him in a friendly manner, Wilson accompanied the chiefs to Detroit. In explaining the message to the Indians, Hamilton declared that the people who sent it were enemies and traitors to his king, and that he would prefer to lose his right hand rather than take one of them by the hand. Tearing the speech and cutting the belt to pieces, he then spoke to the assembled Indians on a tomahawk belt.

White Eyes, chief of the Delawares, who accompanied Wilson, was ordered to leave Detroit before sunset, "as he regarded

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<sup>48</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 268.

<sup>49</sup> Speech to Captain White Eyes (April 10, 1776), who had passed the winter in Philadelphia.—*Ibid.*, p. 269.

The preceding November, two blacksmiths were employed to reside among the Iroquois and work for them.—*Id.*, iii, p. 366.

<sup>50</sup> *Amer. Archives*, 5th ser., ii, p. 514.

<sup>51</sup> White Eyes and John Montour were two of his companions.—*Ibid.*, p. 515.

## Wisconsin Historical Society

his head." Wilson, likewise, was directed to leave at once, receiving a parting word from the governor, which was well calculated to excite fear among the frontiersmen and enthusiasm for the British cause among the savages. In reporting the affair, Wilson thus quoted Hamilton's remarks:

He would be glad "if I would inform the people on my return of what I had seen; that all the Indians I saw there at the treaty were of the same way of thinking; and that he would be glad if the people would consider the dreadful consequences of going to war with so terrible an enemy and accept the King's pardon while it could be obtained."

Hamilton then informed Wilson that an army of 20,000 men were landed in Canada, and had driven the rebels entirely out of that government and were pursuing them to the southward; that 20,000 more were landed in New York, and the same number to the southward, with the completest train of artillery that ever came out of Europe on any occasion, and that the king's triumph was assured.<sup>52</sup>

The summer months were full of foreboding for the now terror-stricken frontiersmen. Six hundred Cherokee were reported as being ready to strike the Virginia frontier with a determination to kill or make prisoners of all the people. These savages had also accepted the war-belt from the Shawnee and Mingo, and agreed to fall on the Kentucky settlements.<sup>53</sup> A general confederation of all the Western tribes was reported, with the aim of destroying all frontier settlements,<sup>54</sup> and there was delay only until their scattered young men should be called in and the corn necessary for subsistence should ripen. In a speech to the Mingo, the most desperate of savage tribes, Hamilton is said to have stirred up their most brutal instincts. As he delivered to them the tomahawk, bullets, and powder, having previously

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<sup>52</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 518. General Howe wrote Lord Germaine as to the actual situation as follows: "Upon the present appearance of things, I look upon the further progress of this army for the campaign to be rather precarious, an attack upon Rhode Island excepted."

<sup>53</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 1236—"Overhill Cherokee."

<sup>54</sup> *Morgan Letter Book*, ii, Aug. 31, 1776: Indian commissioners to a committee of Westmoreland County.

## Indian Diplomacy

taken part, as usual, with his officers in the war-song,<sup>55</sup> he declared:<sup>56</sup>

that he wonder'd to see them so foolish as not to see that the Big Knife was come up very near to them and claimed one half the water in the Ohio and that if any of the Indians cross'd over to their side of the River they immediately took him, laid his head on a big block and chopp'd it off, that he had now put them in a way to prevent such usage and that if they met any of them they should strike their tomahawks into their heads, cut off some of the hair and bring it to him.

It was suspected that 1,500 Chippewa and Ottawa were rendezvousing with the intention of attacking Fort Pitt.<sup>57</sup> Driven to desperation, backwoodsmen forsook their clearings, evacuating the country for 200 miles, except at certain places where some of them forted.<sup>58</sup>

At the time, the frontier defense was entrusted to 100 men at Fort Pitt, 100 at Big Kanawha, and 25 at Wheeling, all in the pay of Virginia. These numbers were far too meagre for the purpose, much less capable of any offensive warfare.<sup>59</sup> Messengers were dispatched to Congress and to Williamsburg, imploring an augmentation of the numbers in the garrisons and the formation of new posts having proper supplies of ammunition and provisions.<sup>60</sup> The militia of Westmoreland and West Augusta counties were called out.<sup>61</sup> The county-lieutenants of Hampshire, Dunmore, Frederick, and Berkeley were directed to collect provisions and hold their militia in readiness to march to Fort Pitt for immediate service.<sup>62</sup> A company of militia was

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<sup>55</sup> *Mich. Pion. and Hist. Colls.*, ix, p. 482.

<sup>56</sup> Morgan *Letter Book*, ii, Aug. 18, 31, 1776: to the committee of Congress for Indian affairs.

<sup>57</sup> *Rev. on Upper Ohio*, p. 200.

<sup>58</sup> Morgan *Letter Book*, i, Nov. 8, 1776: George Morgan to John Hancock, president of Congress.

<sup>59</sup> *Id.*, ii, Aug. 18, 1776: to committee on Indian affairs.

<sup>60</sup> Congress directed that a ton of gunpowder should immediately be sent.—*Jour. Continental Congress*, iv, p. 396.

<sup>61</sup> *Rev. on Upper Ohio*, p. 200.

<sup>62</sup> Morgan *Letter Book*, ii, Aug. 31, 1776: commissioners to county-lieutenants.

## Wisconsin Historical Society

ordered out as "rangers" for Fincastle County. But notwithstanding the defenseless condition of the frontier, apprehension was so widespread lest the savages should destroy their homes during their absence, that the militia was gotten together only after great delay,<sup>63</sup> many absolutely refusing the draft.<sup>64</sup>

Not until the 644 warriors and chiefs representing the Six Nations, Delawares, Munsee, and Shawnee assembled at Pittsburgh, was it known for what purpose they came. The conference served to dissipate the widespread gloom, for these Indian envoys promised "inviolable peace with the United States and neutrality during the war with Great Britain."<sup>65</sup> Twelve chiefs were induced to visit Philadelphia, where they were introduced to Congress. For a few months after the treaty, all the other Western tribes, with the exception of a few of the Mingo known as Pluggy's Band, seemed desirous of preserving peaceful relations.<sup>66</sup>

With difficulty, Colonel Morgan persuaded the Virginia authorities that an expedition<sup>67</sup> against these banditti would tend to bring on general hostilities with the tribes already jealous of the slightest encroachment by Americans.<sup>68</sup> He thought it more essential to restrain the frontiersmen and promote good order among them; to pacify leading men among the tribes by liberal

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<sup>63</sup> *Amer. Archives*, 5th ser., ii, p. 513.

<sup>64</sup> *Rev. on Upper Ohio*, pp. 174, 240.

<sup>65</sup> Morgan *Letter Book*, i, Nov. 8, 1776: Morgan to John Hancock. *Amer. Archives*, 5th ser., iii, pp. 599, 600.

<sup>66</sup> Morgan *Letter Book*, i, Jan. 4, 1777.

It has been estimated that there were some seventy families included in this band. They were joined by twenty young men of the Shawnee tribe.—*Ibid.*, March 9, 1777.

<sup>67</sup> *Ibid.*, March 12, 1777.

"You are to take command," wrote Patrick Henry to Col. David Shepherd, "of 300 men drawn from the militia of Monongalia, Yohogania and Ohio Counties or either of them and to march with utmost secrecy and expedition to punish the Indians of Pluggy's Town for their late cruelties committed upon the people of this state."

<sup>68</sup> They were at the time exercised because of the settlement of lands on the Ohio, below the Kanawha and in Kentucky.

## Indian Diplomacy

donations; and in all respects treat the Indians with "Justice, humanity and Hospitality."<sup>69</sup>

During the summer of 1777, the British began to employ more aggressive measures, with the view of distressing the frontiers of Virginia and Pennsylvania as much as possible.<sup>70</sup> General Carleton directed that the savages should be kept in readiness to join his forces in the spring, or march elsewhere, "as they may be most wanted."<sup>71</sup>

Several months earlier, the plan to employ the Indians for this purpose had been proposed by Hamilton. In fulfillment of his desires, he was directed to use any means within his power to crush the "rebellion" and to assemble as many Indians as convenient, under suitable leaders, for that purpose.<sup>72</sup> From the friendly disposition manifested by the representatives of the leading tribes of the Northwest, in a council held at Detroit (June 17, 1777), Hamilton felt assured that 1,000 warriors were ready to overrun the frontier. Although war-bands were exhorted to act vigorously, they were urged to act with humanity.<sup>73</sup> But resolutions voiced by chiefs, to pay strict attention to the injunction that they spare the blood of the aged and of women and children, were idle.<sup>74</sup> Special presents for proofs of obedience signified little, where scalps were paid for.<sup>75</sup>

Meantime much time was consumed at Pittsburgh in the discussion on the character of aggressive operations to be undertaken. It was counseled that an expedition to Detroit was the

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<sup>69</sup> Morgan *Letter Book*, i, April 1, 1777.

<sup>70</sup> Draper MSS., 3NN71.

<sup>71</sup> *Mich. Pion. and Hist. Colls.*, ix, p. 344.

<sup>72</sup> Letter of Lord George Germaine, March 26, 1777, in *Ibid.*, pp. 346, 347.

<sup>73</sup> Draper MSS., 49J13.

<sup>74</sup> *Mich. Pion. and Hist. Colls.*, ix, p. 454.

<sup>75</sup> Morgan *Letter Book*, iii, March 20, 1778.

Daniel Sullivan, in a letter to Col. John Cannon, spoke of a visit to Detroit, disguised as an Indian trader, for the purpose of ascertaining conditions. While there, he learned that Hamilton, in his determination to destroy the frontier settlements, was wont to pay "very high prices in goods for scalps the Indians brought in. That he likewise pays for Prisoners but does not redeem them from the Savages and says he will not do it until the expiration of the present war."

## Wisconsin Historical Society

only remedy against the incursions of Indians. Others held this plan to be impracticable and unnecessary. No more telling reasons for the probability of a successful attack on Detroit, were formulated during the entire war, than those submitted by Colonel Morgan. He urged:<sup>76</sup> first, That the road was practicable; second, that the Delawares and Shawnee were disposed to remain quiet; third, that there were no powerful tribes near or on the road to Detroit, to oppose such an expedition; fourth, that Detroit was at the time in a defenseless state; fifth, that it was from that post that the offending Western Indians were supplied "in all their wants and paid for all their murders;" and sixth, that its possession would induce all the tribes, through fear and interest, to enter into an American alliance.<sup>77</sup> For the purpose, he advised from 1,200 to 1,500 regular troops and such volunteers as might be secured. He opposed continuously the plan of General McIntosh, who looked toward retaliatory expeditions. Not only were these expeditions failures, but they prevented the possibility of the capture of Detroit. Finding that his advise was unheeded, and confident that the policy then adhered to would produce a general Indian war, Colonel Morgan resigned his office as Indian agent.

At this critical time, when the control of the Western Department was about to pass into the hands of incompetent men; when conditions seemed to warrant the recommendation by the Board of War for the immediate assembling of the Indians for another treaty;<sup>78</sup> and when it seemed probable that the British and their Indian confederates were prepared to overrun the entire frontier, the authorities at Detroit were forced to turn their attention to the advance of George Rogers Clark.<sup>79</sup> With his coming, a new phase of the war in the West was inaugurated.

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<sup>76</sup> Morgan *Letter Book*, iii, July 17, 1778: submitted to Col. Daniel Brodhead.

<sup>77</sup> It was his belief that there were only some 300 hostile Indians in the Western Department. Schoolcraft estimated that of the 7,280 Indians capable of bearing arms, only 390 were in the employ of the British. In this estimate, however, he did not include the numbers enlisted from the Sauk, Fox, and Iowa tribes. These alone were able to summon 1,400 warriors.—Schoolcraft, *Indian Tribes*, iii, pp. 560, 561.

<sup>78</sup> June 28, 1778. *Jour. of Continental Congress*, xi, p. 568.

<sup>79</sup> Hamilton learned of the capture of Kaskaskia on Aug. 6, 1778.—*Mich. Pion. and Hist. Colls.*, ix, p. 490.

Jonathan Carver

# A Bibliography of Carver's Travels<sup>1</sup>

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By John Thomas Lee

Jonathan Carver<sup>2</sup> returned to Boston from his extended Western journey in August, 1768<sup>3</sup>; and at once took steps to publish an account of his travels. In *The Boston Chronicle* of September 12, 1768, will be found this "Proposal to the Public."<sup>4</sup>

Jonathan Carver, formerly a Captain in the provincial troops of Massachusetts-Bay, during the late war in America, and since employed as a surveyor and draughtsman in exploring the interior and upper parts of the continent, adjoining to, and beyond lake Superior, and to the westward of the great river Mississippi, offers the follow-

<sup>1</sup> Librarians and bibliographical experts throughout the country have freely aided in the preparation of this bibliography. It is not too much to say that, but for their patient and painstaking assistance, it would have been impossible to complete the work at this time. To Mr. Wilberforce Eames, Lenox Librarian, and Mr. George Parker Winship, of the John Carter Brown Library, especial thanks are due for comparisons and collations.

<sup>2</sup> Dr. J. C. Lettsom, in the third London (1781) edition of the *Travels*, says that Carver was born in 1732; but as the traveller was married to Abigail Robbins in 1746 it is safe to say he was born five to ten years earlier than the date given by Lettsom. The marriage is recorded in Canterbury, Conn.

<sup>3</sup> Carver gives the date of his arrival in Boston as October, 1768. See *Travels* (London, 1778), p. 177. On this point consult *The Boston Chronicle*, August 8, 1768.

<sup>4</sup> It also appeared in issues of *The Boston Chronicle*, September 19, 26, 1768.

## Wisconsin Historical Society

ing Proposals to the Public, To publish, as soon as a proper number of subscribers encourage him in the design, An Exact Journal of his Travels in the Years 1766, and 1767, in which time he travelled upwards of 2700 miles, among the remote nations of Indians, many of whom had never before seen a white person.

This Journal will also contain Descriptions of the Indian nations—Of their manners and customs—Of the soil and produce of the country—Of the great lakes Huron, Michagan, and Superior, &c. &c. &c.—Of the Mississippi and other great rivers that run in that part of the continent; and in particular, a full account of the Naudowesse Indians, the most numerous nation of Indians in North-America, who live in tents of leather, and can raise 6000 fighting men, and among whom the author wintered in 1766.

Draughts and Plans of these countries will be annexed, together with curious figures of the Indian tents, arms, and of the Buffalo Snake, which they worship.

Each Subscriber to pay Two Spanish Dollars for every copy of the proposed work; and as soon as a sufficient number have subscribed, to indemnify the expence of printing and engraving, the publication will immediately ensue.

Subscriptions are taken in by Capt. Carver at Montague [Mass.], and by J. Mein, at the London Book-Store, North-side of King-street, Boston.

What encouragement Carver received is not known, but nothing came of the project; and on February 22, 1769, he sailed for London in the "Paoli," Captain Hall, carrying with him his draughts and journals, and good recommendations for his faithful service.<sup>5</sup>

After ten years of waiting the book was published in London (1778), and bore the title, *Travels through the Interior Parts of North-America in the Years 1766, 1767, and 1768*. It was very favorably received, three editions appearing before the death of Carver, which occurred in 1780. Later it was translated into the French, German, and Dutch languages.

No adequate bibliography of the *Travels* has ever been issued. James Constantine Pilling, in his useful *Bibliography of the Algonquian Languages*,<sup>6</sup> describes sixteen editions, but not with

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<sup>5</sup> See *The Essex Gazette* (Salem, Mass.), February 28, 1769.

<sup>6</sup> Bureau of American Ethnology, *Bulletin* No. 13 (Washington, 1891), pp. 68-71.

# BOSTON CHRONICLE for 1768.

ity of our present proceeding as I have wished, but has left us to judgment and understanding, to out, we would with all duty to excellency, as the Representative of tful sovereign, request of your cy to point out to us wherein the ity of our proceedings consists, be- ed we cautiously mean to avoid ing that has the least appearance ition of Government, in any of lies, or any of the rights of his s sovereignty, or that is in the entive of rebellion, or, even a disaffection to the Government stablished and exercised.

Excellency will be pleased in your own knowledge of human nature, delicacy of British priviledges, ring in your frowns on our pre- eeding, we being at present im- think, till better informed, that uality be imputed to us; it will be only to our doings, and not to the maner and design of our meet- if your Excellency has a different nion of the matter, we intreat aration of the same; and assur excellency we shall deliberately at- it. Nothing could give us more is than a suggestion that our pro- are criminal; not so much from f personal punishment, as from version we have to any thing init with the dignity of our Sov- and the happiness of his extended on; and we flatter ourselves that e real designs of this convention flood, it will prove an argument e the intire Loyalty of his Ma- objects in this province and their ion to peace and good order.

the name and behalf of the com- ree of a number of towns in this vince, conven'd in Boston—Sep- ber 24th, 1768.

THOMAS CUSHING, Chairman.

gentlemen,  
I must excuse me from receiving  
ge from that Assembly which is cal-  
onmittee of Convention: for that  
e to admit it to be a legal Assembly;  
can by no means allow.

ONDON August, 4.  
rican affairs at present draw the on of the whole nation. The Right Lord Bottetourt is just appointed go- of Virginia, and Lord Lieutenant America. He is preparing to set to gun ship, being appointed to im over to Boston, where it is said

Lord Bottetourt has an estate of 30,000 pounds Sterling a year, Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Gloucester, Constable of St. Briavel's castle, and Colonel of the Gloucestershire militia.

## JONATHAN CARVER,

Formerly a Captain in the provincial Troops of the Massachusetts Bay, during the late war in America, and since employed as a surveyor and draughtsman in exploring the interior and upper parts of the continent, adjoining to, and beyond Lake Superior, and to the westward of the great river Mississippi, offers the following

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CARVER at MONTAGUE, and by J. MEIN, at the LONDON BOOK-STORE North-side of King-street BOSTON.

From the List of Books, with Remarks,  
in the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, for  
June 1762.

LETTERS from a Farmer in Pennsylvania,  
inhabitant of the British Colonies.



## Jonathan Carver

sufficient detail to meet present-day requirements. In Joseph Sabin's *Dictionary of Books Relating to America*,<sup>7</sup> will be found meagre collations of the principal editions of the *Travels*. John Russell Bartlett described, after the manner of his time, the Carvers in the John Carter Brown Library at Providence,<sup>8</sup> in the printed catalogue of that library. Several incomplete and inaccurate check-lists have also appeared in connection with papers on Carver. Sabin names three editions, which, in the absence of confirmatory evidence, are believed not to be extant. They are: Philadelphia, 1789, octavo; Philadelphia, 1795; and Walpole, 1838. In booksellers' catalogues and elsewhere have been found editions listed that never were printed—due, no doubt, to typographical errors or carelessness in compilation.

In the present bibliography, thirty editions and reissues of the *Travels*, the *New Universal Traveller*—to which Carver, in poverty, lent his name—and the two editions of *A Treatise on the Culture of the Tobacco Plant* are described. It is hoped that no title has been omitted, but as there appears to be no such thing as finality in the field of bibliography, it would be unwise to say positively that the work is complete.

### Was Carver Incapable of Writing the Travels?

That some parts of the *Travels* were plagiarized from Hennepin, Lahontan, Charlevoix, and Adair is a fact well-established. The late Professor Edward Gaylord Bourne, of Yale University, in a very interesting paper contributed to *The American Historical Review*,<sup>9</sup> has given examples that will satisfy the most skeptical. He not only proves that portions of the *Travels* were borrowed without credit from earlier writers on North American Indians, but appears also to arrive at the conclusion that Carver was an ignorant man, incapable of writing such a book. Since the appearance of Professor Bourne's paper, others have ac-

<sup>7</sup> New York, 1870, iii, pp. 382–384.

<sup>8</sup> *Bibliotheca Americana* (Providence, 1870). A chronological arrangement is followed in this catalogue; therefore the books are described under the years of publication.

<sup>9</sup> "The Travels of Jonathan Carver," in *The American Historical Review*, xi, pp. 287–302.

## Wisconsin Historical Society

cepted his position, even going further than he, by dismissing Carver with little ceremony.<sup>10</sup>

As Carver's volume is still one of the most popular books of early Western travel, and of particular interest to students of Wisconsin history, it may not be unprofitable to weigh available evidence in the hope of satisfactorily answering the question: Was Carver incapable of writing the *Travels*?

Professor Bourne's authorities and conclusions, so far as they relate to the question propounded, are here presented:

Part of a letter written in 1792 by Oliver Woleott, of Connecticut, to the geographer, Jedediah Morse, is quoted:

By information which I have obtained respecting Carver, I am satisfied that his book was compiled under very inauspicious circumstances. He doubtless resided a number of years in the western country, but was an ignorant man, utterly incapable of writing such a book.

Professor Bourne adds that the source of Woleott's information is not known.

Then follows Robert Greenhow's statement in his *History of Oregon and California*:<sup>11</sup>

The book was written, or rather made up, at London, at the suggestion of Dr. Lettsom and other gentlemen, and printed for the purpose of relieving the wants of the author, who, however, died there, in misery, in 1780, at the age of 48.

Professor Bourne says in comment:

Whether this positive assertion as to the origin of Carver's book rests upon definite information or is a deduction from internal evidence, I do not know, but Greenhow's convictions were positive.

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<sup>10</sup> The earliest published expression of doubt as to the authenticity of the *Travels*, so far as known, is in the form of a query found in the *American Museum*, July, 1789, p. 23. Mr. John Goadby Gregory, in his valuable paper, "Jonathan Carver: his Travels in the Northwest in 1766-68," Parkman Club *Publications*, No. 5 (Milwaukee, 1896), observes that Carver drew freely from the writings of Hennepin, Lahontan, and Charlevoix. See also A. W. Greely, *Explorers and Travellers* (New York, 1904), p. 84. This book was first published before Mr. Gregory's paper.

<sup>11</sup> Boston, 1844, p. 142, note.

## Jonathan Carver

Next is cited an entry in Henry R. Schoolcraft's "Journal," under date of April 9, 1823:

I think it questionable whether some literary hack was not employed, by the booksellers, to draw up the part of the work "on the origin, manners, customs, religion and language of the Indians."

Referring to the first part of the *Travels*, Professor Bourne says:

So far as I can judge by literary evidence, I should reply that Carver was the source rather than the author of the narrative. The style of the first part is fluent literary English, and apparently is from the same hand as the descriptive matter in the second part.

Carver is characterized as an "unlettered Connecticut shoemaker and soldier," and the conclusion reached is, that "it is clear from the evidence here presented that the *Travels* of Jonathan Carver can no longer be ranked as an authentic record of the observations of the supposed author;" and that the book should be placed beside Benzoni's *History of the New World* and *The Book of Sir John Mandeville*. Professor Bourne also ventures the conjecture that the *Travels* in its present form is the work of Dr. Lettsom.

Dr. Reuben Gold Thwaites, in a recent volume, asserts that Carver was "an ignorant shoemaker—not a physician as claimed in his *Travels*;" and adds:<sup>12</sup>

Of course Carver himself was incapable of writing such a book. Nothing is known of the facts concerning its publication; but it is quite evident that he kept some rough notes—possibly like those of Peter Pond, of which a sample will be presented later—and that these were given proper form by some literary hack in the employ of the publishers.

In editing volume xviii of the *Wisconsin Historical Collection*

<sup>12</sup> *Wisconsin* (Boston, 1908), pp. 125, 128, 129. Carver himself did not claim in the *Travels* to be a physician; but Dr. Lettsom, in "Some Account of Captain J. Carver," included in the third London (1781) edition, published after the traveller's death, makes the statement that Carver was designed for the practice of medicine, and that after his father's death he was placed with a gentleman of that profession "in Elizabeth Town, in the same province" [Connecticut]. This seems to be a bit of fiction, for which Carver may have been responsible.

## Wisconsin Historical Society

*tions*<sup>13</sup> Dr. Thwaites is fully as sweeping in his conclusions as to the authorship of the *Travels*. He says that Carver was "an adventurer of the type frequently found on the frontier; and has long enjoyed unearned literary and historical fame."

Another authority on early books of American travel, in a recent letter, dismisses Carver as an impostor and his book as a publisher's trick.<sup>14</sup>

The fact that portions of the *Travels* were unquestionably taken from earlier works has perhaps influenced unduly Professor Bourne and other scholars in accepting the statement of Woleott, whose source of information, it must be borne in mind, is unknown.

We know very little of Carver's early life, and it cannot be stated with certainty that he was ever a shoemaker, although "he is credited with having made twenty pairs of shoes for Moses Field in 1754."<sup>15</sup> Carver may at one time have been a shoemaker; but the only point worthy of consideration is whether or not he was an *ignorant* shoemaker.

Several writers have conjectured that the publication of Carver's book was an afterthought; that its existence was due to the suggestions of certain English friends, who hoped in this way to relieve the poverty that was gradually tightening about the luckless traveller. But we know that, immediately after his arrival in Boston, August, 1768, Carver printed a definite proposal to the public to publish an account of his travels;<sup>16</sup> and the book as eventually issued<sup>17</sup> corresponds very nearly with the description contained in his proposal of ten years before. It is quite probable that Carver had carefully planned the book in his own mind before returning home from the interior. We have no reason to doubt that he made careful and copious notes during his journey, which he appears to have amplified in part at Michilimackinac in the fall of 1767; and we may safely assume that they were unlike those of Peter Pond, whose *Journal*,<sup>18</sup> although

<sup>13</sup> Pp. xvii, 281-285.

<sup>14</sup> Letter to the writer of this paper.

<sup>15</sup> Bourne, p. 290.

<sup>16</sup> *Ante*, pp. 143, 144.

<sup>17</sup> London, 1778.

<sup>18</sup> *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, xviii, pp. 314-354.

## Jonathan Carver

valuable, is thoroughly illiterate, and of almost humorously phonetic orthography.

What is, no doubt, the first published account of Carver's travels from his own pen has been found in *The Boston Chronicle* of February 22, 1768, and so far as known has never before been reprinted. It is in the form of a letter to his wife at Montague, Massachusetts, dated Michillimackinac, September 24, 1767. The letter is here given in full as originally published. It is not only valuable in the present connection, but also suggests points of much interest that are beyond the scope of this paper:

MY DEAR—I arrived at this place the 30th of last month,<sup>19</sup> from the westward; last winter I spent among the Naudoussee of the Plains, a roving nation of Indians, near the river St. Piere, one of the western branches of the Mississippi, near fourteen hundred miles west of Michillimackinac. This nation live in bands, and continually march like the roving Arabians in Asia. They live in tents of leather and are very powerful. I have learned and procured a specimen of their dialect,<sup>20</sup> and to the utmost of my power, have made minute remarks on their customs and manners, and likewise of many other nations that I have passed through; which I dare say, you and my acquaintance will think well worth hearing, and which I hope (by the continuation of the same divine Providence that has hitherto in this my journeying, in a most remarkable manner guarded over me in all my ways) personally to communicate. It would require a volume to relate all the hardships and dangers I have suffered since I left you, by stormy tempests on these lakes and rivers, by hunger and cold, in danger of savage beasts, and men more savage than they; for a long time no one to speak with in my native language, having only two men with me, the one a French man, the other an Indian of the Iroquois, which I had hired to work in the Canoe. I never received any considerable insult during my voyage, except on the 4th of November last, a little below Lake Pepin on the Mississippi. About sun down, having stopt in order to encamp, we made fast our canoe, and built a hut to sleep in, dressed some victuals and supped. In the evening, my people being fatigued, lay down to sleep: I sat a while and wrote some time by fire light, after which I stept out

<sup>19</sup> In his book Carver gives date of his arrival at Michillimackinac as "the beginning of November, 1767." See *Travels* (London, 1778), p. 148. This change of date must have been wilful.

<sup>20</sup> Compare *Travels* (London, 1778), p. 82.

## Wisconsin Historical Society

of my hut. It being star light only, I saw a number of Indians about eight rods off, creeping on the banks of the river. I thought at first they had been some wild beasts, but soon found them to be Indians. I ran into my hut, awakened my two men, took my pistol in one hand, and sword in the other, being followed by my two men well armed. I told them as 'twas dark, not to fire till we could touch them with the muzzle of our pieces. I rushed down upon them, just as they were about to cut off our communication from the canoe, where was our baggage, and some goods for presents to the Indians; but on seeing our resolution they soon retreated. I pursued within ten feet of a large party. I could not tell what sort of weapons of war they had, but believe they had bows and arrows. I don't impute this resolution of mine to any thing more than the entire impossibility I saw of any retreat. The rest of the night I took my turn about with the men in watching. The next morning proceeded up the Mississippi as usual, though importuned by my people to return, for fear of another onset from these Barbarians, who often infest those parts as robbers, at some seasons of the year.<sup>21</sup>

My travels last year, by computing my journal, amount to two thousand seven hundred miles, and this year, from the place where I wintered, round the west, north, and east parts of lake Superior, to Michillimakinac, are two thousand one hundred miles; the total of my travels since I left New-England, is, four thousand eight hundred miles, by a moderate computation. Part of the plans and journals, with some letters concerning the situation of the country, I sent back with some Indians, which plans and letters Governour Rogers has sent some time ago by Mr. Baxter, a gentleman belonging to London, to be laid before the lords of trade. My travels this summer I am now preparing for the same purpose, which is the reason of my not coming home this fall.

I have seen the places where the Spaniards came and carried away silver and gold formerly, till the Indians drove them away, undoubtedly there is a great plenty of gold in many places of the Mississippi and westward. I trust I have made many valuable discoveries for the good of my king and country.

I cannot conclude without mentioning something of the superstition of the Naudoussees where I spent the last winter which agrees with the account of the father Hennipin, a French Recollect or a Fryar of that order, (who some years ago traveled among some part of the Naudoussees, tho' not so far west as I have been) has given of that

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<sup>21</sup> Compare *Ibid.*, pp. 51-54.

## Jonathan Carver

people concerning books.<sup>22</sup> I had with me some books necessary for my employment, which they supposed to be spirits, for as I by looking on the page when I first opened the book, could tell them how many leaves there were in the book to that place, they then would count over the leaves and found I told true; supposing the book was a spirit, and had told me the number, which otherways they judged impossible for me to know, they would immediately lay their hands on their mouths, and cry out in their language, Wokonchee, Wokonchee, which signifies, he is a God, he is a God; and often when I desired to be rid of my guests in my hut, I would open the book and read aloud, they would soon begin to go away, saying to one another, he talks with the gods. Many other remarks of the like kind I have made of that people.<sup>23</sup>

They believe there is a superior spirit, or God, who is infinitely good, and that there is a bad spirit, or devil. When they are in trouble, they pray to the devil, because, say they, that God being good, will not hurt them, but the evil spirit that hurts them, can only avert their misery.<sup>24</sup> I have seen them pray to the sun and moon and all the elements, and often hold a pipe for the sun and moon and the waters, to smoak.

On my return to this place, I received the thanks of the Governor Commandant, who has promised he will take special care to acquaint the government at home of my services.

I have had my health ever since I left home, blessed be God, I hope you and all our children are well. I have not heard from you since I came away. Give my most affectionate love to my children. I long to see you all. I expect to be at home next July. I have two hundred pounds sterling due to me from the crown, which I shall have in the spring. Give my compliments to all friends and acquaintances. I am,

My dear, your's forever,

JONATHAN CARVER.

It is hardly necessary to assert that the writer of this letter was a man of intelligence and fair education, quite capable of producing the *Travels* in all essential particulars. Readers of Carver will recognize several experiences that are related in

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<sup>22</sup> Compare Thwaites, *Hennepin's New Discovery* (Chicago, 1903), p. 233.

<sup>23</sup> Compare *Travels*, pp. 253-255.

<sup>24</sup> Compare *Ibid.*, pp. 381, 382.

## Wisconsin Historical Society

somewhat different form in his book; and it is believed that a careful comparison of the letter and the *Travels* will lead to the conclusion that they display the same mental and literary characteristics, and might easily be, and probably are, from the same pen. Surely there was no literary hack at old Michillimackinac to write this letter for Carver!

The following item appeared in *The Boston Chronicle* of August 8, 1768:

Captain Carver, formerly of the New-England troops, arrived at Philadelphia on the 24th of July last from Fort Pitt, and informs us, that the garrison were very healthy about a fortnight ago. This gentleman has been employed several years as a draughtsman, and has been exploring the heads of the Mississippi, the Scioto, and Lake Superior, in which service he has given great satisfaction, having made several discoveries of considerable utility. He went 1500 miles to the westward of Michillimackinack and travelled 1100 miles on Lake Superior, part of the time without any other company than a Frenchman and an Iroquois Indian. For a more particular account of Captain Carver's travels, see *Boston Chronicle*, Feb. 22d, page 91, where the reader will find a very curious and intelligent letter from Capt. Carver to his wife, containing a distinct account of his travels; which letter was communicated to us by a gentleman of distinction in this province.<sup>25</sup>

In the foregoing, Carver appears as a draughtsman—we have already seen that he calls himself a surveyor and draughtsman, in the proposal to print an account of his travels—and not as a shoemaker. Did he have the audacity to pose as being something he was not, among men who perhaps had known him for years?

There is no reason to doubt that Carver went to England with good recommendations;<sup>26</sup> and if not what he claimed to be, he assuredly was a clever dissembler—a difficult rôle indeed for an “ignorant shoemaker” to undertake. It is hardly probable that an illiterate man, untrained, perhaps uncouth, could have won the good will and patronage of eminent gentlemen like Sir

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<sup>25</sup> The *true* reason for Carver undertaking his westward journey may never be known; but if we knew who this “gentleman of distinction” was, we might have a clue.

<sup>26</sup> See *The Essex Gazette* (Salem), February 28, 1769.

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Joseph Banks<sup>27</sup> and Dr. John Coakley Lettsom.<sup>28</sup> We may, therefore, conclude that Carver cut a decent figure in London, and was presentable, intelligent, and plausible.

It is significant that the *Travels* was dedicated to Joseph (afterwards Sir Joseph) Banks. The dedication is thus worded:<sup>29</sup>

*To Joseph Banks, Esq. F. R. S.*

SIR—When the Public are informed that I have long had the Honour of your Acquaintance—that my Design in publishing the following Work has received your Sanction—that the Composition of it has stood the Test of your Judgment—and that it is by your Permission a Name so deservedly eminent in the Literary World is prefixed to it, I need not be apprehensive of its Success; as your Patronage will unquestionably give them Assurance of its Merit.

For this public Testimony of your Favour, in which I pride myself, accept, Sir, my most grateful Acknowledgments; and believe me to be, with great Respect,

Your obedient humble servant,

J. CARVER.

Is it reasonable to assume that Banks would have permitted his name to be so prominently associated with a book which he knew to be a mere “publisher’s trick;” a book pieced together by some “literary hack” from the writings of Hennepin, Lahontan, Charlevoix, and Adair, at the suggestion of Carver’s friends, with the name of an “ignorant shoemaker” as the author? If Carver was incapable of writing the *Travels*, Banks *must have been aware of that fact*; and it is quite natural to suppose that he would have declined a public dedication if he had known or

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<sup>27</sup> Sir Joseph Banks (b. 1743–44, d. 1820) was elected a fellow of the Royal Society in 1766 and president in 1778, which office he held until his death. Banks was wealthy, and accompanied Cook’s expedition, 1768–1771, in the “Endeavour,” equipped at his own expense. He was a man of strong will, and perhaps the most eminent patron of science in his day. See *Dictionary of National Biography*, iii.

<sup>28</sup> John Coakley Lettsom, M. D. (b. 1744, d. 1815), was of Quaker parentage. He is said to have been a “man of warm heart, active benevolence, and so much perseverance and practical skill as to secure a very large practice.” He was the author of many works, and one of the founders of the Medical Society of London. See *Ibid.*, xxxiii.

<sup>29</sup> First edition of the *Travels* (London, 1778).

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even thought that Carver was not the author. It is improbable that Dr. Lettsom, whom we have reason to believe was a benevolent and honorable gentleman, would be party to a literary imposture. Certainly there is no evidence warranting this conclusion. That Dr. Lettsom was interested in Carver, and perhaps deeply touched by his disappointments and poverty, there is no reason to question;<sup>30</sup> but that he would carry his benevolence to the point of becoming a vicarious plagiarist or sanction a publisher's trick, is an unwarranted and ungenerous assumption.

The biographical sketch of Carver which Dr. Lettsom wrote for the third London edition of the *Travels* is, on the whole, unreliable; but it is thought that he wrote honestly, according to the information he had at hand. However, of some facts concerning Carver Dr. Lettsom must have had personal and positive knowledge, and among these was the traveller's ability to write. On this point he says:<sup>31</sup>

In his familiar epistles, he [Carver] commanded an easy and agreeable manner of writing; and some pieces of his poetry, which have been communicated to me, afford proofs of his lively imagination and of the harmony of his versification.

A partial comparison of the text of the first London edition of the *Travels* with that of the second and third—the latter published after the death of Carver—disclosed the significant fact that the changes were made during the lifetime of the author. Those interested in the subject will find it profitable to compare chapter nineteen in the separate editions.

Careful consideration of data here presented for the first time leads to the conclusion that, aside from the parts drawn from other works, Jonathan Carver was essentially the author of the *Travels*. It seems clear that he was a man of fair education, capable of writing the book; and in the absence of evidence to the contrary, it is not unfair to hold Carver responsible for the uncredited borrowings from earlier writings. It would be im-

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<sup>30</sup> Dr. Lettsom bought the sheets of the third London edition of the *Travels*, and it is not unlikely that he used the proceeds to help Carver's widow and children.

<sup>31</sup> "Some Account of Captain J. Carver," in *Travels* (London, 1781), p. 19.

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proper, and quite untenable, to charge either Banks or Lettsom with aiding Carver in appropriating the work of others. It is not unlikely that Carver had some assistance in preparing the book for publication. Dr. Lettsom himself may have gone over the manuscript, polishing it here and there; but even if the traveller was assisted in culling from other authors, there is no valid reason for implicating the good doctor. It would have been possible for him to act as editor without having knowledge of the plagiarisms, as indeed it would have been for Banks to read the manuscript without suspicion. We know that Carver was familiar with the writings of Hennepin before he started on his western journey, and he may also have read Lahontan and Charlevoix at that early date.<sup>32</sup> Adair's *History of the American Indians* was published in 1775, and it is highly probable that the work early fell into Carver's hands; and during his years of waiting in London he had ample leisure to read and reread the best books on the North American Indian, which he appears to have done to some purpose.

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## Bibliography

The *Travels* are more elaborately treated in the present bibliography than is usual in works of the kind; but it is far better to err on the side of fullness than to omit anything that would be of service to the librarian or collector. Much bibliographical work of the past does not meet present demands, and will have to be done over again because of paucity of detail. Mistakes may have been made, but so far as possible two or more copies of each edition have been compared and differences noted. In copying title-pages there has been no attempt to reproduce them with fidelity, so far as large and small capitals, italics, etc., are con-

<sup>32</sup> Hennepin's *A New Discovery* was available in Carver's day in the English editions of London, 1698 and 1699; Lahontan's *New Voyages to North-America* in the editions of London, 1703 and 1735; Charlevoix's *Journal of a Voyage to North-America* in the editions of London, 1761 and 1763; and Dublin, 1766.

# Wisconsin Historical Society

cerned; but in all cases the punctuation has been carefully preserved. If typographical peculiarities are to be retained, of course the only satisfactory way is to reproduce title-pages in *facsimile*. This method is best, and should be more freely used by bibliographers; but it was not thought practicable to employ it in the present work.

London, 1778

*Title:* Travels | through the | Interior Parts | of | North-America, | in the | Years 1766, 1767, and 1768. | By J. Carver, Esq. | Captain of a Company of Provincial | Troops during the late | War with France. | Illustrated | with Copper Plates. | London: | Printed for the Author; | and sold by J. Walter, at Charing-cross, and | S. Crowder, | in Pater-noster Row. | MDCCLXXVIII. [1778]

*Collation:* 8vo; title-page, verso blank; [Dedication] To Joseph Banks, Esq. F. R. S., pp. (2); [Table of] Contents, pp. (16); Introduction, pp. [i]–xvi; A Journal of the Travels, with a Description of the Country, Lakes, &c., pp. [17]–180; Of the Origin, Manners, Customs, Religion, and Language of the Indians, [Chapters i–xix] pp. [181]–526; Appendix, pp. [527]–543; Directions for placing Plates, and Errata, p. [544].

*Signatures:* [a] in two, b in eight; A–I in eights, K–U in eights, X–Z in eights; Aa–Ii in eights, Kk and Ll in eights; total, 282 leaves.

*Plates:* [1] The falls of St. Anthony in the River Mississippi, | near 2400 Miles from its entrance into the Gulf of Mexieo. | Publish'd as the Act directs, by J. Carver 1 May, 1778. [centre] | Survey'd by Capt. Carver, Novr. 17, 1766. | Height of the Fall | 30 feet Perpendr. [left] | M. A. Rooker Sculp't. | Breadth, near | 600 feet, [right] facing p. 69. Directions read p. 70. This is the first published view of the Falls of St. Anthony. [2] A Man and Woman of the Ottigamies, facing p. 228. [3] A Man & Woman of the Naudowessie, facing p. 230. [4] [Three drawings]: A Pipe of Peace [centre, top]; A War Club, or Cassa Tate, | the Ancient Tomahawk [left, lower corner]; A Naudowessie Dagger, | formerly made of Stone, [right, lower corner] facing p. 296.

# T R A V E L S

THROUGH THE  
INTERIOR PARTS

OF

## NORTH-AMERICA,

IN THE

YEARS 1766, 1767, and 1768.

BY J. CARVER, Esq.

CAPTAIN OF A COMPANY OF PROVINCIAL  
TROOPS DURING THE LATE  
WAR WITH FRANCE.

ILLUSTRATED WITH COPPER PLATES.

L O N D O N :

PRINTED FOR THE AUTHOR;

And Sold by J. WALTER, at Charing-cross, and  
S. CROWDER, in Pater-noster Row.

M DCC LXXVIII.

PHOTOGRAPHIC FACSIMILE OF TITLE-PAGE OF FIRST  
LONDON (1778) EDITION



## Jonathan Carver

*Maps:*<sup>33</sup> [1] A | New Map | of | North | America | from the | Latest Discoveries | 1778 | Engrav'd for Carvers | Travels [left, upper corner], facing title-page; size,  $13\frac{1}{8} \times 14\frac{1}{4}$  inches. [2] A Plan | of Captain Carvers Travels | in the interior Parts of | North America | in 1766 and 1767 [right, lower corner], facing p. [17]; size,  $10\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{2}$  inches. In some copies the position of these maps is reversed.<sup>34</sup> This edition was printed with wide margins, and many book-sellers have incorrectly used the expression "large paper" in describing copies in their catalogues.

London, 1779

*Title:* Travels | through the | Interior Parts | of | North America, | in the | Years 1766, 1767, and 1768. | By J. Carver, Esq. | Captain of a Company of Provincial | Troops during the late | War with France. | Illustrated with Copper Plates. | The second edition. | London: | Printed for the Author, | by William Richardson in the Strand; | and sold by J. Dodsley, in Pallmall; J. Robson, in

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<sup>33</sup> As there are three ways of measuring a map, it is necessary to say that the method here employed is to measure the whole of the printed part, including borders.

<sup>34</sup> These are not the first published maps based on the surveys of Jonathan Carver. Mr. George Parker Winship has kindly sent me the following description of a map published as early as 1776: Title, in cartouche, right lower corner: A Map of the | British Empire, | in North America. | By | Samuel Dunn, Mathematician | improved from the Surveys of | Capt. Carver. Size (inside of border),  $46.3 \times 28.9$  cm. Imprint: London, Printed for R. Sayer & J. Bennett, Map & Sea Chartsellers, No. 53 Fleet Street, as the Act directs, Aug.st 17th 1776. Inset, left upper corner: The British Empire in North America contains, etc., [17 divisions in 21 lines]. Boundary lines in colors.

There is in the Boston Public Library a map bearing the following title: A New Map of the Province of Quebec according to the Royal Proclamation, of the 7th Oct., 1763, from the French Surveys connected with those made after the War, by Captain Carver and other officers. London. R. Sayer and J. Bennett, 1776. Size,  $18\frac{1}{2} \times 25\frac{1}{2}$  inches. Scale, 35.5 miles to 1 inch. A French edition of this map appeared in 1777.

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New | Bond-street; J. Walter, at Charing-cross; J. Bew, |  
in Pater-noster Row; and Mess. Richardson and | Urquhart,  
at the Royal Exchange. | MDCCLXXIX. [1779]

*Collation:* 8vo; title-page, verso blank; [Dedication] To Joseph Banks, Esq; President of the Royal Society, pp. (2); An Address to the Public. The second edition, pp. (4); [Table of] Contents, pp. (16); Introduction, pp. [i]–xvi; A Journal of the Travels, with a Description of the Country, Lakes, &c., pp. [17]–180; Of the Origin, Manners, Customs, Religion, and Language of the Indians [Chapters i–xix], pp. [181]–526; Appendix, pp. [527]–543; Directions for placing the Maps and Plates, p. [544].

*Signatures:* [a] in four, b in eight; A–I in eights, K–U in eights, X–Z in eights; Aa–Ii in eights, Kk and Ll in eights; total, 284 leaves.

*Plates:* [1] The falls of St. Anthony in the River Mississippi [etc.], facing p. 70. [2] A Man and Woman of the Ottigaumies, facing p. 228. [3] A Man & Woman of the Naudowessie, facing p. 230. [4] [Three drawings]: A Pipe of Peace [etc.], facing p. 296. [5] The Tobacco Plant, Published Novr. 1st, 1779 [foot]; Drawn and Engrav'd for Carvers Travels, as the Act directs by F. Sansom No. 16 Maiden Lane Cheapside [top]; facing p. 522. Not mentioned in list of plates. Plates 1, 2, 3, and 4 are the same as in the first edition.

*Maps:* [1] A New Map of North America [etc.], facing title-page. [2] A Plan of Captain Carvers Travels [etc.], facing p. [17]. Maps are the same as in the first edition.

Dublin, 1779

*Title:* Travels | through the | Interior Parts | of | North-America, | in the | Years 1766, 1767, and 1768. | By J. Carver, Esq. | Captain of a Company of Provincial | Troops during the late | War with France. | Illus- | trated with Copper Plates. | Dublin: | Printed for S. Price, R. Cross, W. Watson, W. and H. | Whitestone, J. Potts, J. Williams, W. Colles, | W. Wilson, R. Monerieffe, C. Jenkin, G. | Burnett, T. Walker, W. Gilbert, L. L. | Flin, J. Ex- | shaw, L. White, J. Beatty, | and B. Watson. | MDCCLXXIX. [1779]

## Jonathan Carver

*Collation:* 8vo; title-page, verso blank; [Dedication] To Joseph Banks, Esq. F. R. S., pp. (2); [Table of] Contents, pp. (16); Introduction, pp. [i]–xiii, verso blank; A Journal of the Travels, with a Description of the Country, Lakes, &c., pp. [15]–170; Of the Origin, Manners, Customs, Religion, and Language of the Indians [Chapters i–xix], pp. [171]–492; Appendix, pp. 493–508.

*Signatures:* [a] in two, b in eight; B–I in eights, K–U in eights, X–Z in eights; Aa–Ii in eights, Kk in six; total, 264 leaves.

*Plates:* [1] The falls of St. Anthony in the River Mississippi | near 2400 Miles from its entrance into the Gulf of Mexico. [center] | Survey'd by Capt. Carver Nov. 17, 1766. | Height of the Fall | 30 feet Perpendr. [left] | Breath [sic] near | 600 feet [right], facing p. 50. [2] [Three drawings]: A Pipe of Peace [centre, top]; A War Club or Cassa Tate | The Ancient Tomahawk [left, lower corner]; A Naudowessie [Dagger] | formerly made of Stone [right, lower corner], facing p. 279.

*Map:* A | New Map | of North | America [right, lower corner], facing title-page; size, 16 $\frac{1}{2}$  x 21 $\frac{1}{2}$  inches. In some copies map faces p. [15]; but the position in the copy here described seems to be a more natural one.

London, 1779

*Title:* The New | Universal Traveller. | containing | A Full and Distinct Account | of all the | Empires, King- | doms, and States, | in the Known World. | Delineating, | Not only their Situation, Climate, Soil, and Produce, | whether Animal, Vegetable, or Mineral, | But comprising also | an interesting Detail of the |

Manners, Customs, Constitutions, Religions, Learning,	Arts, Manufactures, Commerce, and Military Force,
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of all | The Countries that have been visited by Travellers or  
Navigators, | from the Beginning of the World to the Present

## Wisconsin Historical Society

Time. | Accompanied with | a Description of all the celebrated Antiquities, and an accurate History of | every Nation, from the Earliest Periods. | The Whole being intended to convey a clear Idea of the Present State of Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, | in every Particular that can either add to useful Knowledge, or prove interesting to Curiosity. | By J. Carver, Esq. | Author of Travels through the Interior Parts of North Ameriea. | London, | Printed for G. Robinson, in Paternoster-Row. | MDCCLXXIX. [1779]

*Collation:* Folio; title-page, verso blank; Prefaee, pp. [i]–iii, Directions to the Binder, p. [iv]; text, in double columns, pp. [1]–668; Index, pp. (6).

*Signatures:* Title-page, a; A–I, K–U, X–Z; Aa–Ii, Kk–Uu, Xx–Zz; Aaa–Iii, Kkk–Uuu, Xxx–Zzz; 4A–4I, 4K–4U, 4X–4Z; 5A–5I, 5K–5U, 5X–5Z; 6A–6I, 6K–6U, 6X–6Z; 7A–7I, 7K–7U, 7X–7Z, 8A–8E—all in twos; total, 335 leaves. The pagination of *The New Universal Traveller* is imperfect, the following page numbers not being used: 149, 150, 151, 152, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550. The text, however, appears to be complete.

*Plates:* [Each facing page indicated.] [1] The Author recommending [sic] the Study of Geography, is assisted by History with the best Voyages and Travels [frontispiece]. [2] A Chinese Mandarin in Summer Habit, p. 12. [3] A Chinese Lady of Quality, p. 13. [4] Another Habit of a Wotiac-Woman in Siberia, in 1768, p. 23. [5] Habit of a Woman of Wotiae in Siberia in 1768, p. 23. [6] A Kamtchadal in his full dress in 1768, p. 24. [7] Habit of a Tartarian Woman of Sehouvache, subjeet to Russia, p. 28. [8] Habit of a Lady of Indostan, p. 56. [9] View of Surat in the East Indies, p. 58. [10] Habit of the Great Mogul, p. 62. [11] Habit of a Persian Lady, from M: de Ferriol, p. 77. [12] Habit of a Georgian in 1768, p. 100. [13] Habit of a Lady of Quality in Syria, p. 108. [14] A General View of Balbee, p. 108. [15] View of the City of Jerusalem, p. 109. [16] The Remains of the Great Temple in Palmira, from the West, p. 111. [17] Habit of a Bashaw in Egypt, p. 116. [18] Habit of a Lady of Quality, in Barbary, p. 153. [19] Morning Habit of a Greeian-Lady, p. 177. [20] Habit of the Grand Seignior in 1772, p. 191. [21] Habit of the Sultaness Queen in 1772, p. 192. [22]

## Jonathan Carver

A General View of Florence, p. 225. [23] Habit of a Finland Girl in 1768, p. 235. [24] Habit of a Gentlewoman in Moscow, p. 236. [25] Morning Habit of a Russian Lady, in 1764, p. 238. [26] Summer Habit of a Russian Woman with her cloak on, in 1765, p. 239. [27] Summer Habit of a Russian-Woman with her Cloak off, in 1765, p. 240. [28] A Russian Boor who sells live Fish, p. 241. [29] An Ancient Habit of a Married Woman of Friesland, p. 258. [30] Habit of a Countess of Holland and Zeeland, p. 261. [31] Habit of a Dutch Skipper, p. 262. [32] A View of the City of Paris, p. 271. [33] A View of the City of Madrid the Capital of Spain, p. 309. [34] Habit of a Man of Chili, p. 576. [35] The Manner of catching wild Cattle in Chili, p. 577. [36] Habit of a Lady of Lima in Peru, p. 580. [37] The Manner of the Esquimaux Indians kindling a Fire, p. 629. [38] Habit of a Woman of the interior parts of North America, p. 631.

*Maps:* [1] The | World, | with | the latest Discov-  
eries | from the best Authorities. | J. Lodge Sculp. in-  
serted before frontispiece. [2] An | Accurate Map of |  
Asia, | According to the best | Authorities, follows pre-  
eeding. [3] East | Indies | By Thos. Bowen Geogr., p.  
56. [4] An Accurate Map | of | Africa | Drawn from  
the best Authorities, p. 114. [5] An Accurate Map | of |  
Europe, | laid down | from the best | authorities, p. 165.  
[6] Germany | From the best | Authorities | by Thos.  
Bowen, | Geogr., p. 207. [7] Poland, | Lithuania |  
and | Prussia | By Thos. Bowen, | Geogr., p. 230. [8]  
Moscovy | or | Russia | in | Europe | By T. Bowen,  
Geogr., p. 235. [9] Sweden, | Denmark, | Norway |  
and | Finland, p. 242. [10] France | From the best |  
authorities | By Thos. Bowen, | Geogr., p. 271. [11]  
Italy, | from the best | authorities | by T. Bowen |  
Geogr., p. 287. [12] Spain | and | Portugal | By  
Thos. Bowen, | Geogr., p. 308. [13] England | and  
Wales, p. 330. [14] Scotland | By | Thos. Kitchin, p.  
501. [15] Ireland | from the best | Authorities, p. 552.  
[16] An | Accurate Map of | South America | Drawn  
from the best | Authorities, p. 575. [17] An Accurate  
Map | of | North America | Drawn | from the best |

## Wisconsin Historical Society

authorities, p. 575. [18] An | Accurate Map | of the | West Indies | Drawn from the latest | and most approved | Maps & Charts, p. 597.

It is quite likely that this book, which bears Carver's name, although he was not the author, was issued in weekly parts. The manner in which the sheets are numbered makes it seem probable that the work was issued in parts of 3 sheets or 12 pages each. The last 3 sheets, the index, and preface are numbered 55, which perhaps indicates that there were 55 parts in all.

London, 1779

*Half-title:* [Ornament] | A | Treatise | on the | Culture | of the | Tobacco Plant. | [ornament] | Price Two Shillings and Sixpence.

*Title:* A | Treatise | on the | Culture | of the | Tobacco Plant; | with the | Manner in which it is usually cured. | Adapted to | Northern Climates, | and | designed for the use of the | Landholders of Great-Britain. | To which are prefixed, | Two Plates of the plant and its Flowers. | By Jonathan Carver, Esq. | Author of Travels through the Interior Parts of | North America. | London: | Printed for the Author, | And sold by J. Johnson, in St. Paul's Church-yard. | 1779.

*Collation:* 8vo; half-title, verso blank; title-page, verso blank; [Dedication], verso blank; [Table of] Contents, verso blank; A Treatise, &c., [Chapters i-v] pp. [1]-33; verso of p. 33 blank; Appendix, pp. 35-54.

*Signatures:* [A]-G in fours; II in three; total, 31 leaves.

*Plates:* [1] Flowers of the Tobacco plant. Published as the Act directs Mar. 20 1779 by I. Johnson St. Paul's Church Yard. Drawn and Engraved by Copland & Sansom No. 16 Maiden Lane, [colored] facing title-page. [2] Tobacco plant. Published as the Act directs Mar. 20 1779 by I. Johnson St. Paul's Church Yard. Drawn and Engraved by Copland and Sansom No. 16 Maiden Lane, [colored] facing p. [1].

Dublin, 1779

*Half-title:* A | Treatise | on the | Culture | of the | Tobacco Plant. | Price One British Shilling.

## Jonathan Carver

*Title:* A | Treatise | on the | Culture | of the | Tobacco Plant; | with the | Manner in which it is usually cured. | Adapted to | Northern Climates, | and | designed for the use of the | Landholders of Great-Britain, | and Ireland. | By Jonathan Carver, Esq. | Author of Travels through the Interior Parts of | North-America. | Dublin: | Printed for Luke White No. 6, Crampton Court. | 1779.

*Collation:* 8vo; half-title, verso blank; title-page, verso blank; Books Printed for Luke White, Bookseller [etc.], pp. (2); [Table of] Contents, verso blank; [Dedication] To the right Honourable the President, Vice-Presidents, and Members of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures and Commerce. \* \* \* London, March 26th, 1779, verso blank; A Treatise, &c., [Chapters i-v] pp. [1]-32; Appendix, pp. 33-52.

*Signatures:* Half-title; A-G in fours; H in two; total, 31 leaves. No plates.

## Hamburg, 1780

*Title:* Johann Carvers | Reisen | durch | die iunern Gegenden | von | Nord-Amerika | in den Jahren 1766, 1767 und 1768, | mit einer Landkarte. | Aus dem Englischen. | Hamburg, | bey | Carl Ernst Bohn. 1780.

*Collation:* 8vo; title-page, verso blank; Vorbericht, p. (1), verso blank; Vorrede, pp. [v]-xxiv; Reisetagebuch nebst einer Beschreibung der Seen, Lander, u. s. w., pp. [1]-153; Von dem Ursprunge, den Sitten, den Gebrauchen, der Religion und Sprache der Indier. Erstes Kapittel-Neunzehntes Kapittel, pp. 154-442; Anhang, pp. 443-456. Colophon on page 456: Hamburg, | gedruckt den Carl Wilhelm Meyn.

*Signatures:* [a] in eight, b in four; A-I in eights, K-U in eights, X-Z in eights; Aa-Ee in eights, Ff in four; total, 240 leaves.

*Map:* Karte | von Hauptman Carvers | Reise in den innern Theilen von | Nord Amerika. | Pingeling sculp: Hamburg [left, lower], facing p. 456; size,  $10\frac{3}{8}$  x  $13\frac{3}{8}$  inches.

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London, 1781

*Title:* Travels | through the | Interior Parts | of | North America, | in the | Years 1766, 1767, and 1768. | By J. Carver, Esq. | Captain of a Company of Provincial | Troops during the late | War with France. | Illustrated | with Copper Plates, | coloured. | The third edition. | To | which is added, Some Account of the | Author, and a copious | Index. | London: | Printed for C. Dilly, in the Poultry; | H. Payne, in | Pall-mall; and J. Phillips, in George-Yard, | Lombard-Street. | MDCCLXXXI. [1781]

*Collation:* Svo; title-page, verso blank; Advertisement, p. (1), verso blank; Some Account of Captain J. Carver, pp. [1]–22; next leaf blank; [Dedication] To Joseph Banks, Esq. [etc.] pp. (2); An Address to the Public, pp. (4); [Table of] Contents, pp. (16); Introduction, pp. [i]–xvi; A Journal of the Travels [etc.], pp. [17]–180; Of the Origin, Manners [etc.], [Chapters i–xix], pp. [181]–526; Appendix, pp. [527]–543; Directions for Placing the Maps and Plates, p. [544]; Index, pp. (20). Dr. John Coakley Lettsom says in the Advertisement that the Account of the Author's life and the Index were published separately "for the convenience of the purchasers of the first and second editions." This explains the independent pagination of the Account.

*Signatures:* Title-page and Advertisement; A–C in fours (last leaf of C blank); A in three, b in eight; A–I in eights, K–U in eights, X–Z in eights; Aa–Ii in eights, Kk and Ll in eights, Mm and Nn in fours, Oo in two, followed by two blank leaves; total, 306 printed leaves.

*Plates:* [1] [Frontispiece; portrait of] Captn. Jonathan Carver. | From the Original Picture in the possession of J. C. Lettsom, M. D. | Published as the Act directs, by R. Stewart, No. 287, near Gt. Turnstile, Holborn, Novr. 16, 1780. | Not mentioned in list of plates. [2] The Tobacco Plant [etc.], [colored], facing p. 20 of Some Account of Captain J. Carver. Not mentioned in list of plates. [3] The falls of St. Anthony [etc.], facing p. 70. [4] A Man and Woman of the Ottigau-mics, [colored], facing p. 228. [5] A Man & Woman of the Naudowessie, [colored], facing p. 230. [6] [Indian weapons, etc; three drawings, colored], facing p. 296.

# T R A V E L S

THROUGH THE

INTERIOR PARTS

OF

## NORTH AMERICA,

IN THE

YEARS 1766, 1767, and 1768.

By J. CARVER, Esq.

CAPTAIN OF A COMPANY OF PROVINCIAL  
TROOPS DURING THE LATE  
WAR WITH FRANCE.

ILLUSTRATED WITH COPPER PLATES,  
COLOURED.

THE THIRD EDITION.

To which is added, SOME ACCOUNT OF THE  
AUTHOR, AND A COPIOUS INDEX.

L O N D O N:

Printed for C. DILLY, in the Poultry; H. PAYNE, in  
Pall-mall; and J. PHILLIPS, in George-Yard,  
Lombard-Street.

M DCC LXXXI.

PHOTOGRAPHIC FACSIMILE OF LONDON (1781) EDITION

*Sam'l Kirklands*

THREE YEARS TRAVELS,

THROUGH THE *D. Jackson*

INTERIOR PARTS OF NORTH-AMERICA,

FOR MORE THAN

FIVE THOUSAND MILES,

CONTAINING,

An ACCOUNT of the great Lakes, and all the Lakes, Islands, and Rivers, Cataracts, Mountains, Minerals, Soil and Vegetable Productions of the North-West Regions of that vast Continent;

WITH A

DESCRIPTION of the BIRDS, BEASTS, REPTILES, INSECTS, and FISHES peculiar to the COUNTRY.

TOGETHER WITH A CONCISE

HISTORY of the GENIUS, MANNERS, and CUSTOMS of the INDIANS

Inhabiting the Lands that lie adjacent to the Heads and to the Westward of the great River Mississippi;

AND AN

A P P E N D I X,

Describing the uncultivated PARTS OF AMERICA that are the most proper for forming Settlements.

---

BY CAPTAIN JONATHAN CARVER,  
OF THE PROVINCIAL TROOPS IN AMERICA.

---

PHILADELPHIA:

PRINTED AND SOLD BY JOSEPH CRUKSHANK IN MARKET-STREET,  
AND ROBERT BELL, IN THIRD-STREET.

M DCC LXXXIV.

## Jonathan Carver

*Maps:* [1] A New Map of North America [etc.], [colored], facing p. [i]. [2] A Plan of Captain Caryers Travels [etc.], [colored], facing p. [17].

Plate 2 appeared in the second edition, uncolored. Plates 3, 4, 5, and 6 and both maps are the same as in first and second editions, save that in the edition here described plates 4, 5, and 6 and maps are colored.

Philadelphia, 1784

*Title:* Three Years | Travels, | through the | Interior Parts of North-America, | for more than | five thousand miles, | containing, | An Account of the great Lakes, and all the Lakes, | Islands, and Rivers, Cataracts, Mountains, Minerals, | Soil and Vegetable Productions of the North-West | Regions of that vast Continent; | with a | Description of the Birds, Beasts, Reptiles, | Insects, and Fishes peculiar to the Country. | Together with a concise | History of the Genius, Manners, and | Customs of the Indians | inhabiting the Lands that lie adjacent to the Heads and to the | Westward of the great River Mississippi; | and an | Appendix, | describing the uncultivated Parts of America that are the | most proper for forming Settlements. | By Captain Jonathan Carver, | of the Provincial Troops in America. | Philadelphia: | Printed and sold by Joseph Crukshank in Market-Street, | and Robert Bell, in Third-Street. | MDCCCLXXXIV. [1784]

*Collation:* 8vo; title-page, verso blank; [Dedication] To Joseph Banks, Esq; President of the Royal Society; pp. [iii], iv; An Address to the Public. The second edition, pp. [v], vi; [Table of] Contents, pp. [vii]–xvi; Introduction, pp. xvii–xxi, verso blank; A Journal of the Travels, with a Description of the Country, Lakes, &c., pp. [23]–82; Of the Origin, Manners, Customs, Religion and Language of the Indians, [Chapters i–xix], pp. [83]–211; Appendix, pp. 212–217.

*Signatures:* [A]–I in fours, K–U in fours, X–Z in fours; Aa–Ce in fours, Dd in five; last page of Dd blank; total, 109 leaves. No map or plates.

# Wisconsin Historical Society

Paris, 1784

*Half-title:* Voyage | de M. Carver, | dans l'intérieur | de l'Amérique | Septentrionale. | Traduit de l'Anglois.  
*Title:* Voyage | dans | les Parties Intérieures | de | l'Amérique Septentrionale, | pendant les années 1766, 1767 & 1768. | Par Jonathan Carver, | Eeuyer, Capitaine d'une Compagnie de Troupes | Provinciales pendant la guerre du Canada entre la | France & l'Angleterre. | Ouvrage traduit sur la troisième édition | Angloise, par M. de C... avec des remarques & | quelques additions du Traducteur. | [Design] | A Paris, | Chez Pissot, Libraire, quai des Augustins. | M. DCC. LXXXIV. [1784] | Avec Approbation & Privilége du Roi.

*Collation:* 8vo; half-title, verso blank; title-page, verso blank; Préface, pp. [5]-11; Sommaire des matières contenues en cet ouvrage, pp. [12]-20; Approbation.-Privilége du Roi, pp. [21]-24; Courte notice de la vie du Capitaine Carver, pp. i-xij; Introduction, pp. xiij-xxvij; Voyage de M. Carver, dans l'intérieur de l'Amérique Septentrionale. Première Partie, Contenant le Journal de ce Voyage, pp. [1]-127, verso blank; \* \* \* Seconde Partie. De l'Origine, des Usages, des Moeurs, de la Religion & du Langage des Indiens, pp. [129]-334; \* \* \* Troisième Partie. Des Animaux, Arbres & Plantes de l'Amérique Septentrionale, pp. [335]-412; \* \* \* Quatrième Partie. Contenant quelques Suppléments; le premier de l'Auteur, & les autres du Traducteur, pp. [413]-424; Contenant un voyage curieux à travers tout le continent de l'Amérique, pp. 425-444; Des Voyages de la Hontan, pp. 445-451.

*Signatures:* [a] in eight, b in four; a in eight, b in six; A-I in eights, K-T in eights, V in eight, X-Z in eights; Aa-Ee in eights, Ff in two; last page of Ff blank; total, 252 leaves.

*Map:* Carte | des Voyages du Cape. Carver, | dans la partie intérieure de | l'Amérique Septentrionale, | en 1766, et 1767 [right, lower corner], facing p. [1, sig. A]; size, 10 $\frac{3}{4}$  x 13 $\frac{1}{2}$  inches.

Yverdon, 1784

*Half-title:* Voyage | de M. Carver | dans l'intérieur | de l'Amérique Septentrionale |

V O Y A G E  
D A N S  
LES PARTIES INTÉRIEURES  
D E  
L'AMÉRIQUE SEPTENTRIONALE,  
P E N D A N T les années 1766, 1767 & 1768,  
P A R JONATHAN CARVER,  
*Ecuyer, Capitaine d'une Compagnie de Troupes  
Provinciales pendant la guerre du Canada entre la  
France & l'Angleterre.*  
O U V R A G E traduit sur la troisième édition  
Angloise, par M. de C.... avec des remarques &  
quelques additions du Traducteur.



A P A R I S,  
Chez PISSOT, Libraire, quai des Augustins.

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M. D C C. L X X X I V.  
Avec Approbation & Privilége du Roi.

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## Jonathan Carver

*Title:* Voyage | dans | les Parties Intérieures | de l'Amérique Septentrionale | pendant les années 1766, 1767 & 1768. | Par Jonathan Carver, | Ecuyer, Capitaine d'une Compagnie de Troupes | Provinciales pendant la guerre du Canada | entre la France & l'Angleterre. | Ouvrage traduit sur la troisieme édition | Angloise, par M. de C...avec des remarques & quelques additions du Traducteur. | [Design] | Yverdon. | M. DCC. LXXXIV. [1784]

*Collation:* 12mo; half-title, verso blank; title-page, verso blank; Préface, pp. v-x; Courte notice de la vie du Capitaine Carver, pp. xi-xxi; Introduction, pp. xii-xxxvi; Voyage de M. Carver, dans l'intérieur de l'Amérique Septentrionale. Première Partie. Contenant le Journal de ce Voyage, pp. [1]-124; \* \* \* Seconde Partie. De l'Origine, des Usages, des Moeurs, de la Religion & du Langage des Indiens, pp. [125]-322; \* \* \* Troisième Partie. Des Animaux, Arbes & Plantes de l'Amérique Septentrionale, pp. [323]-392; \* \* \* Quatrième Partie, pp. [393]-429; Sommaire des matières contenues dans cet ouvrage, pp. 430-436. On p. 436 is the Approbation signed "E. Bertrand, Conseiller & Censeur," and dated August 10, 1784.

*Signatures:* a and b in eights, c in two; A-I in eights, K-T in eights, V in eight, X-Z in eights; Aa-Dd in eights, Ee in two; total, 236 leaves.

No map or plates.

Philadelphia, 1789

*Title:* Three Years | Travels | through the | Interior Parts | of | North-America, | for more than | five thousand miles, | containing | An Account of the great Lakes, and all the | Lakes, Islands, and Rivers, Cata- racts, | Mountains, Minerals, Soil and Vegeta- | ble Pro- ductions of the North-West Re- | gions of that vast Conti- nent; | with a | Description of the Birds, Beasts, Rep- | tiles, Insects, and Fishes peculiar | to the Country. | To- gether with a concise | History of the Genius, Manners, and | Customs of the Indians | inhabiting the Lands that lie ad- jacent to the Heads and | to the Westward of the great River Mississippi; | and an | Appendix, | describing the un- cultivated Parts of America that are | the most proper for

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forming Settlements. | By Captain Jonathan Carver, | of the Provincial Troops in Ameria. | Philadelphia: | Printed by Joseph Crukshank, in Market-Street, | between Second and Third-Streets. | MDCCCLXXXIX. [1789]

*Collation:* 12mo; title-page, verso blank; [Dedication] To Joseph Banks, Esq. President of the Royal Society, pp. [iii], iv; Address to the Public, pp. [v], vi; [Table of] Contents, pp. [vii]–xvi; Introduction, pp. [i]–vii, verso blank; A Journal of the Travels, with a Description of the Country, Lakes, &c., pp. [9]–91, verso blank; Of the Origin, Manners, Customs, Religion, and Language of the Indians, pp. 93–273; Appendix, pp. 274–282.

*Signatures:* [a] in six, A in two, B–I in sixes, K–U in sixes, X–Z in sixes; Aa in six, Bb in three; total, 149 leaves.

No map or plates.

Philadelphia, 1792

*Title:* Three Years | Travels | through the | Interior Parts | of | North-America, | for more than | five thousand miles, | containing | An Account of the great Lakes, and all the | Lakes, Islands, and Rivers, Cata- racts, | Mountains, Minerals, Soil and Vegeta- | ble Pro- ductions of the North-West Re- | gions of that vast Conti- nent; | with a | Description of the Birds, Beasts, Rep- | tiles, Insects, and Fishes peculiar | to the Country. | To- gether with a concise | History of the Genius, Manners, and | Customs of the Indians | inhabiting the Lands that lie ad- jaceent to the Heads and | to the Westward of the great River Mississippi; | and an | Appendix, | describing the un- cultivated Parts of America that are | the most proper for forming Settlements. | By Captain Jonathan Carver, | of the Provineial Troops in Ameria. | Philadelphia: | Printed by Joseph Crukshank, No. 87, High- | Street, 1792.

*Collation:* 12mo; title-page, verso blank; [Dedication] To Joseph Banks, Esq. President of the Royal Society, pp. [iii], iv; An Address to the Public, pp. [v], vi; [Table of] Contents, pp. [vii]–xvi; Introduction, pp. [i]–vii, verso blank; A Journal of the Travels, with a Description of the Country, Lakes, &c., pp. [9]–91, verso blank; Of the Origin, Manners, Customs, Religion,

## Jonathan Carver

and Language of the Indians, pp. [93]–273; Appendix, pp. [274]–282.

*Signatures:* [a] in six, A in two, B–I in sixes, K–U in sixes, X–Z in sixes; Aa in six, Bb in three; total, 149 leaves.

No map or plates.

Philadelphia, 1794

*Title:* Three Years | Travels | throughout the | interior Parts | of | North-America, | for more than | five thousand miles, | containing | An Account of the great Lakes, and all the Lakes, | Islands, and Rivers, Cataracts, Mountains, | Minerals, Soil and Vegetable Productions | of the North-West Regions of that vast | Continent; | with a | Description of the Birds, Beasts, Rep- | tiles, Insects, and Fishes peculiar | to the Country. | Together with a concise | History of the Genius, Manners, and | Customs of the Indians | inhabiting the Lands that lie adjacent to the Heads and | to the Westward of the great River Mississippi; | and an | Appendix, | describing the uncultivated Parts of America, that are | the most proper for forming Settlements. | By Captain Jonathan Carver, | of the Provincial Troops in America. | Printed at Portsmouth, New-Hampshire, | by Charles Peirce, for David West, | No. 36, Marlborough-Street, Boston. | M,DCC,XCIV. [1794]

*Collation:* 12mo; title-page, verso blank; [Dedication] To Joseph Banks, Esq. President of the Royal Society, pp. [iii], iv; An Address to the Public, pp. [v], vi; [Table of] Contents, pp. [vii]–xvi; Introduction, pp. [i]–vii, verso blank; A Journal of the Travels, with a Description of the Country, Lakes, &c., pp. [9]–91, verso blank; Of the Origin, Manners, Customs, Religion, and Language of the Indians, pp. [93]–273; Appendix pp. [274]–282.

*Signatures:* [a] in six, A in two, B–I in sixes, K–U in sixes, X–Z in sixes; Aa in six, Bb in three; total, 149 leaves.

No map or plates.

Philadelphia, 1796

*Title:* Three Years | Travels | through the | Interior Parts | of | North-America, | for more than | five thousand miles; | containing | An Account of the [ 169 ]

## Wisconsin Historical Society

great Lakes, and all the Lakes, Islands, | and Rivers, Cataracts, Mountains, Minerals, | Soil and Vegetable Productions of the North- | West Regions of that vast Continent; | with a | Description of the Birds, Beasts, | Reptiles, Insects, and Fishes | peculiar to the Country. | Together with a concise | History of the Genius, Manners, and Customs | of the Indians inhabiting the Lands that lie | adjacent to the Heads and to the Westward | of the great River Mississippi; | and an | Appendix, | describing the uncultivated Parts of America that | are the most proper for forming Settlements. | By Captain Jonathan Carver, | of the Provincial Troops in America. | Philadelphia: | Published by Key & Simpson;—1796.

*Collation:* 8vo; title-page, verso blank; [Dedication] To Joseph Banks, Eqs. [sic] President of the Royal Society, pp. [iii], iv; An Address to the Public, pp. [v]–vii, verso blank; [Table of] Contents, pp. [ix]–xx; Introduction, pp. [i]–ix, verso blank; A Journal of the Travels, with a Deserption of the Country, Lakes, &c., pp. [11]–114; Of the Origin, Manners, Customs, Religion, and Language of the Indians, pp. [115]–349, verso blank; Appendix, pp. [351]–360. At the end there is a list of subseribers to Carver's *Travels*, pp. (20); and an additional list of subscribers residing in New York, pp. (8). Very few copies contain the last-named list.

*Signatures:* [a] in four, b in four, c in two; A–I in fours, K–U in fours, X–Z in fours; Aa–Ii in fours, Kk–Uu in fours, Xx and Yy in fours; total, 190 leaves.

No map or plates.

Leyden, 1796 (in two volumes)

### I

*Half-title:* Carver's Reize. | Eerste Deel. |

*Title:* Reize | door de | Binnenlanden | van | Noord-Amerika, | door | Jonathan Carver, Schildkn. | Kapitein van eene Compagnie Provintiaale | Troopen Gedurende den Oorlog | met Frankrijk. | Naar den derden Druk uit het Engelsch vertaald | door | J. D. Pasteur. | Met Plaaten. | Eerste Deel. | [Portrait of Carver, 4½ x 4 cm.]

# Jonathan Carver

| H. Roosing, Se Carver. | Te Leyden, | bij A. en J. Honkoop, 1796.

*Collation:* 8vo; half-title, verso blank; title-page, verso blank; Voorbericht, pp. [i]–iv; Het Leven van Jonathan Carver, pp. [v]–xxiii; Inhoud, pp. [xxiv], [xxv], and xxvi; In-leiding, pp. [1]–14; Reis in de Binnenlanden van Noord-Amerika, pp. [15]–176; Van den Oorsprong, De Zeden, Gewoonten, Gods-dienst En Taalen Der Indiaanen Van Noord-Amerika, pp. [177]–248.

*Signatures:* Half-title and title-page; \* in eight, \*\* in five; A–I in eights, K–P in eights, Q in four; total, 139 leaves.

*Plates:* [1] Waterval van St. Anthony in de Rivier Mississippi omtrent | 2400 Engelsche Mijlen van daar zij in de Golf van Mexico valt [centre]. Hoogte 30vt. [left] H: Roosing Sculpt Rotterdam 1794. Breedte omtrent 600vt [right], facing p. 66. [2] Amerikaan van de Natie der Ottigaumies [colored], facing p. 218. [3] Amerikaan van de Natie der Naudowessies [colored], facing p. 220. [4] Amerikaansche Vrouw van de Natie der Naudowessies [colored], with verso facing p. 224. [5] Amerikaansche Vrouw van de Natie der Ottigaumies [colored], facing p. 225. Last named plate would properly follow [2].

*Map:* Kaart | van Capitein Carvers | Reize in de Binnenlanden van | Noord-America, | in 1766 en 1767 | [right, lower corner]. C. van Baarsel sculp, facing p. [15]; size,  $10\frac{1}{4} \times 13\frac{1}{4}$  inches.

## II

*Half-title:* Carver's Reize. | Tweede Deel |

*Title:* Reïze | door de | Binnenlanden | van | Noord-Amerika, | door | Jonathan Carver, Schildkn. | Kapitein van eene Compagnie Provintiaale | Troopen Gedurende den Oorlog | met Frankrijk. | Naar den derden Druk uit het Engelsch vertaald | door | J. D. Pasteur. | Met Plaaten. | Tweede Deel. | Te Leyden, | bij A. en J. Honkoop, 1796. |

*Collation:* 8vo; half-title, verso blank; title-page, verso blank; Reis in de Binnenlanden van Noord-Amerika, pp. [1]–266; Aanhangzel, pp. [267]–280; Bladwijzer, pp. (16); De Plaaten moeten geplaatst worden, p. (1); Bij de Uitgevers

# Wisconsin Historical Society

deezes, zijn onder anderen gedrukt de volgende Werken, p. (1).

*Signatures:* Half-title and title-page; A-I in eights, K-S in eights, T in five; total, 151 leaves.

*Plate:* [Three drawings]: Vrede Pyp [left]; Naudowessische Ponjaard, voorheen van steen gemaakt [right, upper]; Oorlogs Knods of Koppen-Kloover, de oude Tomahawk [right, lower], facing p. 98.

Boston, 1797

*Title:* Three Years | Travels | throughout the | Interior Parts | of | North-Ameriea, | for more than [sic] | five thousand miles, | containing | An Account of the great Lakes, and all the Lakes, Islands, | and Rivers, Cataracts, Mountains, Minerals, Soil and Ve- | getable Productions of the North-West Regions of that | vast Continent; | with a | Description of the Birds, Beasts, Reptiles, In- | sects, and Fishes peculiar to the Country. | Together with a concise | History of the Genius, Manners, and Customs | of the Indians | inhabiting the Lands that lie adjacent to the Heads and | to the Westward of the great River Mississippi; | and an | Appendix, | describing the uncultivated Parts of America, | that are the most proper for forming | Settlements. | By Captain Jonathan Carver, | of the Provincial Troops in America. | Printed | By John Russell, for David West, | No. 56, Cornhill, Boston. | 1797.

*Collation:* 12mo; title-page, verso blank; [Dedication] To Joseph Banks, Esq. President of the Royal Society, p. [iii], verso blank; An Address to the Public, pp. [v], vi; [Table of] Contents, pp. [vii]–xvi; Introduction, pp. [5]–12; A Journal of the Travels, with a Description of the Country, Lakes, &c., pp. [13]–104; Of the Origin, Manners, Customs, Religion, and Language of the Indians, pp. [105]–302; Appendix, pp. 303–312.

*Signatures:* [a] in six; A-I in sixes, K-U in sixes, W-Z in sixes; Aa and Bb in sixes; total, 162 leaves.

No map or plates.

Edinburgh, 1798

*Title:* Three Years | Travels | through the | Interior Parts | of | North-America, | for more than | five thousand miles; | containing | An Account of the

## Jonathan Carver

great Lakes, and all the Lakes, Islands, | and Rivers, Cataracts, Mountains, Minerals, Soil, | and Vegetable Productions of the North-West | Regions of that vast Continent; | with a | Description of the Birds, Beasts, | Reptiles, Insects, and Fishes | peculiar to the Country. | Together with a concise | History of the Genius, Manners, and Customs | of the Indians inhabitating the Lands that lie | adjacent to the Heads, and to the Westward | of the great River Mississippi; | and an | Appendix, | describing the uncultivated Parts of America that | are the most proper for forming Settlements. | By Captain Jonathan Carver, | of the Provincial Troops in America. | Edinburgh: | Published by James Key.—1798.

*Collation:* 8vo; title-page, verso blank; [Dedication] To Joseph Banks, Esq; President of the Royal Society, pp. [iii], iv; An Address to the Public, pp. [v]—vii, verso blank; [Table of] Contents, pp. [ix]—xx; Introduction, pp. 21—29, verso blank; A Journal of the Travels, with a Description of the Country, Lakes, &c., pp. [31]—134; Of the Origin, Manners, Customs, Religion, and Language of the Indians, pp. [135]—369, verso blank; Appendix, pp. [371]—380.

*Signatures:* [A] in two, B—I in fours, K—U in fours, X—Z in fours; Aa—Ii in fours, Kk—Uu in fours, Xx—Zz in fours; A3 and B3 in fours; total 190 leaves.

No map or plates.

Charlestown, 1802

*Title:* Three Years | Travels | throughout the Interior Parts | of | North America, | for more than five thousand miles, | containing | An Account of the great Lakes, and all the Lakes, Islands, and | Rivers, Cataracts, Mountains, Minerals, Soil and Vege- | table Productions of the North West Regions | of that vast Continent. | with a | Description of the Birds, Beasts, Reptiles, Insects, and Fishes pecu- | liar to the Country.—Together with a concise History of | the Genius, Manners, and Customs of the Indians in- | habiting the Lands adjacent to the Heads and to | the West- | ward of the great River Mississippi; | and an | Appendix, | describing the uncultivated Parts of America, that are | the most proper for forming Settlements. | Fourth American,

## Wisconsin Historical Society

from the last London edition. | By Capt. Jonathan Carver,  
of the Provincial Troops in America. | Charlestown:  
Printed by Samuel Etheridge, | for West and Greenleaf,  
No. 56, Cornhill, Boston. | 1802.

*Collation:* Same as Boston, 1797, edition; but not made up  
of the same sheets. The dedication to Joseph Banks is signed  
“John Carver,” and there is a rude cut of a water fowl on p.  
xvi.

No map or plates.

Glasgow, 1805

*Title:* Three Years | Travels | through the | In-  
terior Parts | of | North America, | for more than |  
five thousand miles; | containing | An Account of the  
great Lakes, and all the Lakes, Islands, | and Rivers, Cata-  
racts, Mountains, Minerals, Soil, and | Vegetable Productions  
of the North-west Regions of that | vast Continent; with a  
Description of the Birds, Beasts, | Reptiles, Insects, and  
Fishes peculiar to the Country. | Together with a concise |  
History of the Genius, Manners, and Customs of the Indians |  
inhabiting the Lands that lie adjacent to the Heads, and |  
to the Westward of the great River Mississippi; | and an |  
Appendix, | describing the uncultivated Parts of America  
that are most | proper for forming Settlements. | By  
Captain Jonathan Carver. | [Note that the words “of the  
Provincial Troops in America” are omitted.] | Glasgow; |  
Printed by E. Miller for A. & J. Leslie, | Booksellers, Gal-  
lowgate. | 1805.

*Collation:* This is the second issue of the Edinburgh, 1798,  
edition, being the same sheets reissued with new title-page.

No map or plates.

Edinburgh, 1807

This is the third issue of the 1798 edition, the same sheets  
being used, and in some copies the same title-page, with date  
changed. The last three figures of 1798 were erased by scrap-  
ing, and the figures 807 stamped in with type, so that the last  
line of title-page reads:

Published by James Key.—1807.

## Jonathan Carver

There is a copy of this issue in the library of Mr. Edward E. Ayer, of Chicago, which contains a new title-page, differing slightly from that of the 1798 edition. The arrangement is the same, as is also the capitalization. The spacing between the words differs somewhat; the type is not quite the same—in places a little larger, and in others smaller. The only changes are in the date and the omission of the hyphen in “North West” (12th line). The two title-pages are so nearly alike that, without close examination, they appear to be identical.

No map or plates.

Edinburgh, 1808

This is the fourth issue of the 1798 edition, the same sheets and title-page, with change in date, being used. The second and third figures of 1798 were erased by scraping, and the figures 80 stamped in with type, so that the last line of title-page reads:

Published by James Key.—1808.

Mr. Wilberforce Eames, Lenox Librarian, has in his private library a copy of this issue in the original boards, uncut, containing sixteen copperplate engravings (which have no relation whatever to Carver's *Travels*), illustrating other parts of America and the Pacific. Some copies may have new title-page, but unfortunately no other copy has been available with which to compare that owned by Mr. Eames.

No map or plates other than those mentioned above.

Walpole, 1813

*Title:* Three Years' | Travels | throughout the | In-  
terior Parts | of North America, | for more than | five  
thousand miles, | containing an Account of the | Lakes,  
Islands and Rivers, Cataracts, | Mountains, Minerals, Soil  
and Vegetable | Productions of the North West Re- | gions  
of that vast Continent; | With a Description | of the Birds,  
Beasts, Reptiles, Insects, | and Fishes peculiar to the Coun-  
try. | Together with a concise | History of the Genius,  
Manners and Cus- | toms of the Indians inhabiting the Lands  
| that lie adjacent to the Heads and | West of the River  
Mississippi; | and an | Appendix, | describing the |  
uncultivated Parts of America, | that are the most proper for  
formirg [sic] | Settlements. | By Jonathan Carver, |

# Wisconsin Historical Society

Captain of the Provincial Troops in Ameriea. | Walpole, N. H.  
| Published by Isaiah Thomas & Co. | 1813.

*Collation:* 12mo; title-page, verso blank; [Dedication] To Joseph Banks, Esq. President of the Royal Society, p. [iii], verso blank; An Address to the Public, pp. [v], vi; [Table of] Contents, pp. [vii]–xvi; Introduction, pp. [17]–23, verso blank; A Journal of the Travels, with a Deserption of the Country, Lakes, &c., pp. [25]–107, verso blank; Of the Origin, Manners, Customs, Religion and Language of the Indians, pp. [109]–272; Appendix, pp. [273]–280.

*Signatures:* [A] in six, B–I in sixes, K–U in sixes, W–Y in sixes, Z in three; total, 141 leaves.

Pages 236 and 237 are duplicated, rendering the pagination incorrect from p. 237; the final page should be 282. Typographically, this is the poorest of all Carver editions.

No map or plates.

New York, 1838

*Title:* Carver's Travels | in | Wisconsin. | From the  
| third London edition. | New-York: | Printed by Harper & Brothers, | No. 82 Cliff-Street. | 1838.

*Collation:* 8vo; title-page, verso blank; Advertisement, pp. [iii]–v, verso blank; [Title-page of third London (1781) edition, but not line-for-line; and the word “coloured” is omitted after “illustrated with copper plates”], verso blank; Advertisement [signed “John Coakley Lettsom”], p. [ix], verso blank; [Dedication] To Joseph Banks, Esq.; President of the Royal Society, p. [xi], verso blank; An Address to the Public, pp. [xiii]–xv, verso blank; [Table of] Contents, pp. [xvii]–xxiv; Introduction, pp. [xxv]–xxxii; A Journal of the Travels, with a Deserption of the Country, Lakes, &c., pp. [33]–123, verso blank; Of the Origin, Manners, Customs, Religion, and Language of the Indians, pp. [125]–321, verso blank; Appendix, pp. [323]–332; Some Account of Captain J. Carver, pp. [333]–344; Addenda, pp. [345]–362; Directions for placing the Maps and Plates, p. 362; Index, pp. [363]–376.

*Signatures:* [1]–47 in fours; total, 188 leaves.

*Plates:* [1] [Frontispiece; portrait of] Captn. Jonathan Carver, [etc.]; [2] The falls of St. Anthony, [etc.], facing p. 60; [3] A Man and Woman of the Ottigaumies, facing

## Jonathan Carver

p. 152; [4] A Man & Woman of the Naudowessie with verso facing p. 153; [5] [Indian weapons, etc.; three drawings], facing p. 188; [6] The Tobacco Plant, facing p. 300.

The plates are reproduced from those of the third London (1781) edition; the titles, therefore, are the same.

*Maps:* [1] A New Map of North America [etc.], facing p. [xxv]; size, 13 x 14½ inches. [2] A Plan of Captain Carvers Travels [etc.], facing p. [33]; size, 10½ x 13½ inches. According to Directions on p. 362, map [1] is "to front the Title Page;" but the insertion of portrait necessitated a change of position. These maps are reproductions, slightly reduced, of those contained in the third London edition. The best American edition.<sup>35</sup>

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<sup>35</sup> While copious extracts from Carver's *Travels* have appeared in other works, there has been no reprint in English, either in full or in part, since the publication of the New York, 1838, edition, with one exception. In 1907 J. U. and C. G. Lloyd of Cincinnati reprinted in one of their *Bulletins* Chapter 19 of the *Travels*. As this is an interesting Carver item, a full bibliographical description is given below:

*Title:* Bulletin No. 9. 1907. Reproduction Series, No. 5, | Bulletin | of the | Lloyd Library | of | Botany, Pharmacy and | Materia Medica | J. U. & C. G. Lloyd | Cincinnati, Ohio | Reproduction Series, No. 5 |

The *Bulletin* contains a type reproduction, following the original line-for-line, page-for-page, including signatures, catch words, and in many cases line endings. The only differences between the reprint and the original are that long s's are used in the latter and short or round s's in the former; and on p. 494 of the reprint the three lines of Chapter 18 carried over in the original are omitted. The first London (1778) edition is set to a measure of 18 ems or 3 inches; the reproduction is 3½ inches wide.

The collation of reprint is as follows: Line-for-line title-page of London, 1778, edition, verso blank; dedication, pp. (2); half-title, worded as follows: "[Travels through the Interior Parts | of North-America, in the Years | 1766, 1767, and 1768.]", p. (1). On verso of half-title begins p. 494, Chap. xix. The text is then carried on through p. 526, this page reproducing the original even to the catch word at the end, "Appen—".

At the beginning of the *Bulletin* there is a beautiful half-tone reproduction of the Carver portrait in the third London (1781) edition; and on pp. [3] and 4 is a biographical sketch of Carver, signed "J. U. L." [John Uri Lloyd].

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Tours, 1845<sup>36</sup>

*Half-title:* Bibliothèque | des | Ecoles Chrétiennes | approuvée | par Mgr l'évêque de Nevers. | Verso: Propriété des Editeurs, | Ad Mame et Cie [engraved signature].

*Engraved title:*<sup>37</sup> Aventures | de Carver | chez les Sauvages | de | l'Amérique Septentrionale | [vignette picture of Indian family] | Tours | Ad Mame & Cie | éditeurs.

*Title:* Aventures de Carver | chez | les Sauvages | de | l'Amérique Septentrionale. | Tours | Ad Mame et Cie, imprimeurs-libraires | 1845

*Collation:* 12mo; half-title; engraved title; title-page, verso blank; Notice historique, pp. [5]-38; Aventures de Carver [etc.], pp. [39]-261, verso blank; Tables des chapitres [etc.], pp. [263], 264.

*Signatures:* Half-title and title-page; 1-10 in twelves; 11 in ten; total, 132 leaves.

*Plates:* [1] [Frontispiece]: La Cataracte du Niagara. [2] [Engraved title; see above.]

Tours, 1846

*Half-title:* Bibliothèque | des | Écoles Chrétiennes | approuvée | par Mgr. l'évêque de Nevers. | Verso: Propriété des Éditeurs. . . .

<sup>36</sup> The text of the nine Tours editions of the *Travels* is an abridgment, in suitable form for the parochial library of which it forms a part. This abridgment seems to have been made from one of the earlier editions in English. "Otherwise," as Mr. Wilberforce Eames says, "it would retain some of the expressions word for word as they appear in the French version of 1784." The Tours Carvers are rarely met with in this country; in fact, the third, fourth, sixth, seventh, and eighth editions have not been found in any of the libraries, public or private, of the United States. However, all of them are in the Bibliothèque Nationale at Paris.

<sup>37</sup> It will be noted that some of the Tours editions described do not contain engraved title and frontispiece; it is quite likely, however, that these copies are imperfect and in their original state contained the two plates.

# Jonathan Carver

*Engraved title:* Same as edition of 1845.

*Title:* Aventures | de Carver | chez les Sauvages | de | l'Amérique Septentrionale | deuxième édition. | Tours | Ad Mame et Cie, imprimeurs-libraires | 1846

*Collation:* 12mo; half-title; engraved title; title-page, verso blank; Notice historique, pp. [5]-38; Aventures de Carver [etc.], pp. [39]-261, verso blank; Table, pp. [263], 264.

*Signatures:* Half-title and title-page; 1-10 in twelves; 11 in ten; total, 132 leaves.

*Plates:* [1] [Frontispiece]: La Cataracte du Niagara.  
[2] [Engraved title; see above.]

Tours, 1849

*Half-title:* Same as edition of 1845.

*Title:* Aventures | de Carver | chez les Sauvages | de l'Amérique Septentrionale | troisième édition | Tours | Ad Mame et Cie, imprimeurs-libraires | 1849

*Collation:* 12mo; half-title; title-page, verso blank; Notice historique, pp. [1]-30; Aventures de Carver [etc.], pp. [31]-234; Table, pp. [235], 236.

*Signatures:* Half-title and title-page; 1-9 in twelves; 10 in ten; total, 120 leaves.

Tours, 1850

*Half-title:* Same as edition of 1845.

*Title:* Aventures | de Carver | chez les Sauvages . | de l'Amérique Septentrionale | cinquième édition | A M [in cartouche] | Tours | Ad Mame et Cie, imprimeurs-libraires | 1850

*Collation:* Same as edition of 1849, being the same sheets with new title-page.

Tours, 1852

*Half-title:* Same as edition of 1845.

*Engraved title:* Idem.

*Title:* Aventures | de Carver | chez les Sauvages | de l'Amérique Septentrionale | cinquième édition | A M [in cartouche] | Tours | Ad Mame et Cie, imprimeurs-libraires | 1852

# Wisconsin Historical Society

*Collation:* Same as edition of 1849, being a copy with new type and title-page.

*Plates:* Same as described in former editions.

Tours, 1858

*Half-title:* Bibliothèque | des | Écoles Chrétiennes | approuvée | par Mgr. l'évêque de Nevers | Verso: Propriété des éditeurs.

*Engraved title:* Same as edition of 1845.

*Title:* Aventures | de Carver | chez les Sauvages | de l'Amérique Septentrionale | sixième édition | A M [in cartouche] | Tours | Ad Mame et Cie, imprimeurs-libraires | 1858

*Collation:* Same as preceding, being a copy with new type and title-page.

*Plates:* Same as in former editions.

Tours, 1861

*Half-title:* Same as edition of 1858.

*Engraved title:* Idem.

*Title:* Aventures | de Carver | chez les Sauvages | de l'Amérique Septentrionale | septième édition | A M [in cartouche] | Tours | Ad Mame et Cie, imprimeurs-libraires | 1861

*Collation:* Same as preceding, being a copy with new type and title-page.

*Plates:* Same as in former editions.

Tours, 1865

*Half-title:* Bibliothèque | de la | jeunesse Chrétienne | approuvée | par Mgr l'Evêque de Nevers | 3e série in-12 Verso: Propriété des éditeurs.

*Engraved title:* Same as former editions.

*Title:* Aventures | de Carver | chez les Sauvages | de l'Amérique Septentrionale | huitième édition | A M [in cartouche] | Tours | Alfred Mame et fils, éditeurs | 1865

*Collation:* Same as preceding.

*Plates:* Same as in former editions.

# Jonathan Carver

Tours, 1870

*Half-title:* Bibliothèque | de la | jeunesse Chrétienne | approuvée | par Mgr. l'archevêque de Tours | 3e série in-12 | Verso: Propriété des éditeurs.

*Engraved title:* Same as former editions.

*Title:* Aventures | de Carver | chez les Sauvages | de l'Amérique Septentrionale | neuvième édition | A M [in cartouche] | Tours | Alfred Mame et fils, éditeurs | MDCCCLXX [1870]

*Collation:* 12mo; half-title; engraved title; title-page, verso blank; Notice historique, pp. [5]-34; Aventures de Carver [etc.], pp. [35]-238; Table, pp. [239], 240.

*Signatures:* [1]-10 in twelves; total, 120 leaves.

*Plates:* Same as in former editions.

## Addenda

In 1890, the late Paul Leicester Ford edited and caused to be reprinted from the *Royal Magazine* of September, 1759, "A Short History and Description of Fort Niagara," written, according to the editor's opinion, by Captain Jonathan Carver. Mr. H. H. B. Meyer, Chief Bibliographer, has kindly furnished the following description of the copy in the Library of Congress:

*Title:* A Short History and Description of Fort Niagara, | with an Account of its Importance to Great Britain. | Written by | An English Prisoner, | 1758. | With a View of the Fort. | Edited by | Paul Leicester Ford. | Brooklyn, N. Y.: | Historical Printing Club. | 1890.

*Collation:* 16mo; [half-title] Winnowings in American History. | New York Colonial Series. | No. 1. | 250 copies printed. | No. 39, | verso blank; title-page, verso blank; Note [signed Paul Leicester Ford], pp. 5-7; Explanation of the View, p. 8; To the Author of the Royal Magazine; [signed J. C——r], pp. 9-18.

*Signature:* The pamphlet consists of but one signature, extending from title-page [p. 3] to p. 18 inclusive, the half-title and a blank leaf at the end are on one sheet, wire-stitched to the folded signature.

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*Plate:* [Reduced *facsimile* from the *Royal Magazine* of September, 1759] A View of Niagara Fort, | taken by Sir William Johnson, | on the 25th of July 1759. | Drawn on the Spot in 1758. | Size of engraving, 13.4 x 10.5 cm.

## Collections

The following are, so far as ascertainable, the principal collections of the *Travels* in the United States:<sup>38</sup>

*Edward E. Ayer, Chicago:* London, 1778; London, 1779; Dublin, 1779; London, 1781; Paris, 1784; Yverdon, 1784; Philadelphia, 1789; Philadelphia, 1792; Portsmouth, 1794; Philadelphia, 1796; Leyden, 1796; Boston, 1797; Edinburgh, 1798; Glasgow, 1805; Edinburgh, 1807; Walpole, N. H., 1813; New York, 1838; Tours, 1846.

*Wilberforce Eames, New York:* London, 1778; London, 1779; Dublin, 1779; Hamburg, 1780; London, 1781; Paris, 1784; Yverdon, 1784; Philadelphia, 1789; Philadelphia, 1792; Portsmouth, 1794; Philadelphia, 1796; Boston, 1797; Edinburgh, 1798; Glasgow, 1805; Edinburgh, 1807; Edinburgh, 1808; Walpole, N. H., 1813; Tours, 1845; Tours, 1870.

*Boston Public Library:* London, 1778; Paris, 1784; Portsmouth, 1794; Boston, 1797; Walpole, N. H., 1813.

*John Carter Brown Library, Providence, R. I.:* London, 1778; London, 1779; Dublin, 1779; Hamburg, 1780; London, 1781; Philadelphia, 1784; Paris, 1784; Yverdon, 1784; Philadelphia, 1789; Portsmouth, 1794; Leyden, 1796; Boston, 1797.

*John Thomas Lee, Madison, Wis.:* London, 1778; Dublin, 1779; London, 1781; Paris, 1784; Philadelphia, 1789; Boston, 1797; Edinburgh, 1798; Charlestown, 1802; Walpole, N. H., 1813; New York, 1838.

*Library of Congress, Washington:* London, 1778; London, 1779; London, 1781; Paris, 1784; Philadelphia, 1789; Philadelphia, 1796; Boston, 1797; Walpole, N. H., 1813; New York, 1838; Tours, 1852.

*Massachusetts Historical Society, Boston:* London, 1778; Dublin, 1779; London, 1781; Walpole, N. H., 1813; New York, 1838.

<sup>38</sup> No account is taken of duplicates; several of the collections contain two or more copies of some editions.

## Jonathan Carver

*Minnesota Historical Society, St. Paul:* London, 1778; Dublin, 1779; London, 1781; Paris, 1784; Boston, 1797; Charlestown, 1802; Walpole, N. H., 1813; New York, 1838.

*New York Historical Society, New York:* London, 1778; Dublin, 1779; Philadelphia, 1792; Philadelphia, 1796; Walpole, N. H., 1813.

*New York Public Library:* London, 1778; Dublin, 1779; London, 1781; Philadelphia, 1796; Walpole, N. H., 1813; Tours, 1858.

*Wisconsin Historical Society, Madison:* London, 1778; London, 1781; Paris, 1784; Philadelphia, 1784; Edinburgh, 1798; Walpole, N. H., 1813; New York, 1838.

# Organization, Boundaries, and Names of Wisconsin Counties

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By Louise Phelps Kellogg, Ph. D.

Wisconsin is at present divided into seventy-one counties. The following list, arranged chronologically, shows the date of the organization of each, the territory from which it was formed, and the several changes of boundaries that have since occurred. A statement of the origin of the county names, follows in the appendix. Great care has been exercised in compiling this data, the statutes being the principal source of information; but possibly errors have crept in, and the Society will be much pleased if persons cognizant thereof will kindly call attention to the matter, that the publication may be corrected in possible future editions.

## Pre-Territorial Counties, 1818-36

**Michilimackinac, 1818.** Erected by proclamation of Lewis Cass, governor of Michigan Territory, *Laws of the Territory of Michigan, 1824; Executive Acts, October 26, 1818.* The southern boundary was a line drawn due west and east from the dividing ground between the rivers which flow into Lake Superior and those flowing south, to a point due north from Sturgeon Bay, thence south to said bay, thence by nearest line to the boundary of Indiana Territory as established in 1805. The original county thus included portions of the present Douglas, Bayfield, Ashland, Iron, and Door counties. In 1826 this was limited on the north by the erection of Chippewa County, whose southern boundary was parallel of latitude  $46^{\circ} 31'$ . Upon the erection of Wisconsin Territory (1836), Michilimackinac County

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was confined to Michigan, and such portions thereof as fell to the lot of Wisconsin became unorganized portions of Crawford and Brown counties respectively.

**Brown, 1818.** Erected by proclamation of Lewis Cass, governor of Michigan Territory, *Laws of the Territory of Michigan, 1824; Executive Acts, October 26, 1818.* Boundaries: north, county of Michilimackinac; east, the same and the northward extension of the line between Indiana and Illinois; south, by Illinois; west, by a line due north from the Illinois boundary, through the middle of the portage between Fox and Wisconsin rivers, extending to the county of Michilimackinac.

1834. By legislative act of Michigan Territory, *Acts passed at the Extra and Second Session of the Sixth Legislative Council, September 6,* Milwaukee County was set off from Brown, the former to include all south of the line between townships 11, 12 north, of the Green Bay land district. By the same act, the western boundary of Brown was enlarged to extend to Wisconsin River; the eastern was defined as a line running through the middle of Lake Michigan until it struck the southern boundary of Michilimackinac County.

1836. Under No. 28, *Laws of Wisconsin Territory, 1836*, thirteen counties were erected from the territory of Brown and Milwaukee. Of these, the entire counties of Sheboygan, Fond du Lac, Calumet, Manitowoc, and Marquette, likewise the townships of Washington, Dodge, and Portage, north of township line between 11 and 12, were taken from Brown. The southern boundary of Brown was thus the township line between 20 and 21, from Lake Michigan to Fox River, up that to Lake Winnebago; thence to township line between 18 and 19, from Lake Winnebago to the line between ranges xii and xiii east; south to the township line between 17 and 18; west to a line between ranges xi and xii east; south, to the township line between 16 and 17; west to the line between ranges x and xi east; south to the township line between 15 and 16; west to the line between ranges viii and ix east; south to the township line between 13 and 14; west to Wisconsin River. This line attempted roughly to follow the course of Fox River.

1840. Under section 8, No. 12, *Laws of Wisconsin Territory, 1839-40*, there were taken from Brown County to form Winnebago, townships 19 and 20 of ranges xiv-xvii east.

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1841. Under section 1, No. 38, *Laws of Wisconsin Territory, 1840-41*, all that portion of Brown lying west of the range line between ix and x east was added to Portage. Section 8 of the same chapter defined the limits of Brown as bounded on the north and east by the state line, south by the counties of Manitowoc, Calumet, and Winnebago, and by Fox River, and west by Portage County. Under No. 40 of the same year, the law establishing Calumet County was repealed, and its territory reverted to Brown.

1842. Under an act approved February 18, *Laws of Wisconsin Territory, 1841-42*, Calumet County was re-established from Brown.

1849. Under chapter 73, *Laws of 1849*, Marquette County was enlarged by all the townships lying north of Fox River to the line between townships 20 and 21, between ranges x-xiii; this made the southern boundary of Brown the township line between 20 and 21. Chapter 79, of the same year, annexed to Winnebago County all the Menominee Indian purchase not included in any county since its consummation. This detached from Brown all territory lying west of Wolf River.

1850. Under chapter 166, *Laws of 1850*, townships 21 of ranges xxii-xxv east, were cut off from Brown and annexed to Manitowoc.

1851. Under chapter 31, *Laws of 1851*, Oconto County was cut off from Brown, including all north of the line between townships 25 and 26, extending from Green Bay to range xix, thence south to the line between townships 24 and 25, thence west to Wolf River. Under chapter 66 of the same year, all of the present Door and Kewaunee counties were cut off from Brown to form Door. Under chapter 83, of the same year, Outagamie County, comprising townships 21-24 of ranges xv-xviii and the west half of range xix east, was taken from Brown, which was by this act reduced to its present boundaries.

**Crawford, 1818.** Erected by proclamation of Lewis Cass, governor of Michigan Territory, *Laws of the Territory of Michigan, 1824; Executive Acts, October 26, 1818*. Boundaries: north, county of Michilimackinac; east, Brown County; south, State line of Illinois; west, the western boundary of the Territory (that is, the Mississippi River).

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1829. By act approved October 9, *Laws of Michigan Territory, 1829*, all of Crawford south of Wisconsin River was set off to form Iowa County.

1834. By legislative act of Michigan Territory, *Acts passed at the extra and Second Session of the Sixth Legislative Council, September 6*, Brown County was extended to Wisconsin River, thus cutting off a portion of Crawford.

1836. Under section 6, No. 28, *Laws of Wisconsin Territory, 1836*, township 10, range vi east; a fractional part of township 10, range vii east; fractional parts of townships 11 and 12, range viii east; and a fractional part of township 12, range ix east—that is, all those portions of such townships lying west of Wisconsin River—were taken from Crawford to become part of Portage County.

1838. Under No. 39, *Laws of Wisconsin Territory, 1838*, a six-mile strip parallel to Wisconsin River, and west of the same, was added to Portage from Crawford. Under No. 104, of the same year, all of Wisconsin Territory lying south and west of Lake Superior, east of Mississippi and Grand Forks rivers, and north of the Wisconsin, not included in any other county, was attached to Crawford “for all judicial purposes.” This practically included such portions of Michilimackinac and Chippewa counties of the Territory of Michigan, as had been left unprovided with local boundaries or jurisdiction on the erection of Wisconsin Territory in 1836.

1840. Under No. 20, *Laws of Wisconsin Territory, 1839-40*, St. Croix County was organized from Crawford, to comprise all territory lying north and west of a line from the mouth of Porcupine River on Lake Pepin, up that river to its first forks, thence to the Meadow fork of Red Cedar River, thence up said river to Long Lake, thence along the canoe route to Lake Court Oreille, thence to the nearest point on the west fork of Montreal River, thence to Lake Superior and to the United States boundary line. Under *Ibid.*, No. 23, Sauk County was organized from Crawford, cutting off all north and west of Wisconsin River, east of the line between ranges i and ii east, and south of the line between townships 13 and 14.

1841. Under No. 38, *Laws of Wisconsin Territory, 1840-41*, all of Crawford east of a line between ranges i and ii east, north of township 13, was annexed to Portage.

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1842. Under act approved February 18, *Laws of Wisconsin Territory, 1841-42*, Richland County was created, taking from Crawford all south of township 12, east of range ii west.

1845. Under section 1 of act approved February 3, *Laws of Wisconsin Territory, 1845*, the boundaries of Crawford were defined as comprising all north of Wisconsin River and east of the Mississippi, south of a line beginning at the mouth of Buffalo River, up that stream to its source, thence in a direct line to the southern point of Lake Chetac, thence due east to the western boundary of Portage, and west of the western lines of Richland and Portage counties. The same act created Chippewa County, from territory thus cut off from Crawford.

1846. The foregoing line was found inconvenient. Hence, under an act approved January 14, *Laws of Wisconsin Territory, 1846*, the boundary between Crawford and Chippewa was thus defined: commencing at the mouth of Buffalo River, thence up the main branch thereof to its source, thence along the dividing ridge between the waters of Chippewa and Black rivers to the headwaters of the latter, thence a direct line due east to the western boundary of Portage County.

1851. Under chapter 131, *Laws of 1851*, Bad Ax (now Vernon) and La Crosse counties were organized from Crawford. The former detached townships 12-14 and the northern half of townships 11, in ranges ii-vii west; the latter, all of Crawford north of the line between townships 14 and 15. Thus Crawford was reduced to its present boundaries.

**Chippewa (Mich. Ty.), 1826.** Under act approved December 22, 1826, *Laws of Michigan Territory*, Chippewa County was organized, from lands lying north of parallel 46° 31' north latitude. This included portions of the present Douglas, Bayfield, Ashland, and Iron counties, with the sites of the cities of Superior and Ashland.

In 1836, when Wisconsin Territory was organized, this county was restricted to Michigan.

1838. Under No. 104, *Laws of Wisconsin Territory, 1837-38*, that part of Wisconsin formerly within this county was incorporated in Crawford County.

**Iowa, 1829.** Under act approved October 9, *Laws of Michigan Territory, 1829*, Iowa County was erected from Crawford, comprising all the territory bounded on the south by Illinois, on

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the east by the west line of Brown County, and on the west and north by the Mississippi and Wisconsin rivers.

1836. Under section 4, No. 28, *Laws of Wisconsin Territory, 1836*, Dane County was formed, taking townships 5-9 of ranges vi-viii from Iowa County. No. 31, of the same year, further reduced the boundaries of Iowa, by erecting all west of the fourth principal meridian into the county of Grant; and townships 1-4 in ranges vi-ix east, into the county of Green.

1846. Under an act approved January 31, *Laws of Wisconsin Territory, 1846*, Iowa was to be divided into two counties: the southern, to be called Lafayette, was to be composed of townships 1, 2, 3, and the southern half of 4, of ranges i-v east; the northern, consisting of the remaining townships, was to be called Montgomery. This act was submitted to a referendum of the people of the county, who favored the division.

1847. Under an act approved February 4, *Laws of Wisconsin Territory, 1847*, Lafayette County was declared erected. The proposed name Montgomery was, however, not appended to the northern portion, which retained the name of Iowa, with its present boundaries.

**Milwaukee, 1834.** By an act approved September 6, *Second Session of the Sixth Legislative Council of Michigan Territory, 1834*, Milwaukee (originally spelled Milwaukie) County was erected from Brown, with the following boundaries: east, the eastern boundary of Illinois extended northward through Lake Michigan; south, the present state line of Illinois-Wisconsin; west, Iowa County; north, the line between townships 11 and 12 of the Green Bay land district.

1836. Under No. 28, *Laws of Wisconsin Territory, 1836*, Milwaukee County was divided, there being taken therefrom the counties of Racine, Rock, Walworth, Jefferson, and parts of Dane, Washington, Dodge, and Portage, thus restricting the boundaries of Milwaukee to the present Waukesha and Milwaukee counties.

1846. Under an act approved January 31, *Laws of Wisconsin Territory, 1846*, all of Milwaukee County west of range xxi east was to be organized into Waukesha County, provided a referendum to the people of that portion of the county should be favorable to division. This was carried, and Milwaukee County was in the same year reduced to its present boundaries.

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## Territorial Counties, 1836-48

When organized in 1836, Wisconsin Territory comprised all of the present states of Iowa and Minnesota, and part of the Dakotas. The portion lying west of the Mississippi was on June 12, 1838, set off as Iowa Territory; the counties formed therein by the first Wisconsin territorial legislature are not included in this summary.

**Walworth, 1836.** Under section 1, No. 28, *Laws of Wisconsin Territory, 1836*, Walworth County was organized from Milwaukee, with its present boundaries.

**Racine, 1836.** Under section 2, No. 28, *Laws of Wisconsin Territory, 1836*, Racine County was organized from Milwaukee, with boundaries including the present Racine and Kenosha counties.

1850. Under chapter 39, *Laws of 1850*, Kenosha County was set off from Racine, which was thus reduced to its present boundaries.

**Jefferson, 1836.** Under section 3, No. 28, *Laws of Wisconsin Territory, 1836*, Jefferson County was organized from Milwaukee, with its present boundaries.

1856. Under chapter 27, *General Laws of 1856*, Jefferson County was enlarged by adding thereto townships 9 of ranges xiii-xvii east, taken from Dodge County.

1858. Under chapter 90, *General Laws of 1858*, the preceding act was repealed, and Jefferson was reduced to its former and present boundaries.

**Dane, 1836.** Under section 4, No. 28, *Laws of Wisconsin Territory, 1836*, Dane County was erected from territory formerly part of Milwaukee and Iowa counties. This act provided for its present boundaries, save at the northwest angle, which extended beyond Wisconsin River.

1840. Under No. 23, *Laws of Wisconsin Territory, 1839-40*, all of township 9 of range vi east that lies northwest of Wisconsin River, was given to Sauk County. Dane was thus reduced to its present boundaries.

**Portage, 1836 (see also Columbia).** Under section 5, No. 28, *Laws of Wisconsin Territory, 1836*, Portage County was erected from territory formerly belonging to Brown, Milwaukee, and

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Crawford. It comprised townships 10 of ranges vi–xiii east, townships 11 of ranges viii–xiii east, and townships 12 and 13 of ranges ix–xiii east, the whole nearly equivalent to the present Columbia County.

1838. Under No. 39, *Laws of Wisconsin Territory, 1838*, the boundaries of Portage were re-defined; according to which all of range xiii was omitted, being likewise a part of Dodge; while a six-mile strip parallel to Wisconsin River, on its west bank, was annexed to Portage from territory formerly a part of Crawford County.

1840. Under No. 23, *Laws of Wisconsin Territory, 1839–40*, Sauk County was established west of Wisconsin River, Portage thus losing township 10 in range vi and portions of the before-mentioned six-mile strip.

1841. Under No. 38, *Laws of Wisconsin Territory, 1840–41*, Portage County was enlarged by adding to it all that territory running north to the state boundary lying north of Sauk and Portage, between ranges ii and ix east, save the fractional portions of townships 14 and 15, range ix east, lying east of Fox River, which were part of Marquette County. Under this definition of bounds, Portage County included the present Columbia, Adams, Juneau, Wood, and Lincoln counties, the western portions of the present Marquette, Waushara, Portage, Marathon, Langlade, Oneida, and Vilas counties, and the eastern portions of Taylor, Price, and Iron.

1846. Under an act approved February 3, *Laws of Wisconsin Territory, 1846*, Columbia County was set off from Portage, taking with it all of the latter county south of the line between townships 13 and 14, save the portion between Fox and Wisconsin rivers. Thus Columbia corresponded nearly to the original Portage County.

1848. Under an act approved March 11, *Laws of Wisconsin Territory, 1848*, Adams County was set off from Portage; the new county comprised the territory between Lemonweir River and the northern boundary of Sauk County.

1849. Under chapter 73, *Laws of 1849*, Marquette County was enlarged, cutting from Portage townships 14–20 of range viii, and 16–20 of range ix. Under section 2 of the same chapter, Adams County was also enlarged, cutting from Portage

## Wisconsin Historical Society

townships 15–20 of ranges ii–vii. Chapter 77 of the same year provided that the portion of Portage south of township 14, between Fox and Wisconsin rivers, should be annexed to Columbia. Thus the southern boundary of Portage County was in 1849 a line between townships 20 and 21, eleven townships north of its original boundary as established in 1836.

1850. Under chapter 226, *Laws of 1850*, Marathon County was erected from all that portion of Portage lying north of the line between townships 25 and 26.

1851. Under chapter 114, *Laws of 1851*, townships 21–25 of range x east were annexed to Portage from territory formerly incorporated in Winnebago County.

1855. Under chapter 51, *General Laws of 1855*, the qualified voters of Winnebago County were to decide whether townships 21–25 of range x east should be stricken off from Winnebago. Under chapter 58 of the same year, all qualified voters in townships 21–25 of range x were to decide whether this territory should be part of Portage or of Waupaca counties. This election favored the former.

1856. Under chapter 54, *General Laws of 1856*, Wood County was set off from Portage, consisting of townships 21–25 in ranges ii–v, townships 21, 22 of range vi east, and as much of township 23 of the same range as lies south of Wisconsin River. Section 9 of the same chapter defined the boundaries of Portage County in accordance with this division, and included townships 21–25 of range x east. Chapter 108, of the same year, amended chapter 54, so as to include in Wood County all of township 23 in range vi east. Thus Portage was in 1856 reduced to its present boundaries.

**Dodge, 1836.** Under section 6, No. 28, *Laws of Wisconsin Territory, 1836*, Dodge County was organized from Brown and Milwaukee counties: fifteen townships, 11–13 of ranges xiii–xvii east, were taken from Brown; and ten townships, 9 and 10 of ranges xiii–xvii east, were subtracted from Milwaukee. Townships 10–13 of range xiii were by the same chapter assigned to Portage as well as to Dodge County.

1838. Under No. 39, *Laws of Wisconsin Territory, 1838*, townships 10–13, of range xiii, were dropped from Portage and thus confirmed as part of Dodge.

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1856. Under chapter 27, *General Laws of 1856*, townships 9 of ranges xiii–xvii east were detached from Dodge and annexed to Jefferson County.

1858. Under chapter 90, *General Laws of 1858*, the preceding act was repealed, and Dodge reverted to its original boundaries, which are those of the present.

**Washington, 1836.** Under section 7, No. 28, *Laws of Wisconsin Territory, 1836*, Washington County was erected out of Milwaukee and Brown. Townships 9 and 10, of ranges xviii–xxii east were taken from the former; townships 11 and 12 of ranges xviii–xxiii east, from the latter. Washington County then included the present Washington and Ozaukee counties.

1850. Under chapter 114, *Laws of 1850*, Washington County was to be divided by setting off townships 9 and 10 of all its ranges to form the county of Tuskola. By section 14 of this chapter, this proposition was to be submitted to popular vote within the county. It failed of securing a majority, however, and Washington County remained for three years longer undivided.

1853. Under chapter 21, *General Laws of 1853*, Washington County was divided, and Ozaukee erected by cutting off all townships east of the line between ranges xx and xxi. Washington County was thus reduced to its present boundaries.

**Sheboygan, 1836.** Under section 8, No. 28, *Laws of Wisconsin Territory, 1836*, Sheboygan County was erected from Brown. It comprised townships 13–16 of ranges xx–xxiii east, the same boundaries as at present.

**Fond du Lac, 1836.** Under section 9, No. 28, *Laws of Wisconsin Territory, 1836*, Fond du Lac County was erected from Brown, and comprised townships [13] of ranges xviii [and xix] east, townships 14–16 of ranges xiv–xviii east, and townships 17 and 18 of ranges xiv–xvi, including most of the present Fond du Lac, and part of Winnebago County. The original act establishing Fond du Lac County omitted the word “thirteen” before ranges xviii and xix east; and also omitted range “xix” after “xviii east,” thus leaving five townships out of any jurisdiction. The townships 14–18 in range xiv were by the same act included in both Fond du Lac and Marquette counties. These defects were later remedied.

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1840. Under No. 12, *Laws of Wisconsin Territory, 1839-40*, Winnebago County was established, cutting off from Fond du Lac townships 17 and 18 of ranges xiv-xvii east. Section 2, of the same chapter, transferred fractional townships 17 in ranges xviii and xix east, south of the Indian reservation line, from Calumet County to Fond du Lac.

1844. Under act approved January 22, *Laws of Wisconsin Territory, 1843-44*, all of Lake Winnebago south of a line from the southern boundary of the Brothertown Indian reservation to the line between townships 16 and 17 was made part of Fond du Lac County.

1848. Under act approved March 6, *Laws of Wisconsin Territory, 1848*, the boundaries of Fond du Lac were defined as including township 13, range xviii east, townships 13-16 of range xix east, and all of Lake Winnebago south of a line from Brothertown reservation to the line between ranges xvii and xviii, thence to a line between townships 16 and 17. Section 2 of the same act declared that townships 14-16 of range xiv, which by No. 28, *Laws of 1836*, had been included in both Marquette and Fond du Lac counties, were part of the latter.

1859. Under chapter 69, *General Laws of 1859*, the legal voters of Fond du Lac were to decide whether township 16, range xiv east, should be transferred to Green Lake County. Popular concurrence was not accorded to this measure, and the boundaries of Fond du Lac remained as defined in 1849.

**Calumet, 1836.** Under section 10, No. 28, *Laws of Wisconsin Territory, 1836*, Calumet County was established from Brown, the new county comprising townships 17-20 of ranges xvi-xx east.

1840. Under section 2, No. 12, *Laws of Wisconsin Territory, 1839-40*, the southern portion of townships 17, in ranges xviii and xix east, south of the Indian reservation, was detached from Calumet and annexed to Fond du Lac.

1841. Under No. 40, *Laws of Wisconsin Territory, 1840-41*, Calumet County was declared non-existing and its territory reverted to Brown County.

1842. Under an act approved February 18, *Laws of Wisconsin Territory, 1841-42*, the preceding act was repealed, and Calumet County re-established.

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1848. Under an act approved March 6, *Laws of Wisconsin Territory, 1848*, all of Lake Winnebago north of the southern boundary of the Brothertown Indian reservation, and east of a line between ranges xvii and xviii, was declared a part of Calumet County.

1849. Under chapter 2, *Revised Statutes of 1849*, the boundaries of Calumet County were defined as at present.

**Manitowoc, 1836.** Under section 11, No. 28, *Laws of Wisconsin Territory, 1836*, Manitowoc County was erected out of territory formerly belonging to Brown, comprising townships 17-20 of ranges xxi-xxv east.

1850. Under chapter 166, *Laws of 1850*, townships 21 of ranges xxii-xxv east were annexed to Manitowoc from territory belonging to Brown. The boundaries of Manitowoc were thus established as at present.

**Marquette, 1836.** Under section 12, No. 28, *Laws of Wisconsin Territory, 1836*, Marquette County was erected from territory formerly belonging to Brown, with boundaries as follows: townships 14, 15 of ranges ix and x east, townships 14-16 of range xi east, townships 14-17 of range xii east, and townships 14-18 of ranges xiii, xiv east. Of these, townships 14-18 of range xiv were, through inadvertence, assigned under section 9 of the same chapter to Fond du Lac as well as to Marquette.

1840. Under No. 12, *Laws of Wisconsin Territory, 1839-40*, Winnebago County was erected, its limits including two of Marquette's townships, 17 and 18 of range xiv.

1848. Under act approved March 6, *Laws of Wisconsin Territory, 1848*, townships 14-16 of range xiv were declared to be part of Fond du Lac County.

1849. Under chapter 73, *Laws of 1849*, the boundaries of Marquette were much enlarged, and made to comprise all the present Marquette, Green Lake, and Waushara counties. Of this new portion, townships 14-20 of ranges viii, and townships 16-20 of range ix east, were transferred to Marquette from Portage; while townships 16-20 of range x east, 17-20 of range xi east, 18-20 of range xii east, and 19, 20 of range xiii were transferred from that part of Brown that was part of the Menominee Indian purchase.

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1851. Under chapter 77, *Laws of 1851*, Waushara County was erected from all that part of Marquette lying north of the line between townships 17 and 18.

1858. Under chapter 17, *General Laws of 1858*, Green Lake County was set off from Marquette. The boundaries between these counties were modified by chapter 85 of the same year, which set off for Green Lake County all east of the line between ranges x and xi, except the west four tiers of sections of townships 16 and 17, range xi east.

1860. Under chapter 143, *General Laws of 1860*, the boundaries of Marquette were defined as at present.

1862. Under chapter 23, *General Laws of 1862*, portions of townships 14 and 15 in range x were to be detached from Marquette and added to Green Lake, and portions of township 16 in range xi detached from Green Lake and added to Marquette, provided a popular vote should so decide; but this proposition failed of endorsement.

1865. Under chapter 191, *General Laws of 1865*, the same proposition in regard to portions of townships 14 and 15, in range x, was to be a second time submitted to popular vote. This again failed to secure approval of voters, and the boundaries of Marquette County remained as defined in 1860.

**Rock, 1836.** Under section 13, No. 28, *Laws of Wisconsin Territory, 1836*, Rock County was erected out of Milwaukee County, its limits comprising townships 1-4 of ranges xi-xiv east.

1838. Under No. 5, *Laws of Wisconsin Territory, 1838*, townships 1-4 of range x east were annexed to Rock, making its boundaries the same as at present.

**Grant, 1836.** Under section 1, No. 31, *Laws of Wisconsin Territory, 1836*, all of Iowa County lying west of the fourth principal meridian was detached therefrom and erected into the county of Grant, which thus was given boundaries the same as at present.

**Green, 1836.** Under section 2, No. 31, *Laws of Wisconsin Territory, 1836*, Green County was set off from Iowa, its territory comprising townships 1-4 in ranges vi-ix east—the same boundaries as at present.

**Winnebago, 1840.** Under section 8, No. 12, *Laws of Wisconsin Territory, 1839-40*, Winnebago was erected from Fond du

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Lac and Brown counties. It comprised townships 17–20, in ranges xiv–xvii east.

1848. Under section 4 of an act approved March 6, *Laws of Wisconsin Territory, 1848*, all that part of Lake Winnebago north of Fond du Lac County line, and west of the line between ranges xvii and xviii, was declared to be a part of Winnebago County.

1849. Under chapter 79, *Laws of 1849*, all of the Menominee Indian lands, purchased under the treaty of 1848, and not attached to any other county since that treaty was consummated, were annexed to Winnebago County—practically, this included most of Waupaca, Shawano, and Langlade counties and one tier of townships in range x east, immediately east of what was then Portage.

1851. Under chapter 78, *Laws of 1851*, Waupaca County, comprising townships 21–25 of ranges xi–xiv, and such fractional part of township 25, range xv east, as lay west of Wolf River, was taken from Winnebago County. Under chapter 114 of the same year, townships 21–25 of range x east were annexed to Portage.

1853. Under chapter 9, *General Laws of 1853*, Shawano County was formed, taking from Winnebago such portions west of Wolf River as lay between townships 26 and 29, and east of the line between ranges xi and xii east.

1855. Although chapter 114 of 1851 had detached townships 21–25 of range x from Winnebago and added them to Portage, chapter 51 of the *General Laws of 1855* provided that the qualified voters of Winnebago were to decide whether these townships should belong to Winnebago or to Portage. A majority having decided for Portage, they were so incorporated.

1856. Under chapter 45, *General Laws of 1856*, the boundaries of Winnebago were defined as they are at present. Under section 2 of the same act, townships 26–29 of ranges x and xi east were added to Shawano County, and the remaining part of Winnebago, north of township 29, to Oconto County.

**St. Croix, 1840.** Under No. 12, *Laws of Wisconsin Territory, 1839–40*, St. Croix County was created from Crawford. The new county embraced all north and west of a line beginning at the mouth of Porcupine River, on Lake Pepin, thence up said

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river to its first forks, thence to the Meadow fork of Red Cedar River, thence up that river to Long Lake, by canoe route to Lake Court Oreille, thence to the nearest point on the west fork of Montreal River, and thence to Lake Superior and the United States boundary. This included, besides northwest Wisconsin, all of what is now Minnesota lying east of Mississippi River.

1845. Under an act approved February 19, *Laws of Wisconsin Territory, 1845*, La Pointe County was set off from St. Croix. It comprised all north of a line from the mouth of Muddy Island River, thence to Yellow Lake, thence to Lake Court Oreille, thence to Montreal River, Lake Superior, and the United States boundary.

1848-49. Upon the organization of the State (1848), Congress detached from Wisconsin, for the purpose of giving it to Minnesota, all that part of the former Territory of Wisconsin lying west of St. Croix River. The tract thus given to Minnesota was henceforth lost to St. Croix County. Under section 6, chapter 77, *Laws of 1849*, the boundaries of St. Croix were defined as beginning at the western boundary of the State, at the mouth of Rush River, thence extending eastward to the line between ranges xiv and xv west, thence north to the line between townships 31 and 32, thence east to the line between ranges xi and xii west, thence north to St. Croix River and west and south coextensive with the State boundary to the place of beginning; that is, including the present Pierce, St. Croix, Polk, and Burnett counties and parts of what are now Barron and Washburn.

1853. Under chapter 31, *General Laws of 1853*, St. Croix County was divided: Pierce was set off, south of the line between townships 27 and 28; and Polk, north of the line between townships 31 and 32. St. Croix was thus reduced to its present boundaries.

**Sauk, 1840.** Under No. 23, *Laws of Wisconsin Territory, 1839-40*, Sauk County was formed from territory formerly a part of Crawford County, with two townships from Portage, and a fractional township from Dane. The county's boundaries were the same as at present, except for four townships later added to Richland.

1842. Under an act approved February 18, *Laws of Wis-*

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*consin Territory, 1841-42*, townships 9-12 in range ii east, were taken from Sauk to be incorporated in Richland County.

1849. Under section 3, chapter 77, *Laws of 1849*, townships 14 in ranges ii-vi east were added to Sauk from Adams County.

1853. Under chapter 29, *General Laws of 1853*, the foregoing townships were restored to Adams, and Sauk assumed its present boundaries.

**Richland, 1842.** Under act approved February 18, *Laws of Wisconsin Territory, 1841-42*, Richland County was erected from territory formerly belonging to Crawford and Sauk, with boundaries the same as at present.

**Chippewa, 1845.** Under an act approved February 3, *Laws of Wisconsin Territory, 1845*, Chippewa County was erected from Crawford, comprising all north of the boundary established for Crawford, west of Portage, south of St. Croix, and east of the Mississippi.

1846. Under an act approved January 14, *Laws of Wisconsin Territory, 1846*, the boundary line between Crawford and Chippewa counties was changed to Buffalo River to its source, thence following the watershed of Chippewa and Black rivers to the western boundary of Portage.

1849. Under section 4, chapter 77, *Laws of 1849*, the boundaries of Chippewa were defined as including the territory lying between Crawford, Portage, La Pointe, and St. Croix counties.

1854. Under chapter 1, *General Laws of 1854*, all of Chippewa between Beef and Chippewa rivers, south of the line between townships 24 and 25, was annexed to Buffalo County. Under chapter 12 of the same year, Dunn County was erected from Chippewa, including the present Dunn and Pepin counties. Under chapter 100 of the same year, the southern boundary between Chippewa and Jackson was made the line between townships 24 and 25, and portions of Chippewa were detached to form Clark County, making the eastern boundary of the former the line between ranges iv and v west, as far as the line between townships 31 and 32, thence east to range ii east.

1856. Under chapter 114, *General Laws of 1856*, Eau Claire, with the same boundaries it has today, was formed from Chippewa, whose southern boundary became as at present.

1860. Under chapter 235, *General Laws of 1860*, townships

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32–37 of ranges x and xi west were detached from Chippewa and added to Dallas (now Barron) County.

1864. Under chapter 462, *General Laws of 1864*, townships 38–40 of ranges x and xi west were detached from Chippewa and annexed to Burnett County.

1875. Under chapter 178, *Laws of 1875*, townships 32 and 33 of ranges i east, and i–iv west were incorporated in Taylor County.

1879. Under section 1 of chapter 103, *Laws of 1879*, townships 34–40 in ranges i east, and i and ii west were included in Price County. Under section 18 of the same act, townships 35–37 of ranges iii–v west were declared to be a part of Chippewa.

1883. Under section 1 of chapter 47, *Laws of 1883*, all of Chippewa north of the line between townships 36 and 37 was made part of Sawyer County. Chippewa was now reduced to the limits of the present Chippewa and Rusk counties.

1901. Under section 1, chapter 469, *Laws of 1901*, Gates (now Rusk) County was taken from Chippewa, which thus was reduced to its present boundaries.

**Bayfield (originally La Pointe), 1845.** Under act approved February 19, *Laws of Wisconsin Territory, 1845*, La Pointe County was formed from St. Croix. It included all north of a line from Muddy Island River to Yellow Lake, thence in a direct line to Lake Court Oreille, to Montreal River, to Lake Superior, and to the national boundary. This county included a portion of what is now northeastern Minnesota as well as the extreme northern part of Wisconsin. The boundaries assigned on the admission of the State in 1848 cut off a considerable portion of La Pointe County.

1849. Under section 5, chapter 77, *Laws of 1849*, the boundaries of La Pointe were defined as follows: north and west, the State boundaries; south, the line between townships 40 and 41; east, Portage County (or the range line between i and ii east).

1854. Under chapter 10, *General Laws of 1854*, Douglas County was formed from all of La Pointe west of range ix west.

1860. Under chapter 211, *General Laws of 1860*, all south and east of the line between townships 44 and 45 to the range line between v and vi west, thence north to the line between

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townships 49 and 50, thence east to the centre of the channel in the Bay of La Pointe, thence between the Apostle Islands to the State boundary, was erected into Ashland County, including parts of the present Bayfield.

1866. Under section 1, chapter 146, *General Laws of 1866*, townships 48 and 49 of range v west, and fractional townships 48 and 49 of range iv west, were taken from Ashland and attached to La Pointe County. Under section 2 of the same act, the name of the county became Bayfield.

1869. Under chapter 116, *General Laws of 1869*, townships 43-47 of range v west, and 43 and 44 of ranges vi-ix west, were detached from Ashland and restored to Bayfield, which thereupon assumed its present boundaries.

**Waukesha, 1846.** Under No. 28, *Laws of Wisconsin Territory, 1846*, it was proposed to erect Waukesha County out of Milwaukee, with boundaries as at present. This was to be submitted to a popular referendum, which resulted in favor of the new county.

**Columbia (formerly Portage), 1846.** For the establishment of this county under the designation Portage, see Portage County, above. Under an act approved February 3, *Laws of Wisconsin Territory, 1846*, Columbia County was erected out of Portage, being bounded by Dodge on the east, Marquette on the north, Dane on the south, Sauk on the west, and on the northwest by Fox and Wisconsin rivers.

1848. Under an act approved August 19, *Laws of 1848*, the legal voters of Columbia were to vote on having all west of Wisconsin River detached and added to Sauk County. This proposition was lost at the polls.

1849. Under chapter 77, *Laws of 1849*, all that portion of the Menominee Indian purchase south of the line between townships 13 and 14, lying between Fox and Wisconsin rivers, that had been an unorganized portion of Portage County, was ceded to Columbia, whose boundaries were thus established as at present.

**Lafayette, 1846.** Under an act approved January 31, *Laws of Wisconsin Territory, 1846*, Lafayette County was erected by dividing Iowa County. The boundaries of the new county included townships 1-3 of ranges i-v east, and the southern half

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of townships 4 of same ranges. This division of Iowa was submitted to referendum. Having been approved by the voters, the new county was by act approved February 4, *Laws of Wisconsin Territory, 1847*, declared to be erected with its present boundaries.

**Adams, 1848.** Under an act approved March 11, *Laws of Wisconsin Territory, 1848*, at the last session of the Territorial legislature, Adams County was erected from Portage and comprised the territory between Sauk County on the south; Wisconsin and Lemonweir rivers on the east and north; and the line between ranges i and ii east, on the west.

\* 1849. Under section 2, chapter 77, *Laws of 1849*, Adams was enlarged to include the north half of townships 15 and townships 16–20 of ranges ii–vii east. Section 3 of the same act deducted townships 14 of ranges ii–vi east from Adams and added them to Sauk.

1853. Under chapter 29, *General Laws of 1853*, the boundaries of Adams were enlarged to include townships 14–20, in ranges ii–vii east.

1855. Under chapter 28, *General Laws of 1855*, the legal voters of Adams were to vote on a division of the county by Wisconsin River, the western portion to constitute Juneau County.

1856. Under chapter 130, *General Laws of 1856*, Juneau County was formally organized from territory west of Wisconsin River formerly belonging to Adams. Thus Adams was reduced to its present boundaries.

### Statehood Counties, 1848–1908

Wisconsin entered the Union with twenty-nine counties erected within its borders. During the period of statehood forty-two have been erected, as follows:

**Kenosha, 1850.** Under chapter 39, *Laws of 1850*, Kenosha County was erected from Racine, with boundaries as at present.

**Marathon, 1850.** Under chapter 226, *Laws of 1850*, Marathon County was formed from Portage, including all the latter north of the line between townships 25 and 26. The northern boundary of Marathon was the State line; it embraced all between ranges ii and ix east—that is, all of the present Marathon

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and Lincoln, most of Oneida and Vilas, and portions of Langlade, Taylor, Price, and Iron.

1860. Under chapter 120, *General Laws of 1860*, the boundaries of Marathon were enlarged by all the townships of range x, north of the line between townships 25 and 26. This territory was taken from Oconto and Shawano counties.

1874. Under chapter 128, *Laws of 1874*, all north of township 30 was erected into Lincoln County.

1875. Under chapter 178, *Laws of 1875*, Taylor County was erected, taking from Marathon township 30 of range ii east, Marathon was thus reduced to its present boundaries.

**Oconto, 1851.** Under chapter 31, *Laws of 1851*, Oconto County was erected out of Brown. It comprised all north and east of the line between townships 25 and 26, from Green Bay to range xix east, thence south to the line between townships 24 and 25, thence west to Wolf River, north with that to the boundary of Marathon, and thence to the State boundary.

1853. Under chapter 9, *General Laws of 1853*, Shawano County was formed, taking from Oconto all of townships 25, 26, and 27 east of Wolf River, west of the line between ranges xviii and xix, and such fractional portions of townships 27-29 range xv east, as lie east of Wolf River.

1854. Under section 3, chapter 23, *General Laws of 1854*, townships 28-30 of ranges xv-xvii east were detached from Oconto and added to Shawano.

1856. Under section 3, chapter 45, *General Laws of 1856*, Oconto was enlarged by all that portion of Winnebago lying north of township 29 — that is, all north of Shawano and east of Marathon. Oconto then included the present Oconto, Marinette, Forest, and Florence counties, and portions of Langlade, Oneida, and Vilas.

1860. Under chapter 119, *General Laws of 1860*, townships 28-30 of ranges xv-xvii east, already annexed to Shawano, were declared detached from Oconto and annexed to Shawano. Under chapter 120 of the same year, all the townships of range x east lying within Oconto were detached and annexed to Marathon.

1879. Under chapter 114, *Laws of 1879*, New (now Langlade) and Marinette counties were cut off from Oconto and Shawano. The former cut off all north of the line between

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townships 30 and 31, in ranges xi–xiv east; Marinette, all of its present territory and that part of Florence east of the line between ranges xvi and xvii east. Under section 1 of the same act, townships 30 of ranges xi–xiv east were detached from Oconto and added to Shawano; while townships 28–30 of ranges xvi and xvii east, were reapportioned to Oconto.

1881. Under section 2, chapter 7, *Laws of 1881*, the western portion of township 31 of range xv east was taken from Oconto and given to Shawano.

1882. Under chapter 165, *Laws of 1882*, townships 37 and 38 of ranges xv and xvi east were detached from Oconto and added to Marinette, to form part of the new county of Florence.

1885. Under section 2, chapter 436, *Laws of 1885*, townships 34–37 of ranges xv and xvi east, were taken from Oconto, to form part of Forest County. Thus Oconto was reduced to its present boundaries.

**Door, 1851.** Under chapter 66, *Laws of 1851*, Door County was erected from Brown, comprising the present Door and Kewaunee counties.

1852. Under chapter 363, *Laws of 1852*, Kewaunee County was formed from Door, the latter being thus reduced to its present boundaries.

**Waushara, 1851.** Under chapter 71, *Laws of 1851*, all of Marquette County north of the line between townships 17 and 18 was set off to form Waushara, which was given its existing boundaries.

**Outagamie, 1851.** Under chapter 83, *Laws of 1851*, townships 21–24 of ranges xv–xviii east, and the west half of xix east were set off from Brown County to form Outagamie.

1852. Under chapter 77, *Laws of 1852*, the boundaries of Outagamie County were defined as they are at present.

**Waupaca (originally Waupacca), 1851.** Under chapter 78, *Laws of 1851*, Waupaca County was formed from Winnebago of townships 21–25 in ranges xi–xiv east, and such fractional part of township 25, range xv east as lies west of Wolf River.

1860. Under section 2, chapter 217, *General Laws of 1860*, the above boundaries were amended so as to include in Waupaca County all of township 25, range xv east, the fractional part added being taken from Shawano County.

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1864. Under chapter 411, *General Laws of 1864*, the orthography of the county was established as Waupaca.

**Vernon (originally Bad Ax), 1851.** Under chapter 131, *Laws of 1851*, Bad Ax County was created from Crawford. It included the northern half of township 11, and all of townships 12–14 of ranges ii–vii west. This was amended by chapter 132 of the same year, modifying the boundaries of Bad Ax (Vernon) so as not to conflict with the territory of Richland, thus giving the former the boundaries it has at present.

1862. Under chapter 137, *General Laws of 1862*, the name Bad Ax was changed to Vernon.

**La Crosse, 1851.** Under chapter 131, *Laws of 1851*, La Crosse County was created from territory that had been part of Crawford; it comprised all of the latter north of the line between townships 14 and 15, between ranges ii and vii west. Chapter 132 of the same year amended that act, changing the boundaries of Bad Ax (now Vernon) County, and making La Crosse consist of all of Crawford north and northwest of Bad Ax. This made La Crosse include the present La Crosse, Monroe, Jackson, and Trempealeau counties, and parts of Clark and Buffalo.

1853. Under chapter 8, *General Laws of 1853*, Jackson County was cut off from La Crosse, comprising all north of the line between townships 18 and 19.

1854. Under chapter 2, *General Laws of 1854*, Trempealeau County was organized, taking from La Crosse that portion of township 18 that lies west of Black River. Under section 1, chapter 35, of the same year, a fractional part of La Crosse lying west of Trempealeau River, in township 18, was annexed to Buffalo. Under section 2 of the same chapter, all of La Crosse east of the line between ranges iv and v west was set off to form Monroe. La Crosse was thus reduced to its present limits.

1856. Under chapter 145, *General Laws of 1856*, townships 19 in ranges v and vi west were taken from Jackson to constitute part of La Crosse.

1857. Under chapter 17, *General Laws of 1857*, townships 20–24 of ranges v and vi west, 22 and 23 of range iv west—that is, most of Jackson west of Black River—were detached from

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that county and annexed to La Crosse. Under chapter 42 of the same year, the two preceding acts were repealed, and all north of the line between townships 18 and 19 was restored to Jackson County. La Crosse thereby resumed its present boundaries.

**Kewaunee, 1852.** Under chapter 363, *Laws of 1852*, Kewaunee County was erected from territory formerly belonging to Door, with boundaries as at present.

**Jackson, 1853.** Under chapter 8, *General Laws of 1853*, Jackson County was cut off from La Crosse, and comprised all of the territory formerly in that county, north of the line between townships 18 and 19. Jackson thus included all of its present territory, most of Clark and Trempealeau counties, and a part of Buffalo. Under chapter 100 of the same year, all of Jackson west of the line between ranges vii and viii west was formed into Buffalo County; all of Jackson north of the line between townships 22 and 23, and east of the line between ranges iii and iv west was formed into Clark County.

1854. Under chapter 2, *General Laws of 1854*, townships 19–24 in range vii west were taken from Jackson to form Trempealeau County. Chapter 100 of the same year established the boundary between Chippewa and Jackson as the line between townships 24 and 25; and additional townships in range v west, north of township 24, were added to Clark.

1856. Under section 1, chapter 145, *General Laws of 1856*, townships 19 of ranges v and vi west were taken from Jackson and added to La Crosse. Section 2 of the same act struck off from Jackson townships 19 of ranges i east to iv west, and annexed these five townships to Monroe County.

1857. Under chapter 17, *General Laws of 1857*, twelve more townships of Jackson west of Black River were detached therefrom and annexed to La Crosse. Under chapter 42 of the same year, this law was repealed, also that noted in section 1 of chapter 145, *General Laws of 1856*. Thus all these townships north of the line between townships 18 and 19, that had been attached to La Crosse, now reverted to Jackson.

1870. Under chapter 40, *Private and Local Laws of 1870*, Wood County was enlarged by townships 20–22 of ranges i east and i west, detached from Jackson County. Under chapter 41

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of the same year, the above-mentioned townships, with townships 21 and 22 of ranges ii and iii east except the 12 northern sections of townships 22, were detached from Wood and annexed to Jackson County.

1872. Under chapter 33, *Private and Local Laws of 1872*, the two preceding acts were repealed and Jackson County reverted to the boundaries it had had previous to 1870.

1883. Under section 1, chapter 194, *Laws of 1883*, all that portion of the eastern half of township 19, in range v west, lying south and east of Black River, was detached from Jackson and annexed to Monroe. Jackson's boundaries were thereby adjusted as at present.

**Shawano (originally Shawanaw), 1853.** Under chapter 9, *General Laws of 1853*, Shawanaw County was erected from territory that had been part of Oconto and Winnebago counties. It comprised townships 26–29 of ranges xii–xiv east, and 25–27 of ranges xv–xviii east.

1854. Under section 3, chapter 23, *General Laws of 1854*, townships 28–30, of ranges xv–xvii east, were added to Shawanaw from Oconto County.

1856. Under section 2, chapter 45, *General Laws of 1856*, townships 26–29 of ranges x and xi east were taken from Winnebago County and annexed to Shawanaw.

1860. Under chapter 119, *General Laws of 1860*, townships 28–30 of ranges xv–xvii east were declared annexed to Shawanaw from Oconto County; section 3 of the same act recounts that townships 26 and 27 of ranges xi and xii are defined as part of this county. Chapter 120 of the same year detached from Shawanaw townships 26–29 of range x east, and annexed them to Marathon County. Section 2, chapter 217 of the same year, added to Waupaca township 25, range xv east, a portion of which had belonged to Shawanaw.

1864. Under chapter 411, *General Laws of 1864*, the orthography of the county was fixed as Shawano.

1879. Under chapter 114, *Laws of 1879*, townships 30 of ranges xi–xiv east were annexed to Shawano from Oconto; while townships 28–30 of ranges xvi and xvii east were transferred from Shawano to Oconto.

1881. Under section 1, chapter 7, *Laws of 1881*, defining the

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boundaries of Langlade County, there was included therein townships 30 of ranges xi and xii, which had been part of Shawano. Section 2 of the same act transferred from Langlade and Oeonto to Shawano, townships 31-33 of ranges xiii and xiv east and part of township 31 in range xv east.

1883. Under section 1, chapter 303, *Laws of 1883*, townships 31-33 of ranges xiii and xiv east, with the west part of township 31, range xv east, were detached from Shawano and made part of Langlade. Shawano County boundaries thereby became as they are at present.

**Ozaukee, 1853.** Under chapter 21, *General Laws of 1853*, Ozaukee County was erected from Washington, with its present boundaries.

**Polk, 1853.** Under section 2, chapter 31, *General Laws of 1853*, Polk County was erected from St. Croix, including all of the territory formerly therein, north of the line between townships 31 and 32. This included the present Polk, and parts of Barron, Washburn, and Burnett counties.

1856. Under chapter 94, *General Laws of 1856*, Burnett County was erected, taking from Polk all north of township 37.

1859. Under chapter 191, *General Laws of 1859*, Dallas (now Barron) County was erected, taking from Polk all east of the line between ranges xv and xvi west.

1862. Under chapter 387, *General Laws of 1862*, townships 32-37 in range xv west were to be detached from Dallas (now Barron) and re-annexed to Polk, if so determined by referendum to the voters of Dallas County. They consented to this arrangement.

1863. Under chapter 106, *General Laws of 1863*, these townships were declared annexed to Polk County.

1866. Under chapter 466, *Private and Local Laws of 1866*, townships 37 in ranges xviii-xx west were detached from Polk, and added to Burnett. Polk was thus given its present boundaries.

**Pierce, 1853.** Under chapter 31, *General Laws of 1853*, Pierce County was set off from St. Croix. It comprised all of the territory formerly part of the latter county, south of the line between townships 27 and 28. These are the present boundaries of Pierce.

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**Buffalo, 1853.** Under chapter 100, *General Laws of 1853*, Buffalo County was erected from Jackson, which had been set off from La Crosse under chapter 8 of the same year, and was to comprise all the territory formerly a part of Jackson lying west of the line between ranges vii and viii west. This included most of the present Trempealeau County and part of the present Buffalo.

1854. Under chapter 1, *General Laws of 1854*, all that part of Chippewa County east of Chippewa River, and south of the line between townships 24 and 25, and west of the line between ranges ix and x west, was annexed to Buffalo. Under chapter 2 of the same year, Trempealeau County was cut off from Buffalo, comprising all east of the line between ranges ix and x west to Trempealeau River, thence to the Mississippi. Under section 1, chapter 35 of the same year, a small portion of La Crosse County west of Trempealeau River, and south of the line between townships 18 and 19, was annexed to Buffalo.

1857. Under chapter 16, *General Laws of 1857*, the boundary between Buffalo and Trempealeau counties was defined, relating especially to the channel of the river and the islands therein. Buffalo County boundaries were thereby adjusted as at present.

**Clark, 1853.** Under chapter 100, *General Laws of 1853*, Clark County was formed from Jackson, out of all lands lying north of the line between townships 22 and 23, and east of the line between ranges iii and iv west.

1854. Under chapter 100, *General Laws of 1854*, the boundaries of Clark County were defined as north of the line between townships 23 and 24, east of the line between ranges iv and v west, south of the line between townships 31 and 32, and west of the line between ranges i and ii east; a portion of this territory was taken from Chippewa and the rest from Jackson County. According to this definition of the boundaries, the four townships 23 in ranges iii west to i east would be detached from Clark and annexed to Jackson. This was not actually done, however, and section 8 of chapter 2 of the *Revised Statutes of 1858* assigned these four townships to Clark.

1875. Under chapter 178, *Laws of 1875*, Taylor County was erected, taking from Clark townships 30 and 31 of ranges i east to iv west—that is, its ten northern townships. The boundaries of Clark thus became as at present.

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**Trempealeau, 1854.** Under chapter 2, *General Laws of 1854*, Trempealeau County was formed from territory formerly included in Buffalo, Jackson, and La Crosse counties, with boundaries the same as at present.

1857. Under chapter 16, *General Laws of 1857*, the boundaries between Buffalo and Trempealeau counties were defined, with relation to the channel and islands of Trempealeau and Mississippi rivers. Under section 2, chapter 42 of the same year, the boundaries between Trempealeau and La Crosse counties were defined with reference to the channel of Black River. Trempealeau County boundaries were thus adjusted as at present.

**Dunn, 1854.** Under chapter 7, *General Laws of 1854*, Dunn County was set off from Chippewa, including all south of the line between townships 31 and 32, and west of the line between ranges x and xi west—that is, all of the present Dunn and Pepin counties.

1858. Under chapter 15, *General Laws of 1858*, all that portion of Dunn County lying south of the line between townships 25 and 26 was set off for Pepin County. Dunn was thus reduced to its present boundaries.

**Douglas (originally Douglass), 1854.** Under chapter 10, *General Laws of 1854*, Douglass County was set off from La Pointe (now Bayfield), and comprised the territory formerly included in the latter, west of the line between ranges ix and x west.

1856. Under chapter 94, *General Laws of 1856*, Burnett County was erected, taking from Douglass townships 41–43 of ranges xii–xvi west. Only a fraction of township 41 of range xvi west is within the boundaries of Wisconsin; townships 42 and 43 of ranges xvi west are part of the present Minnesota.

1864. Under chapter 411, *General Laws of 1864*, the orthography was established as Douglas. Under chapter 466 of the same year, townships 41 and 42 of ranges x and xi west were detached from Douglass and added to Burnett. Under chapter 479 of the same year, townships 43 of ranges xii–xv west were re-annexed to Douglass, being detached from Burnett. The boundaries of Douglas County were thus established as at present.

**Monroe, 1854.** Under chapter 35, *General Laws of 1854*, La

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Crosse County was divided and Monroe organized. The latter comprised townships 15–18 of ranges i east, i–iv west.

1856. Under section 2, chapter 145, *General Laws of 1856*, Monroe was enlarged by townships 19 of ranges i east, and i–iv west, all of them taken from Jackson County.

1883. Under chapter 194, *Laws of 1883*, part of township 19 of range v west, south of Black River, was detached from Jackson and added to Monroe, whose boundaries were thereby constituted as at present.

**Juneau, 1855–56.** Under chapter 28, *General Laws of 1855*, the legal voters of Adams County were to decide by ballot whether a new county named Juneau should be constituted out of all of Adams west of the main channel of Wisconsin River. If so decided, the county of Juneau should be established. The vote was favorable.

1856. Under chapter 130, *General Laws of 1856*, Juneau County was declared established, with boundaries as at present.

**Wood, 1856.** Under chapter 54, *General Laws of 1856*, townships 21–25 of ranges ii–v east, townships 21, 22 of range vi east, and such part of township 23, range vi east as lies southeast of Wisconsin River, were detached from Portage County to form Wood. Under chapter 108 of the same year, this was amended to include all of township 23, range vi east, within the boundaries of Wood, which thereupon assumed its present boundaries.

1870. Under chapter 40, *Private and Local Laws of 1870*, Wood County was enlarged by townships 20–22 of ranges i east and i west, detached from Jackson County. This was done in order to render Wood County large enough to be reduced without a referendum. According to chapter 41 of the same year, the townships named in the preceding chapter, and likewise townships 21 of ranges ii and iii, and the twenty-four southern sections of townships 22 of the same ranges, were detached from Wood and added to Jackson County.

1872. Under chapter 33, *Private and Local Laws of 1872*, that portion of Jackson in townships 21 and 22, ranges ii and iii east, was restored to Wood County, which resumed its present boundaries.

**Burnett, 1856.** Under chapter 94, *General Laws of 1856*, townships 38–40 in ranges xii–xx from Polk County, and town-

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ships 41–43 in ranges xii–xvi from Douglas County, were to constitute a new county, named Burnett.

1858. The boundaries of Burnett were adjusted by section 6, chapter 2, *Revised Statutes of 1858*, to correspond to the State lines, some of the territory set off in 1856 being found to be in Minnesota.

1864. Under chapter 462, *General Laws of 1864*, Burnett was enlarged by townships 38–40 of ranges x, xi west, which were taken from Chippewa. Under chapter 466 of the same year, townships 41 and 42 of ranges x and xi west, were taken from Douglas and annexed to Burnett. Under chapter 479 of the same year, Burnett was reduced by townships 43 of ranges xii–xv west, which were returned to Douglas.

1866. Under chapter 466, *Private and Local Laws of 1866*, townships 37 in ranges xviii–xx were taken from Polk to be added to Burnett.

1869. Under chapter 162, *General Laws of 1869*, Burnett was enlarged by townships 37 of ranges x–xiv west, taken from Dallas (now Barron) County.

1872. Under chapter 18, *Private and Local Laws of 1872*, the above law was reversed, and townships 37 of ranges x–xiv west, were re-annexed to Barron County.

1874. Under chapter 248, *General Laws of 1874*, these same townships were taken from Barron, and re-annexed to Burnett.

1883. Under chapter 172, *Laws of 1883*, Burnett County was divided, and all west of range xiv west erected into the county of Washburn. Burnett County thereby assumed its present boundaries.

**Eau Claire, 1856.** Under chapter 114, *General Laws of 1856*, Eau Claire County was erected from Chippewa, comprising all the territory formerly within that county, south of the line between townships 27 and 28. Eau Claire was thus constituted with its present boundaries.

**Pepin, 1858.** Under chapter 15, *General Laws of 1858*, Pepin County was created from Dunn, including all the territory formerly in that county, south of the line between townships 25 and 26. Pepin was thus established with its present boundaries.

**Green Lake, 1858.** Under chapter 17, *General Laws of 1858*, Green Lake County was formed from territory previously a part

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of Marquette County. Chapter 85 of the same year changed the boundaries, making Green Lake include all east of the line between ranges x and xi east, except the west four tiers of sections in townships 16 and 17 of range xi east.

1859. Under chapter 69, *General Laws of 1859*, township 16 of range xiv, containing the city of Ripon, was to be detached from Fond du Lac and annexed to Green Lake, if the qualified voters of Fond du Lac so decided. The popular vote was against this proposition.

1860. Under chapter 143, *General Laws of 1860*, the boundaries between Green Lake and Marquette counties were defined as they are at present.

1862. Under chapter 23, *General Laws of 1862*, an act was passed to change these boundaries if it should so be voted by the two counties; the people negatived the proposal.

1863. Under chapter 191, *General Laws of 1863*, the attempt was renewed, but again it was voted down by the electors.

**Barron (originally Dallas), 1859.** Under chapter 191 *General Laws of 1859*, Dallas County was erected from Polk, embracing territory comprised in townships 32-37 of ranges xii-xv west.

1860. Under chapter 235, *General Laws of 1860*, Dallas was enlarged by townships 32-37 in ranges x and xi west, taken from Chippewa County.

1862. Under chapter 387, *General Laws of 1862*, the voters of Dallas were to determine whether townships 32-37 in range xv should be re-annexed to Polk. The vote was favorable.

1863. Under chapter 106, *General Laws of 1863*, these townships were declared a part of Polk County.

1869. Under chapter 75, *General Laws of 1869*, the name of Dallas County was changed to Barron. Under chapter 162 of the same year, townships 37 of ranges x-xiv west were detached from Dallas (now Barron) and annexed to Burnett.

1872. Under chapter 18, *Private and Local Laws of 1872*, the foregoing act was repealed, and these towns reverted to Barron.

1874. Under chapter 248, *General Laws of 1874*, the act of repeal was reversed and the townships in question were made part of Burnett. Barron was thereby left with its present boundaries.

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**Ashland, 1860.** Under chapter 211, *General Laws of 1860*, Ashland County was organized from La Pointe (now Bayfield) County. It included all of the latter county south and east of the line between townships 44 and 45 to the line between ranges v and vi west, thence north to the line between townships 49 and 50, thence east to the centre of the channel of the Bay of La Pointe, and between the mainland and Apostle Islands to the State boundary. This included all of the present Ashland County, and parts of Iron, Sawyer, and Bayfield.

1866. Under chapter 146, *General Laws of 1866*, townships 48 and 49 of range v west, and such fractional parts of townships 48 and 49 of range iv west as lie west of Long Island Bay, were detached from Ashland and annexed to Bayfield County.

1869. Under chapter 116, *General Laws of 1869*, townships 43–47 of range v west, and 43 and 44 of ranges vi–ix west (13 townships in all), were detached from Ashland and re-annexed to Bayfield County.

1883. Under chapter 47, *Laws of 1883*, ten townships (41 and 42, ranges v–ix west) were detached from Ashland to form part of Sawyer County. Under chapter 74 of the same year, townships 41–47 of ranges ii and iii east—fourteen townships, several of which were fractional—were annexed to Ashland from territory formerly a part of Lincoln.

1893. Under chapter 8, *Laws of 1893*, Iron County was erected from Ashland, cutting off for this purpose, townships 41–47 of ranges ii and iii east, 43–47 of range i east, and 44–47 of range i west.

1903. Under section 1, chapter 303, *Laws of 1903*, the boundaries of Ashland County were defined as at present.

**Lincoln, 1874.** Under chapter 128, *Laws of 1874*, Lincoln County was erected from Marathon, including all the territory formerly within the latter's boundaries north of the line between townships 30 and 31. This included all of the present Lincoln, most of Oneida and Vilas, and parts of Langlade, Taylor, Price, and Iron counties.

1875. Under chapter 178, *Laws of 1875*, Taylor County was erected, taking from Lincoln townships 31–33 in ranges ii and iii east.

1879. Under section 1, chapter 103, *Laws of 1879*, Price

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County was erected, detaching from Lincoln townships 34-40 in ranges ii and iii east.

1883. Under chapter 74, *Laws of 1883*, townships 41-47, in ranges ii and iii east were detached from Lincoln and annexed to Ashland.

1885. Under section 1, chapter 436, *Laws of 1885*, townships 31-34 of ranges ix and x east were detached from Lincoln and annexed to Langlade. Under chapter 411 of the same year, Oneida County was formed out of all of Lincoln north of the line between townships 34 and 35, ranges ix and x east, and north of the line between townships 35 and 36, ranges iv-viii east. Thus was Lincoln reduced to its present boundaries.

**Taylor, 1875.** Under chapter 178, *Laws of 1875*, Taylor County was formed from territory formerly belonging to Lincoln, Clark, Marathon, and Chippewa counties. From Lincoln were taken six townships, 31-33, ranges ii and iii east; from Clark, ten townships, 30 and 31 in ranges i east, i-iv west; from Marathon, one township 30 of range ii east; from Chippewa, ten townships, 32 and 33, ranges i east, i-iv west—in all, 27 townships with the present boundaries.

**Langlade (originally New), 1879.** Under section 12, chapter 114, *Laws of 1879*, New County was erected from Oconto, with imperfect boundaries.

1880. Under chapter 19, *Laws of 1880*, the name of New County was changed to Langlade. Under chapter 247 of the same year, chapter 114 of 1879 was amended, correcting the boundaries of Langlade. These now consisted of the line between townships 30 and 31 on the south; the line between ranges x and xi east on the west; the State line on the north; the line between ranges xiv and xv east on the east, thus including parts of the present Langlade, Oneida, Vilas, and Forest counties.

1881. Under section 1, chapter 7, *Laws of 1881*, the boundaries of Langlade were readjusted, whereby townships 30 of ranges xi and xii east were detached from Shawano and annexed to Langlade. Under section 2 of the same chapter, townships 31-33 of ranges xiii and xiv east were detached from Langlade and annexed to Shawano.

1883. Under chapter 303, *Laws of 1883*, these last six townships were again detached from Shawano and re-annexed to

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Langlade, together with a fractional portion of township 31 of range xv east. This was subject to confirmation by a referendum to the voters of Shawano County. The vote was favorable.

1885. Under chapter 137, *Laws of 1885*, the territory mentioned in the preceding act was declared annexed to Langlade. Under section 1, chapter 436 of the same year, townships 31-34 of ranges ix and x east were detached from Lincoln and added to Langlade. Under section 2 of the same chapter, Forest County was erected, taking from Langlade all of the townships north of the line between 34 and 35 in ranges xiii and xiv east, and all north of the line between townships 35 and 36 in ranges xi and xii east.

1898. Under section 34, chapter 2, *Revised Statutes of 1898*, Langlade's boundaries were so defined that townships 30 of ranges xi and xii east were accidentally omitted from its territory.

1907. Under chapter 107, *Laws of 1907*, Langlade's boundaries were modified to include townships 30 of ranges xi and xii east.

**Marinette, 1879.** Under chapter 114, *Laws of 1879*, Marinette County was formed from territory formerly belonging to Oconto. The new county had the State line for its east and north boundaries; the south and west were the same as at present, except that the boundary range line between xvi and xvii east on the west, extended to the State line, including in Marinette a part of Florence County.

1882. Under section 1, chapter 165, *Laws of 1882*, the townships of Oconto north of the line between townships 37 and 38 in ranges xv and xvi were detached from that county and annexed to Marinette. Section 2 of the same chapter erected the county of Florence, embracing all of Marinette north of the line between townships 37 and 38, and west of range xx east, including the new cession from Oconto. Marinette's boundaries were thus reduced to those of the present.

**Price, 1879.** Under chapter 103, *Laws of 1879*, Price County was formed from territory formerly part of Chippewa and Lincoln counties—townships 34-40 in ranges ii and iii east, from Lincoln; and townships 34-40 in ranges i east, i and ii west, from Chippewa. Price County was thus erected with the boundaries it has at present.

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**Florence, 1882.** Under chapter 165, *Laws of 1882*, Florence County was created from Marinette, including all east of the line between ranges xiv and xv east, north of the line between townships 37 and 38, and west of the line between ranges xix and xx east; of this territory, the townships in ranges xiv and xv had been, by the same chapter, added to Marinette from Oconto. Florence was thus formed from both Oconto and Marinette, with its present boundaries.

**Washburn, 1883.** Under chapter 172, *Laws of 1883*, Washburn County was erected from Burnett, comprising all of the latter east of a line between ranges xiii and xiv west; that is, townships 37-42 of ranges x-xii west. Washburn was thus organized with its present boundaries.

**Sawyer, 1883.** Under chapter 47, *Laws of 1883*, Sawyer County was organized from territory formerly a part of Chippewa and Ashland. Ten townships, 41 and 42 of ranges v-ix west, were taken from Ashland; twenty-eight townships, 37-40 of ranges iii-ix west, from Chippewa. Sawyer County was accordingly erected with its present boundaries.

**Oneida, 1885.** Under chapter 411, *Laws of 1885*, Oneida County was formed from Lincoln, comprising all of the territory formerly in that county north of townships 34 in ranges ix and x east, and that north of townships 35 in ranges iv-viii east. This included most of what is now Oneida and Vilas counties, and a part of Iron.

1893. Under chapter 150, *Laws of 1893*, Vilas County was erected from Oneida, and townships 41-44 of range iv east detached from Oneida and added to Iron County. This cut off all of Oneida north of the line between townships 39 and 40, and also townships 39 of ranges vi and vii east. Under chapter 275 of the same year, townships 35 in ranges ix and x east were detached from Oneida and annexed to Forest.

1897. Under section 1, chapter 278, *Laws of 1897*, the north half of township 39 of range x east was detached from Oneida and annexed to Vilas County. Under section 2 of the same chapter, townships 35 of ranges ix and x east were restored to Oneida from Forest; and townships 35-39 of range xi were taken from Forest and annexed to Oneida.

1905. Under chapter 57, *Laws of 1905*, townships 39 of ranges

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vi and vii east were detached from Vilas and annexed to Oneida County, whose boundaries became as they are at present.

**Forest, 1885.** Under section 2, chapter 436, *Laws of 1885*, Forest County was erected from territory formerly belonging to Langlade and Oconto; townships 34–41 in ranges xiii and xiv east, and 35–42 in ranges xi and xii east, were taken from Langlade; townships 34–37 in ranges xv and xvi east, were taken from Oconto County.

1893. Under chapter 275, *Laws of 1893*, townships 35 in ranges ix and x east were taken from Oneida and annexed to Forest.

1897. Under section 1, chapter 278, *Laws of 1897*, townships 40–42 of range xi east were detached from Forest and annexed to Vilas County. Under section 2 of the same chapter, townships 35 in ranges ix and x east, and townships 35–39 in range xi east were detached from Forest County and annexed to Oneida.

1905. Under chapter 202, *Laws of 1905*, townships 41 and 42 of range xii east were detached from Forest and annexed to Vilas County. Forest County thus assumed its present boundaries.

**Iron, 1893.** Under chapter 8, *Laws of 1893*, Iron County was erected from territory previously a part of Ashland, including all formerly in that county in ranges ii and iii east, townships 43–47 in range i east, and townships 44–47 in range i west. Under chapter 150 of the same year, townships 41–44 of range iv east were detached from Oneida and annexed to Iron, which thus attained its present boundaries.

**Vilas, 1893.** Under chapter 150, *Laws of 1893*, Vilas County was erected from territory formerly a part of Oneida, comprising all of that county lying between ranges v and x east, north of the line between townships 39 and 40, and townships 39 of ranges vi and vii east, and township 40 of range iv east.

1897. Under chapter 278, *Laws of 1897*, townships 40–42 of range xi east, were detached from Forest, and annexed to Vilas; and the north half of township 39 in range x east was detached from Oneida and annexed to Vilas.

1905. Under chapter 57, *Laws of 1905*, townships 39 of ranges vi and vii east were detached from Vilas and re-annexed to Oneida. Under chapter 202 of the same year townships 41 and

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42 of range xii east were added to Vilas from Forest County. Vilas was thus given its present boundaries.

**Rusk (originally Gates), 1901.** Under chapter 469, *Laws of 1901*, Gates County was erected from Chippewa, comprising townships 33 of ranges v–ix west and townships 34–36 of ranges iii–ix west, its present boundaries.

1905. Under chapter 463, *Laws of 1905*, the name was changed from Gates to Rusk.

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### Derivation of County Names

**Adams** was named for one of the presidents of that name—*Wis. Hist. Colls.*, i, p. 112. Henry Gannett, “Origin of Certain Place Names in the United States,” in U. S. Geological Survey *Bulletin*, No. 197 (Washington, 1902), p. 18, credits as the name giver, John Quincy Adams, the sixth president. *History of Northern Wisconsin* (Chicago, 1881), p. 60, says that this county was named for John Adams, the second president.

**Ashland** was named from the village, and that in honor of the Kentucky homestead of Henry Clay—Gannett, *Place Names*, p. 29. Martin Beaser, one of the first settlers of the village, and an ardent admirer of Henry Clay, is credited with the selection of the name—*Hist. No. Wis.*, p. 67.

**Barron (originally Dallas).** The original name was bestowed in honor of George Mifflin Dallas, vice-president of the United States (1845–49). Barron was selected in honor of Henry D. Barron (1833–82). Born in New York state, Barron removed to Wisconsin in 1851, and was for a time editor and postmaster at Waukesha. In 1857 he entered law practice at Pepin, where in 1860 he was appointed judge of the eighth circuit. In the following year he removed to St. Croix Falls, where he thereafter resided. He was several times member of the assembly, and state senator (1873–75). In 1876 he was appointed judge of the eleventh circuit, a position held until his death—*Wis. Hist. Colls.*, ix, pp. 405–409.

**Bayfield (originally La Pointe).** The original name was the French appellation for the entire locality about Chequamegon Bay, named “La Pointe de Chequamegon,” by Father Allouez.

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The Jesuit mission there established by him in 1665 was known as *La Pointe du St. Esprit*—see *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, xiii, p. 404, and accompanying note. In the eighteenth century, the French post here established was frequently spoken of as “*La Pointe*” (for an example, see *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, xvii, p. 9), although the official designation was Chequamegon. The name *La Pointe* was finally, in the nineteenth century, limited to the trading village on Madelaine Island, for which place the county was named. About 1857 the town of Bayfield was established, being promoted by Henry M. Rice of St. Paul, who named it for Admiral Henry W. Bayfield, R. N., who surveyed Lake Superior for the English government in 1823–25. Bayfield (1795–1865) first came to America in 1814, and from 1817–25 was employed as admiralty surveyor for the Great Lakes; later, he performed a like service for the river and gulf of St. Lawrence, dying at Charlottetown, P. E. I., after attaining the rank of admiral.

**Brown** was named for Major-General Jacob Brown of the United States Army — Gannett, *Place Names*, p. 33; *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, i, p. 112. General Brown (1775–1828), born in Pennsylvania, was a successful leader in the War of 1812–15. At its close he retained the command of the Northern division, and in 1821 was made general-in-chief of the army. He died at Washington, D. C.

**Buffalo** was named for its chief river, Beef or Buffalo, so designated because of the former presence of that animal in the vicinity — Gannett, *Place Names*, p. 55. Buffalo River was so named by Father Louis Hennepin in his voyage (1680) up the Mississippi. See Thwaites, *Hennepin's New Discovery* (Chicago, 1905), p. 222, where the explorer calls it “River of Wild Bulls;” on the accompanying map, it is designated “River of Oxen.” The French voyageurs called this stream *Rivière des Bœufs*; hence its present designation, Beef River.

**Burnett** was named for Thomas P. Burnett, an early Wisconsin legislator—*Wis. Hist. Colls.*, ii, p. 325; Gannett, *Place Names*, p. 55. Although of Virginia birth, Burnett (1800–46) emigrated to Kentucky when a child, and was there educated, practising law at Paris in that state. In 1829 he was appointed sub-Indian agent at Prairie du Chien, and thereafter made that place his home until 1837, when he removed to Cassville. After five years service in the Indian department he again took up the

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practice of law, and was influential in Wisconsin Territorial legislation.

**Calumet** was named for a Menominee Indian village situated on the southeast shore of Lake Winnebago—see *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, vi, p. 171; F. W. Hodge, “Handbook of American Indians,” in U. S. Bureau of Ethnology *Bulletin* No. 30, p. 195. The origin of the word is the Norman-French form of chalumet, a tube or reed, which was applied by French Canadians to the Indian implement known as “the pipe of peace”—Gannett, *Place Names*, p. 59; *Handbook*, p. 191.

**Chippewa** was named from its principal river, which was given this Indian tribal designation by French voyageurs. The first name applied by the early explorers to this stream was Bon Secours; it likewise occasionally appears on early maps as Bacqueville, possibly in honor of Bacqueville de la Potherie, the Canadian historian. About the middle of the eighteenth century the Chippewa tribesmen began to settle in this region, and founded villages on the headwaters of the stream—*Minn. Hist. Colls.*, v. Thereafter the river began to be called from the French form of their name, Rivière des Sauteurs. Jonathan Carver applies the term Chippewa to the stream which he ascended in 1766, and appended this name to the map that appeared in the edition of his *Travels* published in 1778. From thence until the time of American occupation, the river was known by either term—des Sauteurs or Chippewa. For the significance of this tribal name, see Gannett, *Place Names*, p. 72; *Handbook*, p. 277.

**Clark** was named in honor of Gen. George Rogers Clark, the conqueror of the Northwest during the American Revolution—*Wis. Hist. Colls.*, i, p. 12. Gannett, *Place Names*, p. 74, says the name was given for A. W. Clark, an early settler. Dr. Lyman C. Draper, then editor of *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, was, however, in a position to know. Clark County was erected in 1853; the same year, Dr. Draper came to Madison as secretary of the Wisconsin Historical Society. He was the acknowledged authority on the life and services of Gen. George Rogers Clark, whose papers form so large and valuable a portion of the Draper MSS. now in the keeping of the Society. Draper knew many of the prominent legislators, and no doubt suggested the name as a

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fitting one for the county about to be established. His testimony thereon must be considered as conclusive.

Gen. George Rogers Clark (1752–1818) was of Virginia birth, and early emigrating to Kentucky took a prominent share in its defense (1775–78). In 1778 he captured from the British the Illinois towns, and the next year, the village of Vincennes, taking prisoner Lieutenant-Governor Hamilton of Detroit. Throughout the Revolution he was active in defense of the frontier, and has been styled the “Washington of the West.”

**Columbia** (originally Portage; see Portage, *post.*) was probably named in honor of Christopher Columbus—*Wis. Hist. Colls.*, i, p. 112. Gannett, *Place Names*, p. 79, appears to indicate that the name was taken from Columbia River. It was more probably given because of the town of Columbus, which was first established as Columbus precinct in 1842, and was the first county-seat of Columbia County—see A. J. Turner, *Family Tree of Columbia County* (Portage, 1904).

**Crawford** was named in honor of William H. Crawford (1772–1834), secretary of the treasury under Monroe—*Wis. Hist. Colls.*, i, p. 112; Gannett, *Place Names*, p. 85. The county was, in fact, named for Fort Crawford, which took its title from Secretary Crawford. This fortification was built in 1816 by Maj. Willoughby Morgan, U. S. A.—*Wis. Hist. Colls.*, ii, p. 122.

**Dane** was named in honor of Nathan Dane, framer of the Ordinance of 1787, establishing the Northwest Territory—*Wis. Hist. Colls.*, vi, pp. 388–395.

**Dodge** was named for Henry Dodge, first Territorial governor of Wisconsin—*Wis. Hist. Colls.*, i, p. 112. Henry Dodge (1783–1867) came from Missouri to Wisconsin in 1827, after service in the War of 1812–15. He was active during the Winnebago uprising (1827) and a colonel during the Black Hawk War (1832). Appointed first Territorial governor, he served eight years in that capacity (1836–41; 1845–48), during the intervening years (1841–45), he was Territorial delegate to Congress. On the organization of the State he was elected first U. S. senator, and being re-elected in 1851 served nine years in that capacity (1848–57). His home during pre-Territorial days was at Dodgeville.

**Door** took its name from the straits between the mainland and Washington Island, locally known as Death’s Door, a translation

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from the French voyageur term, "La Porte des Morts" (the door of the dead)—*Wis. Hist. Colls.*, vi, p. 166. The origin of this name is traditional, probably having arisen from the dangerous character of these waters—*Hist. No. Wis.*, p. 253.

**Douglas** was named in honor of Stephen A. Douglas, U. S. senator from Illinois (1847–61), and Democratic candidate for the presidency in 1860.

**Dunn** was named in honor of Charles Dunn, first chief justice of Wisconsin Territory—Gannett, *Place Names*, p. 98. Charles Dunn (1799–1872) was born in Kentucky, where he studied law, but was admitted to the bar (1820) in Illinois. During his residence in that state he served as captain in the Black Hawk War, wherein he was accidentally shot by a sentinel. In 1829 he assisted in laying out the plat of Chicago. Appointed chief justice of Wisconsin Territory in 1836, he served throughout the Territorial era, also acting as member of the second State constitutional convention. In 1852–53 he was State senator from Lafayette County, and died at his home at Belmont (now Leslie), in that county.

**Eau Claire** is named for its chief river, a tributary of the Chippewa. The name is a French rendering of the Indian term, Wah-yah-con-ut-ta-qua-yaw Sebe (Clear Water)—*Wis. Hist. Colls.*, i, p. 120. Gannett, *Place Names*, p. 100, erroneously states that this county is named for the river of the same name in Michigan.

**Florence** was named by H. D. Fisher in honor of Mrs. Florence Hulst, wife of Dr. N. P. Hulst of Milwaukee. The name was first applied to the Florence iron mine; and then to the town and county.

**Fond du Lac** was named for its situation at the end of Lake Winnebago, being a French term for the head of a lake—*Wis. Hist. Colls.*, i, p. 112.

**Forest** was named for the dense forest with which it was covered when erected—Gannett, *Place Names*, p. 112.

**Grant** was named for a river of that name flowing into the Mississippi. The origin of the name of the stream is traditional, being ascribed to "a trapper who had his cabin on its banks"—*Wis. Hist. Colls.*, i, p. 112. The name was probably assigned during the English regime in Wisconsin (1763–96), when

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a number of Scotch and English traders made headquarters at Prairie du Chien, or at Cahokia, Illinois, and traded up and down the river. Among these was one James Grant (see *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, x, p. 503), a prominent Montreal merchant; see *Id.*, xii, p. 65. The Indian appellation for the stream appears to have been "Shequak;" see map in William H. Keating, *Long's Expedition up the Mississippi* (Philadelphia, 1824).

**Green** is supposed to have been named for Gen. Nathaniel Greene, of Revolutionary fame—*Wis. Hist. Colls.*, i, p. 112; Gannett, *Place Names*, p. 124. C. W. Butterfield, *History of Green County* (Springfield, Ill., 1884), p. 257, asserts, however, that the county was named by its first representative in the legislature, William Boyles, because of the green appearance of its vegetation; the name of General Greene was suggested, but not adopted. See also *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, iii, pp. 424, 425.

**Green Lake** was named for its principal body of water, a beautiful sheet of a distinctly emerald color. The lake was called by the French *Lac Verd*, which the early settlers translated into Green Lake—*Hist. No. Wis.*, p. 349. See also Dart's narrative, *post*.

**Iowa** was named for the Siouan tribe that gave its name likewise to the state of Iowa. Probably these Indians were first met by the early French explorers beyond the Mississippi. In the eighteenth century this tribe seems to have removed to Missouri River; see *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, xvii, p. 248. After the close of the French regime, they were again on the Mississippi, occupying both banks—*Id.*, i, p. 32. It was probably at this time that they were found in the region of the original Iowa County, later the habitat of the Sauk, Foxes, and Winnebago.

**Iron** was named for the amount of this ore to be found within its limits—Gannett, *Place Names*, p. 144.

**Jackson** was named in honor of President Andrew Jackson—Gannett, *Place Names*, p. 145.

**Jefferson** was named in honor of President Thomas Jefferson—*Wis. Hist. Colls.*, i, p. 113.

**Juneau** was named in honor of Solomon Juneau, an early French trader on the site of Milwaukee, and first mayor of that city. Born in 1793 in Canada, as a youth Juneau began trading at Mackinac, whence he went to Milwaukee in 1818, as an em-

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ployee of Jacques Vieau. Juneau was the first postmaster of the town (1835), assisted in laying out the first plat of the city (his partner being Morgan L. Martin of Green Bay), and served as mayor after its incorporation (1846). In later life he removed to Dodge County, and died in 1856 at Shawano, while attending an Indian payment.

**Kenosha** was named for its principal town, which was first known as Southport. As this settlement was situated upon Pike Creek, a change was made to the Indian word for that fish—*Wis. Hist. Colls.*, iii, p. 414. See also *Handbook*, i, p. 673, where “Kenozhe,” signifying pickerel, is given to a Chippewa gens.

**Kewaunee** was named for its chief river, which was early known as Wood’s River. In 1834 Joshua Hathaway, an early Wisconsin surveyor, rechristened it from the Chippewa word which he translated as “prairie hen”—*Wis. Hist. Colls.*, i, p. 117. Verwyst, in *Id.* xii, p. 392, considers the word equivalent to a peninsula, almost surrounded by water, from the Chippewa term, “I cross a point of land by boat.”

**La Crosse** was named from the village of La Crosse, which was established upon a tract known to early Mississippi voyagers as La Prairie de la Crosse. *La crosse* was the French term for an Indian ball game which was frequently played upon this spot—see *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, iv, p. 383. Pike notes this locality in his voyage of 1805. See *Handbook*, p. 127, for a description of the game and the implements used therein.

**Lafayette** was named in honor of Marquis de Lafayette, of Revolutionary fame—*Wis. Hist. Colls.*, i, p. 113.

**Langlade** was named for Charles Langlade, formerly considered the first settler of the State. It is now known, however, that he did not permanently remove to Green Bay from Mackinac until 1764, and had been preceded by several others—*Wis. Hist. Colls.*, xviii, p. 132. Langlade (1729–1800) was born in Mackinac, and served as an officer in the French and Indian and Revolutionary wars. He became the most prominent citizen of the small French settlement at Green Bay, where he had an extensive fur-trading establishment.

**Lincoln** was named in honor of President Abraham Lincoln—Gannett, *Place Names*, p. 161.

**Manitowoc** takes its name from a small river within its boundaries. The origin of this Indian word is variously given. The

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first constituent, "manito," is conceded by all to be the Indian word for spirit, or mysterious influence; hence "spirit land," "devil's den," etc., have been assigned as its meaning—*Wis. Hist. Colls.*, i, p. 117; iii, p. 337; Gannett, *Place Names*, p. 170. Rev. E. P. Wheeler (Ms. in Society's library) gives its significance as "spirit woods;" which appears to be borne out by Henry R. Schoolcraft, who says it signifies "a standing or hollow tree that is under a mysterious influence." This would seem to point to the erection of a wooden cross on the banks of this river, allusion to which we find in the journal of Father J. B. Buisson St. Cosme, dated 1699–1700. He declares that such a cross was reared in this locality in the latter part of the seventeenth century. His words are: "the 4th of October we came to another small village of Poux [Potawatomi] on a little river where Rev. Father Marais had wintered with some Frenchmen and planted a cross"—J. G. Shea, *Early Voyages* (Albany, 1861), p. 50. We are inclined to think that the name Manitowoc was derived from the presence of this large wooden cross, such as the Jesuit missionaries frequently planted in the villages of their neophytes.

**Marathon** was named from the famous Greek battlefield—Gannett, *Place Names*, p. 171.

**Marinette** took its title from the village which was named for Marinette Chevalier (1793–1865), a French-Chippewa half-breed, wife of John B. Jacobs, and later of William Farnsworth; the last-named settled on this site in 1822. There had previously been here a trading-post of the American Fur Company, and it continued as a trade centre for many years, largely under the direction of Marinette, who had much business ability. The town was platted by her son, John B. Jacobs—See *Hist. No. Wis.*, p. 578. The name is an abbreviation of Marie Antoinette.

**Marquette** was named in honor of Father Jacques Marquette, the French Jesuit explorer, who passed through this region in 1673.

**Milwaukee** takes its name from the river, which had been the site of an Indian village since Wisconsin was first known to white men. For the variations in spelling see H. E. Legler, "Wisconsin Place Names," in *Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts, and Letters Transactions*, xiv, p. 24. Legler declares that this word means "council place." The majority of authorities

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appear to consider it equivalent to "good land"—See *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, iii, pp. 290, 337; xii, p. 393; *Handbook*, p. 863. See also D. H. Kelton, *Annals of Fort Mackinac* (ed. of 1884), p. 150.

**Monroe** was named in honor of President James Monroe—Gannett, *Place Names*, p. 182.

**Oconto** takes its name from its chief river. The significance of this word is variously given as "red ground," or "the place of the pickerel"—Gannett, *Place Names*, p. 194; or the Menominee word for "black bass"—Legler, *Wis. Place Names*. The latter would seem to be correct, since upon many of the early maps (1820–50) the stream is noted as Black Bass River.

**Oneida** is named for a tribe of New York Indians, a branch of the Iroquois, who removed to Wisconsin early in the nineteenth century. The name is said to signify "granite people"—Gannett, *Place Names*, p. 196.

**Outagamie** bears a Wisconsin Indian tribal name. It is the Chippewa appellation for the Foxes, who were first visited by the French in the Wolf River valley. The term is variously interpreted as "dwellers on either shore"—*Wis. Hist. Colls.*, xii, p. 396; and "dwellers on the other side of a stream"—Legler, *Wis. Place Names*, p. 32.

**Ozaukee** is the Chippewa form of the tribal name of the Sauk. The word is commonly asserted to mean, "people living at the mouth of a river"—Legler, *Wis. Place Names*, p. 32; others interpret it as signifying "people of yellow earth"—Gannett, *Place Names*, p. 200.

**Pepin** is named for Lake Pepin—an enlargement of the Mississippi River. Lake Pepin is one of the oldest names upon the map of Wisconsin, being mentioned by that title in 1700—*Wis. Hist. Colls.*, xvi, p. 184. It seems probable it was named for one of the companions of Duluth, whom he notes as being in that vicinity in 1679, and not as Gannett (*Place Names*, p. 205) assumes, for the French king, Pepin le Bref.

**Pierce** was named in honor of President Franklin Pierce—*Hist. No. Wis.*, p. 707.

**Polk** was given its name in honor of President James K. Polk—*Hist. No. Wis.*, p. 722.

**Portage** was originally named for the Fox-Wisconsin portage, then within its boundaries—a prominent landmark in early Wisconsin history. The gradual change in the boundaries of this

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county (described *ante*) left the name of the county without significance, save that therein is found Plover portage, an insignificant carrying-place between the waters of Wolf and Wisconsin rivers—*Wis. Hist. Colls.*, i, pp. 113, 118.

Price was named for William T. Price, who was president of the State senate at the time this county was formed—*Hist. No. Wis.*, p. 765. Born in Pennsylvania (1824), Price early removed to western Wisconsin, and in 1851 was register of deeds for La Crosse County. The same year he served in the legislature, and in 1854 and 1859 as county judge for Jackson. After many terms as assemblyman and state senator, he was elected in 1883 representative to Congress, and re-elected in 1885, but died during his second term, Dec. 7, 1886.

Racine was named for its principal town, which was laid off in 1834-35 by Gilbert Knapp. The first designation of this settlement was Port Gilbert; but its founder decided to change this to Racine, the French translation of Root River, on which he had laid out his town. Root was apparently the translation of the aboriginal name for this stream—see *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, vii, pp. 335, 341; Butterfield, *History of Racine and Kenosha Counties* (Chicago, 1879), pp. 279, 355.

Richland was named for the character of its soil—*Wis. Hist. Colls.*, i, p. 109.

Rock was not named for its rocky soil (Gannett, *Place Names*, p. 222), nor for Rock Prairie therein (*Wis. Hist. Colls.*, i, p. 113), but for its principal river. This stream was denominated by the early French explorers, “des Kickapoo,” for a village of that tribe found upon it. In the eighteenth century it was called “Rivière de la Roche,” which was variously translated into Stony, Rocky, and finally Rock River. This was no doubt a translation of the Indian word, given because of the chain of rocks at the mouth of the stream, causing the rapids beside which is now the city of Rock Island, Ill.

Rusk was originally named Gates in honor of John L. Gates, then a prominent Milwaukee lumberman and capitalist. It was changed (1905) to Rusk in honor of Governor Jeremiah M. Rusk (1830-93). Rusk was born in Ohio, and removed to Wisconsin in 1853, settling at Viroqua. A member of the legislature of 1861, he served in the federal army throughout the

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War of Secession. From 1865-67, Rusk was bank-comptroller; 1871-77, member of Congress; and 1882-89, governor of the State. Under President Benjamin Harrison, he was the first secretary of agriculture, an office wherein he was highly efficient. He died at his Viroqua home, soon after his last term of public service.

**St. Croix** is named for its principal river. This is one of the most ancient names on the map of Wisconsin, and was so designated in honor of an early French voyageur who was wrecked at its mouth—see *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, xvi, p. 185.

**Sauk** is an Indian tribal name—see *ante*, Ozaukee. It took this name from a large village of that tribe formerly within its borders, for particulars of which see *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, iii, p. 206; xviii, pp. 282, 335. Although this village was removed before the coming of the American settlers, it left its name to the neighboring Sauk Prairie—*Wis. Hist. Colls.*, i, p. 113.

**Sawyer** was named in honor of Philetus Sawyer of Oshkosh. Born in Vermont in 1816, he removed to Wisconsin in 1847 and two years later started a sawmill at Oshkosh. In 1857 and 1861 he was a member of the assembly; 1865-75, he represented Wisconsin in Congress. In 1881 he was chosen United States senator and re-elected for a second term. He died in 1900 at his Oshkosh home.

**Shawano** was named for the lake of that name within its borders. The word is a Chippewa term, somewhat modified, and signifies “southern”—*Wis. Hist. Colls.*, xii, p. 347. It is similar to the French *Chaouanon* (English, Shawnee), a tribal term. There is no evidence that the Shawnee Indians ever lived in this locality. It was probably the southern boundary of Chippewa tribal territory, although later claimed by the Menominee.

**Sheboygan** takes its name from a river emptying into Lake Michigan. Two meanings have been assigned to this word: “a noise underground,” and “river disappearing underground”—*Wis. Hist. Colls.*, i, p. 17, and *Hist. No. Wis.*, p. 967; and “a perforated object, such as a pipe-stem, or hollow bone”—*Wis. Hist. Colls.*, iii, p. 337; xii, p. 397.

**Taylor.** Since it was erected in 1875, this county was probably named for the governor in office at that time, William R. Taylor. Born in Connecticut in 1818, he emigrated to Dane County in 1848, and lived upon a farm therein. He was, during

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his term (1874-76) known as the "farmer governor." He died in the spring of 1909 near Madison.

**Trempealeau** is named from its principal river. This stream was so called from a contiguous bluff, familiarly known to the early French voyageurs as *La montagne qui trempe à l'eau* ("the mountain that is steeped in the water"). This, in its turn, seems to have been a translation of the Indian term, *Pah-hah-dah*, the Sioux word for "mountain separated by water;" or *Hay-nee-ah-chah*, the Winnebago word for "soaking mountain"—see Wis. Hist. Soc. *Proceedings*, 1906, p. 246.

**Vernon.** The original name of this county was Bad Ax, so designated from a stream therein, tributary to the Mississippi. Bad Ax was a translation of the French voyageur term, *La mauvaise hache*, but the origin of the name is unknown. The inhabitants of the county felt that this name created an unpleasant impression; it was thereupon, at the suggestion of Judge William F. Terhune, changed to Vernon, implying the greenness of its wheat fields, and carrying a suggestion of Washington's home at Mount Vernon—Butterfield, *History of Vernon County* (Springfield, 1884), p. 132.

**Vilas** was named in honor of William F. Vilas of Madison. A native of Vermont (1840), he removed to Wisconsin in 1851, and was graduated from the University of Wisconsin in 1858. During the War of Secession he attained the rank of lieutenant-colonel; was postmaster-general of the United States (1885-88); secretary of the interior (1888-91); and United States senator (1891-97). He died in August, 1908, leaving to his alma mater the bulk of his large fortune.

**Walworth** was, at the suggestion of Col. Samuel F. Phoenix, founder of the town of Delavan, named for Chancellor Reuben H. Walworth of New York—*History of Walworth County* (Chicago, 1882), p. 315. Walworth (1788-1867) was the last chancellor of that state (1828-48), the chancery court being abolished at the close of his term. He was known as a great equity jurist, and an early friend of the temperance movement.

**Washburn** was named in honor of Cadwallader C. Washburn, governor of the State, 1872-74. Born in Maine (1818), Washburn migrated West at the age of twenty-one. In 1842 he settled at Mineral Point, was admitted to the bar, and opened a

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bank. He was a congressman for three terms (1855–61), and again after the War of Secession (wherein he served), for two further terms (1867–71). After retiring from public life he built up the flour-mill industry at Minneapolis. For many years he was president of the State Historical Society, and gave the University its observatory. He died in 1882.

**Washington** was named for the first president of the United States—*Wis. Hist. Colls.*, i, p. 113.

**Waukesha** was thus named when its territory was separated from Milwaukee, and erected into a county. There was a strong popular desire for an Indian name. Waukt-shaw was suggested as being the Potawatomi form of fox, because the waters of the lower part of the county drain into Fox River of Illinois (which is, however, named for the Fox tribe of Indians, not for the animal)—see Frank A. Flower, *History of Waukesha County* (Chicago, 1880), p. 376; also *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, i, p. 117. The name, therefore, was not an aboriginal name of the locality, but one chosen by its early American settlers from Indian vocabularies.

**Waupaca** takes its name from a river, whose Indian appellation has been variously interpreted. It is said to mean “white sand bottom”—Legler, *Wis. Place Names*, p. 35; and “pale water,” or “to-morrow river”—*Wis. Hist. Colls.*, iii, p. 487.

**Waushara.** This name first appeared on the map when the county was erected, and would seem (like Waukesha) to be an attempt of American settlers to apply some little-understood Indian term. One authority considers it equivalent to “good land”—Stennett, *Place Names*, p. 32.

**Winnebago** took its name from the Indian tribe that had formerly lived in this vicinity. The word was an Algonquian term applied to the Siouan tribe, and signified, “people dwelling by the fetid or ill-smelling water” (possibly a sulphur spring)—see *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, xvi, p. 3; Thwaites, *Wisconsin* (Boston, 1908), pp. 16, 17.

**Wood** is thus named in honor of Joseph Wood, assemblyman from Grand Rapids when the county was formed. He came to Grand Rapids in 1848, and after having served one term in the legislature (1856), and one as county judge (1857), was mayor of Grand Rapids (1872–75)—*Hist. No. Wis.*, p. 1198.

## Some Reminiscences of Early Grant County

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By Jonathan Henry Evans, in an interview with  
the Editor<sup>1</sup>

### Arrival in Wisconsin

I came to Wisconsin with my parents when I was in my sixteenth year, arriving May 15, 1846. We settled on government land in the town of Kendall, then in Iowa, but now in Lafayette County. Previous to removing to Wisconsin my father had had varied experiences, with differing degrees of fortune. He had lived near Philadelphia when the Pennsylvania Railway was projected and built (1832-35), and being a blacksmith and machinist, established a small factory to build freight-cars.

The State had undertaken a system of internal improvements from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh: a railroad from Philadelphia

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<sup>1</sup> Jonathan H. Evans was born near Philadelphia, October 29, 1830. After serving as a printer's apprentice at Shippensburg, Pa., he came West with his father in 1846, as here narrated. After attending Platteville Academy (1851-52), he taught country school for a term and entered the mercantile business at Platteville. He was register of deeds of Grant County (1857-1861), and during the War of Secession was sutler of the Thirty-third Wisconsin Infantry. Re-entering business life, he held many local offices, such as president of the village of Platteville (1870) and county supervisor for several terms.

He has been a director and vice-president of the First National Bank of Platteville, since its organization (1891), and for many years was actively engaged as a dealer in real estate. During this time he surveyed and platted over twenty subdivisions to the city of Platteville. Chosen in 1872 a member of the Board of Regents of State Normal



JONATHAN HENRY EVANS



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to Columbia on the Susquehanna, thence a canal, following the watercourses to the headwaters of the Juniata at Hollidaysburg; from this point a railway, by a series of inclines, five up and five down, carrying the boats over the mountain to Johnstown, where the craft again took to the water for Pittsburgh. These boats were built in three water-tight compartments, each of which could be floated on to trucks and thus pulled over the mountains. The freight cars were first constructed to run on four wheels, and about a third the length of the modern cars. This was the style built by my father, who was one of the pioneer car builders in the United States. The State owned the railway and canal; individuals or companies owned the rolling stock and boats, paying toll to the State. The first rails were iron bars about the size of an ordinary wagon tire; these were spiked on wooden string-pieces, perhaps six inches square. For the first two or three years the motive power was horses driven tandem. Soon, however, steam supplanted horses. Larger cars, with eight wheels, were built in Philadelphia, and my father's small factory was put out of business, so he removed to central Pennsylvania, and engaged in canal-boating on the Juniata and Susquehanna. He was one of many individuals who owned boats and paid toll to the State.

We left Pennsylvania in April, 1846, travelling by canal to Hollidaysburg, thence by rail over the mountains to Johnstown,

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Schools, he served as such for a long period, being for many years president of the board. Mr. Evans has also been prominent in the Masonic order of the State, and has devoted much time to the study of natural history, especially mineralogy. In 1855 he married Miss Sarah Kilbourne of Columbus, Ohio. For some years past, he has lived in retirement, but still retains a keen interest in educational and other public affairs.

On August 11, 1908, the Editor of the Society's publications visited Mr. Evans at his home in Platteville, and through the medium of a stenographer obtained the verbal recollections herein set forth. The method of securing this data accounts for its lack of literary form, and somewhat disjointed character. So far as is practicable, Mr. Evans's exact words are here preserved. We should have preferred to have him work over the material into a connected article; but this he has found it impracticable to do. He has, however, revised the sketch as here presented.—R. G. T.

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whence we floated by canal to Pittsburgh. There we boarded a steamer down the Ohio to Cairo, and up the Mississippi to St. Louis, where we changed to another boat which brought us to Galena. The journey that then took twenty-one days could now be accomplished in one.

At some place below Louisville we saw a steamboat anchored in mid-stream. It proved to be a "wrecker" at work recovering salvage from a sunken steamer. Our boat stopped, and we watched them working with a diving bell. A man went down in it and sent up all kinds of stuff. We were told that many lives had been lost; but all we saw was a lot of merchandise hauled up from the wreck.

My first impression of Platteville (1846) was that of a village located in a dense forest; its area was perhaps forty acres. The buildings were mainly frame, but some were of log, and there were two or three unpretentious brick structures. There were probably seven or eight hundred inhabitants, chiefly men engaged in lead mining. It was noticeable that there were but few old people, all being of middle age or under. As my acquaintance grew, I was much impressed with the general intelligence of the people, who had a much higher average than those of central Pennsylvania whence I came. At the time I could not account for it, but subsequently learned that most of the people who came to southwest Wisconsin were attracted thither by the reports of the fabulous mineral wealth of the district. As the means of communication from the East and South at that time (1827-46) were few and difficult, none but venturesome spirits, endowed with energy and enterprise, would emigrate to this region, so remote from the comforts of civilization. The travelled route was mainly by water down the Ohio and up the Mississippi; hence the earliest settlers were from points contiguous to those waters—Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Indiana, and Illinois furnished the majority, while New York and other Eastern states sent small contingents.

At this early date most of the land was uncultivated; both prairie and timber were in primitive condition, hence there were many old Indian trails to be seen. I remember one in particular; it came from the east, passing south of the mounds, thence through the ravine northwest of the village, and down the waters

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of the Platte towards the Mississippi. There had been an Indian camping place on the limits of the present city; but as far as I know, no regular native village on the site. For years after we came, Indians were frequently seen here, mainly Potawatomi and occasionally Winnebago. They were all removed to eastern Nebraska about the time of the admission of the State (1848). I have seen as many as eight hundred here at one time, probably when they were gathered for removal from Wisconsin. They usually camped where there was plenty of water, either on the Peckatonica or Platte. In their intercourse with the whites they were peaceable; but living a kind of gypsy life, they would steal pigs and other domestic animals such as dogs and calves, that came in their way during the night. They were inveterate beggars, never omitting to ask for whisky.

### Watching a Wheat Field

In this connection, a little incident happened to me when I was a lad. In the fall of 1846, a man named Brown had taken up a claim and sown a field of about twenty acres of wheat, a few miles from the nearest settlement. He then left to get a winter's job and did not return in the spring to look after the crop. The wheat grew finely, and being unfenced was open to roving stock that began to graze upon it, the wheat being more fresh and tender than the surrounding prairie grass. A neighbor with whom Brown had worked the previous year, declared it was a great pity to have such a fine crop spoiled by the cattle; that it would pay some one to watch the crop until it was ripe. I was doing nothing at the time, and said, "If you will give me half, I will watch it until it is ripe." This was agreed, and on the next Sunday my father, my brother, and I went out to the field with a yoke of oxen and built a sod cabin. I camped there that night, and staid four months alone, my only companion being a good and faithful dog. My door was a blanket. One night a big buck Indian poked his head through this portière and grunted at me. I was so startled that I grabbed my gun. My first thought was to shoot him; fortunately I did not, or his kinsman might have scalped me.

About the 10th of August, Brown returned and assisted in threshing the wheat. There were six hundred bushels, worth

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sixty cents a bushel. My father got three hundred bushels of this, which was a pretty good thing in those early days.

My father did not follow his former business very long. Although raised a Quaker, he was much of a military man, having been lieutenant-colonel of a militia regiment in Pennsylvania. He was good looking, and prided himself on his military bearing. Although of little education, he was, like Rountree, a natural leader of men. As early as 1840 he used to go out and lecture on temperance in country school-houses—he was a radical temperance man, never using either tobacco or alcohol. My mother was of Pennsylvania-German stock, and was raised a Lutheran. Neither of them remained in their religious seets, however, after they were married.

### Stage Lines

All the mails and most of the passengers in northern Illinois, eastern Iowa, and southern Wisconsin, were carried by a large firm named Frink & Walker, whose headquarters were in Galena. The coaches used by them were of the big old Concord variety, and there were frequent relays, so that passengers were carried quite expeditiously and at reasonable rates. I went to Madison in 1855 to sit on a federal jury, riding from Platteville all the way in one of these stages. Coaches left Galena—twenty-five miles away—in the morning, arriving at Platteville about nine or ten o'clock, and reaching Madison about ten o'clock that night. The old ridge road was followed. We struck the military road at Dodgeville, and proceeded over it to Blue Mounds, and thence to Madison. This is much the same route as is now followed by the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, at least from Dodgeville into Madison. The coach itself went on from Madison to Milwaukee. There were relays of horses about every ten miles, and we went along at a full swinging trot. The firm issued regular time-tables, and kept pretty well to their schedule. Another line of stages went to Milwaukee by way of Janesville.

When going from Platteville to Chicago, the coaches first went to Galena. From there, was a splendid line right through, by way of Freeport and Elgin. The line to Prairie du Chien was also important; this went by way of Lancaster.

I have spoken of the old military road to Madison. This went across the State along the best line of travel, following a well-

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beaten Indian trail. Like all primitive peoples, Indians kept to ridges and watercourses in their trails, which was easier than going in straight lines, like our modern "section roads." Westward from Madison, this military road lay on the watershed between waters running into Wisconsin River and those flowing southward—thus it went through Blue Mounds (Ebenezer Brigham's old place), Ridgeway, Dodgeville, and Montfort.

### Hauling Lead

This was one of the old roads for carrying lead between the mines of southwest Wisconsin and the lakeport of Milwaukee. The ore was smelted at the local furnaces in close vicinity to the mines, and run into pigs ready for market. Some copper was likewise smelted at Mineral Point, and run into circular pans, when it was hauled away in the same manner as lead, reaching the same markets. The lead went by ox-teams, in great canvas-covered wagons, the load being rated at about a ton of metal to each yoke of oxen. As such a team accomplished a good day's work if it travelled twenty miles, the distance between Platteville and Milwaukee was covered in eight to ten days. Sometimes tramps and others "down on their luck" would travel with the lead caravans, but travellers generally regarded it as too slow a method.

It should be understood, however, that most of the pig lead and copper from Wisconsin mines went to Galena, whence the bulk of it was dispatched by steamers down the Mississippi, seeking New Orleans and New York markets; some went up the Ohio to Cincinnati and Pittsburgh, or was distributed along the Ohio River route. How large a proportion of the output went overland to Milwaukee, by caravans, to meet lake vessels that carried it to Buffalo and other Eastern markets, I have no means of knowing; it was doubtless a rather small percentage.

### Early Roads

Many of the roads through this region were made before I came into it. The road from Potosi was open when we came, also that from Platteville to Lancaster, New Diggings, and Benton—those were all mining places, and there was constant communication between them. There were few farms then; just a

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vast prairie between here and Shullsburg. Such roads as there were, followed, as I have said, the lines of least resistance, winding along the ridges and then through the valleys. Later, after the federal surveys between 1833 and 1835, the roads went at right angles, following section lines.

There were, of course, no railroads in the pioneering days of southwest Wisconsin. Platteville was wholly dependent on the common roads to get its goods and ship out its minerals. Most of our merchandise came by way of Galena. Milwaukee was then a relatively small town—not so large as Platteville; but it was a lakeport, with Eastern connections by water, and that made it important. I was for several years in the mercantile business in Platteville. It generally took a day for us to get a load of goods from Galena by horse-team, and two days by ox-team. The wagons came by way of Hazel Green. This overland hauling by wagon added greatly to the cost of merchandise.

A great many goods came to us from Dubuque by ferry. We did not then consider those slow methods of transportation inconveniences, but took them as they came. Dubuque was an important centre, but not so much so as Galena. The latter quite outdistanced Dubuque until the railroad came. Galena subscribed liberally toward building the road, while Dubuque would subscribe nothing, with the curious result that while Dubuque was helped by the new highway of steel, Galena was irretrievably damaged by it.

Steamboating on the Mississippi River was a profitable business before the war and the general shifting of transportation to the railways. The amount of money made by the steamboat companies was something truly magnificent. My business affairs took me up and down the river a great deal, in those days. I was always filled with admiration of the splendid organization of the service, and the picturesqueness of the voyage, which was varied with interesting incidents.

There is nobody alive now, who was in business here at the time I was. I do not know how it happened that I survived all the rest of them; but here I am. I attribute my good health to the good habits and splendid constitutions of my father and mother.

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### A Wisconsin Giant

During the early years of our residence in Wisconsin, my father's nearest neighbor was Randall, a Scotch giant, seven feet six inches tall, who in the summer time travelled with Barnum's circus. Randall lived between Mineral Point and Platteville, eight miles from the former and twelve from the latter. He was in many respects a remarkable man. Most giants are monsters—not well proportioned; but he was a splendidly-proportioned fellow, and although weighing 420 pounds, had no extra avoirdupois tissue. From his thumb to the end of his little finger he would span thirteen and a half inches. One day he came to my mother and wanted to get a setting of ducks' eggs. He was bare-headed, and when she asked him what he had to carry them in, he said that one of his hands was sufficient—and indeed he did carry that whole setting back home in his hand. Randall had bookish tastes, and many of his friends gave him books. Among others he had Rollin's *Ancient History*, which I borrowed from him and read during that summer when I was watching Brown's wheat-field. I believe that those four months I spent in watching the wheat was as good literary training as I ever put in. I had good company in books, as well as my good dog.

In winter time, when the circus business was shut down, and Randall had nothing to do in his own line, he used to haul lead. He would load up the metal with his bare hands, picking up pigs weighing from seventy to seventy-five pounds and easily piling them up. His wife was a giantess, too—six feet, four inches in height—and she also travelled with Barnum. Charley Stratton, popularly called "Tom Thumb," was one of their companions; he emphasized the giant stature of the Randalls by his own diminutive size.

### Game

I never saw a happier lot of persons in my life than were the pioneers of this region. Yet we never had fresh fruit. I had been in Wisconsin three or four years before I saw a peach, and I came from a peach country. We did not have canned fruit, either. We used to get blackberries and crab-apples from the

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woods. There was, however, a great abundance of game; everybody went out to hunt. The first winter we were here, there was a great snow, and deer were plentiful. Hunters brought venison into Platteville, and so great was the supply that they never thought of bringing the forequarters. Generally, they brought only the saddles, and sold these for two or three cents a pound. Prairie chickens abounded, and sometimes wild ducks. Wolves, too, were quite numerous.

### Decadence in Lead Mining

The slump in the lead-mining industry began in 1849 or 1850, when the gold fields of California began to attract the miners to what promised to be a more lucrative region. This decadence came suddenly. There were from three to four hundred men mining here, and two hundred and fifty of them went to the gold fields, which made quite a difference in our population. Our miners were chiefly Cornish, and good miners they were, too, making first-class citizens. The falling off in mining in this region continued until 1854, when the bottom pretty well dropped out.

I attribute the decadence very largely, in addition to the loss of miners, to the increase in the value of the land itself. Owners are very reluctant to have their land prospected. John H. Rountree owned thousands of acres around Platteville. Some of his property decreased in value over fifty per cent by reason of mining debris left on the ground. I seldom allowed anybody to do any mining on my own property, because I did not want to damage the land for sale. A prospector says, "I want to explore your ground for zinc." He makes a contract to be permitted to drill an eight-inch hole. If he finds good showing, he makes a further contract to sink a shaft down to the mineral, and then the owner of the land gets a tenth of the proceeds. Take a big zinc mine, and right at the shaft they irrevocably destroy an acre or two of land. Unless a man gets a pretty good royalty, it is better to preserve the land. I know of a tract south of here, that is so dug up that it does not amount to anything. Generally, one can raise crops more valuable on top, than below.

Here is an instance of good profits made by a landowner, in

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our own day, when zinc mining has been revived and prosperity has returned to the region: This man owned a three-cornered piece of land, and wanted to sell it for \$3,000. The neighboring mine-owners would not buy, but contracted for it for mining. Boring a hole, they found it rich, and wanted to know what the owner would take for it. His price was now \$6,000, which they declined to pay. The following March, after paying \$6,000 in royalty, they wanted to know what he would then take for the property. His price was now \$30,000, which they would not agree to. But they had to pay him over \$30,000 in royalty, so that he was well paid for his ground. While you can find lead and zinc on every lot in this town, mining is nevertheless a gambling game. I once put \$400 into a mine, and that is the last I ever saw of the money.

I well remember the excitement in 1865 about the alleged discovery of oil in this region. It was a downright fraud. Some parties bought a barrel of oil, and boring a hole in the ground put the oil into it. They then put more oil in barrels, and said it came out of the well, and on the strength of this sold shares in their company. The same year, over in Crawford County, the gang worked the same trick. Major Rountree was greatly excited over the supposed discovery. He owned about five thousand acres in Crawford County, and I sold it for him. There was no oil ever found on it. No man who understands geology would advise any one to put any money into oil-stock in this section.

### James Gates Percival

I knew James Gates Percival, who came here in 1863 as our State geologist. He was one of the most interesting men I ever listened to. Percival used often to stop with Major Rountree, and being a relative of the family I met him there. Percival was then an elderly man, and dressed in very shabby clothes, his suit not costing over ten dollars. However, despite his very plain garments, he was neat about his person. He wore shoes when most people wore boots. At I remember him, he was not more than medium size, with rather sharp, narrow, spare features, a little stoop-shouldered, and looking much like a laboring man, save for his strong face. He had wonderful eyes. I do not remember their color, but should say they were blue.

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On the whole he was a pleasant-looking old man. But to hear him talk—there was the charm. He was not inclined to be cordial with people in general. Unless approached in the proper way, he had nothing at all to say. To see him at his best one should meet him at the tea-table and get him into familiar conversation. He impressed you as a man of power. Whatever he said meant something.

### John H. Rountree

As for Major John H. Rountree, I knew him well from his middle age to his death, and was at his house when he died. The Major was very popular in this region. He was a man of strong intellect, without much education. Such learning as he had, was largely acquired through contact with educated men. Being prominent in this locality, he was in the legislature for many years and ran for lieutenant-governor and county judge. Mixing with all sorts of people, he had naturally rubbed off some of the rough corners. He was a splendid man to his family, and had a devoted, loving wife, who was a Southworth—Mrs. E. D. E. N. Southworth's sister-in-law. I did not myself know Mrs. Southworth, the novelist, for she left Wisconsin before 1846.

Major Rountree left a good many papers, but I hardly think they are of much value. There are some at his house now. Those that came into the estate, which I settled, his son and I sorted over, saving what we thought were valuable and burning up bushels and bushels of others, some of which might have brought other people into trouble. I still have a bunch of letters in my safe. They often mention public men such as Governor Dodge.

### Other Notables

I was acquainted with Henry Dodge, by sight; but a boy of seventeen or eighteen years of age is not apt to get on intimate terms with the governor of his State. I saw him first, during his second appointment as Territorial governor (1845-48). He was quite popular hereabout, because of the considerable number of Southerners. In fact, the first people in our lead region were from the South, from Missouri and Kentucky; later, came Yankees from the East.

## Reminiscences of Early Grant County

George Wallace Jones, our first Territorial delegate to Congress, was also one of my acquaintances. I saw him in Platteville only a short time before his death, which occurred in 1896. A nice-looking old gentleman, he was polished in manner, always well-dressed, and had many desirable accomplishments. A Virginian, he cultivated all the arts of social life, and would not permit too much familiarity. His memory was marvelous. He had not seen me for ten or twelve years, but when we met at a public gathering he seemed easily to recall my name.

Nelson Dewey, our first State governor, I also knew. Indeed, he lived more years in Platteville than in Cassville; but resided at Lancaster before being elected governor. He used to come to Belmont to see Miss Kate Dunn, whom he married.

Other prominent men who lived in Platteville or the vicinity were Charles Dunn, the first chief justice of the Territory; Ben C. Eastman, a member of Congress; Orsamus Cole, for many years chief justice of the State; James R. Vineyard, an early legislator of the Territory; and J. M. Goodhue, a lawyer and journalist, later the founder of a leading newspaper in St. Paul, Minn. These pioneers had much to do with making history for Wisconsin and shaping early legislation for the Territory and State.

### Old Belmont

In the days when I knew Belmont, where the first Wisconsin Territorial legislature met in 1836, there were still some five or more houses in the already decaying village; although today there is nothing there save the old capitol, that is now used as a barn, and Judge Charles Dunn's house (now a farmhouse). I used to be told, as a boy—and that was only ten years after the session—that the senate met on the ground floor of the old capitol, and the assembly upstairs. In 1848, while I was still a minor, I was tally clerk of the presidential election that was held for our precinct in this building—Zachary Taylor, whom many of the neighbors had known when he was commandant at Prairie du Chien, was running for president.

### Recollections of U. S. Grant

General Grant was also an acquaintance of mine in the *ante bellum* days. His father, Jesse, was senior (and absentee)

## Wisconsin Historical Society

partner in the firm of Grant & Perkins, leather merchants at Galena. Ulysses had been in the army, down at St. Louis, and married Julia Dent. He tired of army life, however, as our best military men do in time of peace. His father-in-law gave him some land and he rented a house, but made a most signal failure of farming—indeed, he almost starved. Then he applied for a place as civil engineer in St. Louis, but somebody else with more political pull got the job.

Old Jesse Grant had several sons. Among them was Simpson, who cared for his father's interests at the store in Galena. Simpson died at St. Paul, while on a business trip, and Jesse thought he would now have to do something for Ulysses. He wrote to him to go from St. Louis to Mr. Perkins at Galena, and do whatever he was bidden. Meanwhile, Jesse had written to Perkins that he was going to send Ulysses to take Simpson's place, but that Perkins should pay him only what he thought he was worth.

When Captain Grant appeared in Galena, Perkins set him at work, and after awhile wrote to Jesse: "Ulysses is here, and I have put him to work. I think he is worth about forty-five dollars per month, but he is drawing more." Indeed, I used to be told that he drew about ninety dollars a month, to pay his rent and support his family. But old Jesse paid the balance himself—I don't know whether Perkins knew this or not.

If you ever go to Galena, go down Main Street, then up Bench Street for a short distance. There you will find a little story-and-a-half brick house that would perhaps rent in Platteville for ten dollars a month—that's where Ulysses lived at that time. After the siege of Vicksburg, the citizens of Galena built a residence for him, but he never lived in it.

Captain Grant used to come up through this region to represent the firm. He rode in a one-horse open buggy, in which he carried leather samples, not only seeking trade but collecting bills. In those early days he was not at all impressive in appearance, being a short man, and rather spare. If he had not afterwards developed into a great man he would have quickly passed from one's memory.

The first time I ever met him I didn't see him. It was a starlit night in January, 1861, just before the war. Col. John G. Clark and I were county officers, and were riding to

## Reminiscences of Early Grant County

Lancaster, the county seat, having been at Madison during the senatorial contest between Randall, Howe, and Washburn. Where Fennimore now stands, was then but a wide expanse of prairie, with no houses in sight. We there met a team struggling through the snow drifts, from which two men hailed us, asking how and when they could get to Widow Philbrook's. We replied that they were about a mile and a half off the road. One of the men said, "Ain't you Evans?" He said he was Mark Brown, travelling for a liquor dealer named Lorraine, and added, "I want to introduce Captain Grant." That gentleman said, "You'll have bad news when you get home, gentlemen." He explained that Mr. Hyde, landlord of the Mansion House at Lancaster, had dropped dead, and everything was in such confusion that they had decided to come up to Philbrook's and spend the night there.

Grant was often in Platteville after the war. I remember chatting and talking with him in 1868, in my store, and giving him a cigar. He took it and put it in his mouth—but he didn't smoke it, only chewed on it, as Sheridan also used to do.

# The Settlement of Arcadia

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By Eben Douglas Pierce, M. D.

The valley of Trempealeau River must have been known to the early French garrisons who occupied a post among the Sioux; for more than once they wintered near Trempealeau Mountain, and dispersed throughout the surrounding region in search of game, or followed bands of Indians for trading purposes.<sup>1</sup> The east bank of the Mississippi was common hunting ground for the Menominee and Winnebago; and when the Chippewa moved south and west from Lake Superior, in the third quarter of the eighteenth century, they did not dispossess these tribes of their preserves, but confined their own hunting to the regions north of the river called by their name. The Trempealeau River and its tributary streams were noted for large game, both elk and deer abounding; and buffalo were not uncommon in the vicinity, as geographical names testify. No accounts of Indian or French visits to this valley are, so far as known, recorded, and it is not possible now to tell who were the first to visit the site of the present village of Arcadia.

According to Winnebago tradition, Augustin Roeque had hunted and trapped on the Trempealeau as far back as 1820. Roeque was probably but one of many half-breeds who made headquarters at Wabasha's Sioux village, on the site of the present Winona, and sallied thence in search of game and furs in the pleasant valley of the Trempealeau. But to Americans this region was not open for settlement until after the purchase of the Indian rights to all this territory, and this did not occur until Wisconsin was separated from Michigan, and erected into a territory of its own.

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<sup>1</sup> For the French in this region, see Wis. Hist. Soc. *Proceedings*, 1906, pp. 246, 247.

## Settlement of Arcadia

After the flood of new settlers that poured into Wisconsin at the close of the Black Hawk War had taken up the best lands in the southern portions of the present State, covetous eyes were turned to the upper Mississippi region, and the government was importuned to extinguish the Indian title. Accordingly in the autumn of 1836 the chiefs of the Winnebago were called together at Portage, and Gen. Henry Dodge, governor of the new Territory, and likewise general Indian agent, entered into a long series of negotiations with the tribesmen for a sale of their lands north of Wisconsin River. This they refused to do, alleging that these were their homes, and that they had no more land that they wished to sell to the whites. The council thereupon broke up without results.<sup>2</sup>

The following summer (1837), a band of twenty of the younger chiefs was induced to go to Washington, under the conduct of Thomas A. Boyd, sub-agent at Fort Winnebago, and Joseph Moore, Joseph Brisbois, and Satterlee Clark, traders of influence among them. Nicolas Boilvin, Antoine Grignon, and Jean Roy accompanied the delegation in the capacity of interpreters. The chiefs declined at first to make a treaty, saying that they were not authorized by their tribe to do so; they at length yielded to pressure brought to bear upon them, and on November 1 signed a treaty conveying away all their lands in Wisconsin for about \$1,500,000 to be paid in annuities. The agreement was that the tribe was to remove from Wisconsin within eight months after the signing of the treaty; although it is claimed by some of their friends that the signers understood that they were to have eight years in which to make the change.<sup>3</sup> The removal of these tribesmen was accomplished, therefore, with great difficulty. Many of them straggled back to their old haunts, and for years wandered in the northwestern and central counties of the State, where some of their descendants may yet be found in scattered bands.

The title to Trempealeau valley was thus cleared, but it was several years before actual settlement took place. James Reed,

<sup>2</sup> *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, viii, p. 318.

<sup>3</sup> *Id.*, vii, pp. 359, 393; *Indian Treaties* (Washington, 1904), pp. 498-500; *Niles's Register*, liii, p. 146.

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to whom the settlement of Trempealeau city is credited,<sup>4</sup> made several journeys up the river in quest of furs, soon after the treaty of 1837. The Bunnells came to this region in 1842. Willard B. Bunnell hunted and trapped on some of the tributaries of the Trempealeau in the autumn of the same year, naming Elk and Pigeon creeks because of his successful hunts thereupon. In the autumn of 1843, the two brothers Bunnell, in company with Thomas A. Holmes and William Smothers, ascended the Trempealeau as far as the present village of Independence, where the party camped and spent several days hunting elk in the surrounding country.<sup>5</sup>

The valley had been a favorite hunting ground of the Indians long before the coming of white hunters, and tradition concerns itself with some of the principal landmarks, such as Barn Bluff; but the occasional hunters and trappers who penetrated into the interior, enjoying their wild life of adventure, had no purpose to settle the country, and little dreamed the low marshy grounds along the Trempealeau River would ever afford a site for a village such as Arcadia is at the present day.

When the first settlers arrived at Arcadia (1855), they found a defence of breast-works, proving that some time soldiers had visited the place. The apparent age of the excavations at that time indicated they had been built several years before. Julius Hensel, a veteran of the War of Secession and an early settler in Arcadia, reports that the Indians claimed that a company of soldiers came up the valley shortly after the Black Hawk War, and near the present village of Arcadia met a band of Indians. No hostilities occurred, but the soldiers deemed it prudent to be prepared in case any evidence of enmity on the part of the tribesmen should be shown, and therefore erected breast-works. Where the soldiers were going, or what their mission may have been, has never been ascertained, and any effort to gain more information concerning their movements has thus far been futile.

The first permanent settlement of Arcadia came about in the autumn of 1855. Collins Bishop, George Shelley, and James Broughton had made the journey by team from Southern Wis-

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<sup>4</sup> Wis. Hist. Soc. *Proceedings*, 1907, pp. 252, 253.

<sup>5</sup> L. H. Bunnell, *Winona and its Environs* (Winona, 1897), pp. 237-240.

## Settlement of Arcadia

consin to Fountain City, driving with them a herd of fifteen cattle. At La Crosse they learned of vacant land located in the town of Preston, which then included the present town of Arcadia. A few weeks were spent at Fountain City, during which time Mr. Bishop took up some swamp and State land. But the desire to visit the large tract of unoccupied land in Trempealeau valley still possessed the minds of the homeseekers, and on an autumn morning fifty-three years ago they set out afoot for the new country. The party was composed of Collins Bishop, George Dewey, George Shelley, and James Broughton, and they followed an Indian trail that connected the Mississippi with the lands on Black River.

They hit the trail with eager feet, for their hopes were high, and before them drifted visions of future homes of peace and plenty. Over hills and through valleys, across streams and through dimpling meadows of wild grass they worked their way, and in a few hours Glencoe Ridge was reached. Here they were overtaken by a lone footman, who was also looking for land. The new companion was Noah Comstock, a tried and faithful pioneer who brought with him the experience of a "forty-niner," and whose knowledge of surveying was a valuable aid to the land-seekers. The party journeyed on until the late afternoon, when they arrived at the home of George Cowie, where they passed the night. Early the next morning they set out for their destination, and, inspired by the fresh autumn air, and the exhilaration of adventure, the distance to Trempealeau River was soon covered.

When the river was reached they drew cuts to see who should wade the stream and find a fording place. This was easily accomplished, for the water was but a little more than knee-deep, and a fording place was found a short distance from where the bridge now stands. From the river to the hill they followed an Indian trail that led over nearly the same ground as the present Main street. When the summit of the hill was reached, a tree was sighted, and owing to the scarcity of trees the land-hunters decided to utilize it for a bearing tree. They were not disappointed, for when they came to the oak it proved to be just what they anticipated; and not far from it was a hole in the ground, which after examination Mr. Comstock concluded was a section-post mark.

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The day was spent in looking over the new country, and examining its soil and general features with a view of locating. At night the men returned to Cowie's home, and the next day came back prepared to take each a quarter section of land, and select a favorable building spot. This done, they returned to Fountain City well satisfied with the prospects of the new country.

Late in the same autumn Collins Bishop hired James Broughton and a Mr. Davis to build a house on his quarter-section. They erected this near the bearing tree, the site chosen by Mr. Bishop, and used logs for the main part, with boards for the roof. This was the first house in Areadia, and some of the boards from the old cabin are still doing service on Mr. Bishop's barn in East Areadia. The old tree under which the cabin was built, still stands, a majestic landmark and rustic monument commemorating the coming of the first settlers in 1855.

The next spring Mr. Bishop took possession of his new home and broke several acres of land. This was the first soil cultivated in Areadia, and the crop gathered in the autumn was encouraging to the infant settlement. During the spring and summer of 1856 other settlers came, and by winter several houses had been built, and the little community had made itself known to the neighborhood. The settlers petitioned (1856) the county board that Preston township be divided, and a new town formed. Then it became necessary to decide upon a name for the rising village. Previous to this time it had been known as Bishop's Settlement, while some called it Barntown, on account of the number of barns erected by the early settlers. The petition regarding the formation of the new town was granted, and so one winter day the pioneer neighbors met at Bishop's cabin to name the town. To the women this privilege was granted, and Mrs. David Bishop (later Mrs. Charles Mercer) offered the name Areadia, suggested by Noah Comstock, which was accepted.

Areadia, with its new name, grew steadily, and with the growth came the inevitable changes incident to our Western mode of rapid development.

Mistaken identities were responsible for the names of two of our prominent bluffs. Noah Comstock's mistake in regard to the section-post mark in the ground near the old bearing tree, gave

## Settlement of Arcadia

him a bluff in East Arcadia. He was not compelled, however, to retain the quarter section containing this waste of land; but ever since the error was discovered, the bluff has been called by his Christian name, Noah's Bluff. Barn Bluff was called "Gage's Barn" until the railroad was built, when it took its present name. Mr. Gage on his way across the hills from Trempealeau one moonlight night saw in the distance what he supposed to be a barn, and arriving at Bishop's house mentioned what he had seen and asked whose barn it was that had attracted his attention, and caused him to turn towards the lighted cabin window, where he found a hearty welcome. From that day until the railroad came the bluff was called Gage's Barn.

Few towns the age and size of Arcadia have yet in their midst the first settler of the place. But the venerable pioneer who saw the dawn of Arcadia, and who paved the way to our present prosperity still helps to till the soil on the old place he took as a homestead fifty-three years ago; and although the snowy hand of winter has touched his brow, he still possesses a clear and active mind that reflects the wholesomeness of a full-orbed life. His fibre is akin to the old oak under which he reared the first cabin in the town, and with a memory enriched by a variety of interesting experiences, he enjoys recounting events of the pioneer days gone by. He is the last survivor of the first settlers, and in looking back over the departed years he can see the contrast between the early awakening of the little settlement, and the progressive and modern town of today.

The dream of the pioneer has been more than realized. He has seen this county changed from a favorite hunting ground of the Indian, to a rich agricultural land; from a low, marshy swamp to a beautiful and prosperous village; from a wilderness, to a populous community, where instead of barren hills and valleys in a wild state of nature, we have the cozy homes of a contented people, nestled among the woodlands, where silence has departed and left in her stead the song of the housewife and the plowboy.

# Wisconsin Historical Society

## Settlement of Green Lake County

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By Richard Dart<sup>1</sup>

### Exploration

About the last of April, 1840, my father, Anson Dart, started southward from Green Bay with Samuel W. Beall<sup>2</sup> to explore the Green Lake country, which, having been purchased from the

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<sup>1</sup> The following narrative was secured by Rev. Samuel T. Kidder of McGregor, Iowa, in 1906, when president of Ripon Historical Society. Mr. Kidder had several interviews with Richard Dart, and much of the narrative is in the latter's own phrasing. Afterwards, when in manuscript, it was carefully revised by him. Richard Dart, son of Anson and Eliza Catlin Dart, was born May 12, 1828, in New York city. His removal with his father's family to the township of Dartford, Wis., is herein narrated. Mr. Dart still lives in the vicinity in excellent health, and with a remarkable memory for his early Wisconsin experiences.—Ed.

<sup>2</sup> Samuel W. Beall was of Maryland birth (1807), and educated at Union College. After his marriage in 1827 he removed to Wisconsin, where in 1834 he was appointed receiver of public lands at Green Bay. At the expiration of his term of office he went East, but in 1840 returned to Wisconsin in order to locate there permanently. After several years in the Green Lake country he removed to the neighborhood of Fond du Lac, where he was agent for the Stockbridge Indians. He served in both constitutional conventions, and was lieutenant-governor in 1850-52. After locating at Denver, Colo., for a few years (1859-61), he volunteered for service, was chosen lieutenant-colonel of the 18th Wisconsin regiment, and severely wounded at Shiloh. At the close of the war he removed to Helena, Mont., where he was shortly afterwards shot and killed in an altercation.—Ed.



ANSON DART, 1797-1879

From a daguerreotype in possession of the family



RICHARD DART



## Settlement of Green Lake County

Winnebago Indians,<sup>3</sup> had been surveyed in 1839 and opened to the market in 1840. Beall having been in the land office at Green Bay was interested in this Green Lake country, rumors of whose fertility and attractiveness had reached his ears. Half-breeds and others were telling what a beautiful region it was. So Beall and Dart started on horseback up the great double Buttes des Morts trail.<sup>4</sup> From Knaggsville (now the Algoma district of Oshkosh) they followed the trail southwest until they reached the place where it ran a mile or two south of Green Lake. There they remained some weeks exploring. Both picked out land that they approved.

Father chose an eighty-acre tract half a mile south from Green Lake Sandstone Bluff, on a little stream that ran in from Twin Lakes, just east of Spring Lake. The stream was much larger then than now. The lakes have receded, and the outlet is now nearly dry. Father and Beall went entirely around the lake, exploring with a view to settlements. There were no settlers

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<sup>3</sup> Mr. Dart says that the rank and file of the Winnebago knew nothing of this government purchase. It was effected by agency men, who got the chiefs drunk and secured the cession papers. The government paid no principal, but ninety-nine years' interest with no entail to the Indian's family or children after his death. The rate of interest was small, and mostly eaten up in advance through the Indians getting trusted at Fort Winnebago agency for adulterated and poisonous whiskey. Mr. Dart considers that the Indians were badly treated by rascally traders and agents.—S. T. K.

<sup>4</sup> The big Butte des Morts trail ran from Green Bay along the northwest bank of Fox River to Knaggsville (now the Algoma district of Oshkosh), thence southwest past the site of Ripon; thence westerly to Marquette, the seat of Marquette County; thence to Fort Winnebago, at Portage. There were no settlers in the Ripon or Green Lake region as yet. One branch of the trail struck off to Powell's spring and Le Roy's plantation.

Dr. H. L. Barnes of Ripon says that the trail crossed his father's farm, now owned by Almon Bradley, three miles northwest of Markesan. Thence it went over the hill, past the old Whittier place; it then passed near Satterlee Clark's, and across to Deacon Staple's farm on Grand Prairie. A son of John S. Horner recollects that this trail passed by the Steele and Foltz farm and kept near the timber line along the edge of the prairie, and that Satterlee Clark lived nearly a half mile north.—S. T. K.

## Wisconsin Historical Society

there as yet, only wigwams of the Winnebago grouped or scattered round the lake. There was no timber there then, but oak and clay openings, with Green Lake prairie to the south.<sup>5</sup>

### Settlement

On returning to Green Bay, my father and brothers bought a large, wide skiff, something like a Durham boat, big enough to hold a ton of merchandise. This we loaded with provisions and supplies, and my father, my two brothers, Putnam and Charles, and myself, then a boy of twelve, started up Fox River. We worked our way slowly, rowing, poling, or towing by line. It was hard work because of the rapids. At the little and great Kakalin or Chutes,<sup>6</sup> the government had military stations, equipped with wide-wheeled, low carts, supplied with tackle; and, for a consideration, they hauled up boat, load and all, around the rapids.

Fox River was then a rushing, broad stream, a third larger than it is now. Besides the hard work it was a lonely trip, for we could not talk Menominee—that was the tribe then most prevalent on the lower Fox—nor could the Indians talk English. We saw their large bark-covered houses made of peeled oak bark hung over poles, placed between crotched posts. Many of them had seen but few Americans before.

We had neither map nor guide, and the river was so winding that it was all guess-work as to when we should meet the Green Lake outlet, now called the Puekayan. We supposed it would be the first stream met after passing Lake Winnebago. So up that stream we started. The water began to grow bad-colored, but we kept on. The stream grew smaller and smaller and clogged with reeds. Logs fallen across it had to be sawed off. Progress was painfully slow. The third day from its mouth, we came out into Rush Lake, shallow and muddy, lined with broad marshes. We were forty rods from dry ground, with mud all around. We had to get out into the mud, unload what camp outfit we needed for the night, and wade through the mud and

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<sup>5</sup> Mr. Dart was not personally present on this first exploring trip, but has heard his father describe it.—S. T. K.

<sup>6</sup> Now Kaukauna and Little Chutes.—S. T. K.

## Settlement of Green Lake County

marsh to a place dry enough for a camp. Swarms of mosquitoes and deerflies were eating our life out. We saw flocks of ducks and prairie chickens. The Indians were at that time nearly all away from this their popular resort. We were very tired, but there was nothing to do in the morning but take our stuff back to the boat, turn round as best we could, and pole our way back to the Fox.

We had no further mishaps, and when we actually saw the Green Lake outlet there was no doubt of it. Its stream of pure, bright spring water shot clear across the river. We knew then that we were all right.

It took us two days to wind up through the marshes to Green Lake. The last night we camped opposite the present Dartford boat-landing, where the road-bridge crosses toward Sherwood Forest resort. It was then surrounded with alders and marshes, and we did not know, that beautiful June night (June 11, 1840), that we were so near the lake. When we passed out from the thickets into Green Lake,<sup>7</sup> the next morning, we shouted with joy.

There was at this time no heavy timber around the lake, except at the foot, in the marshes—only what were called “clay openings,” burned over each autumn by the prairie fires. Coming up the crooked outlet, we had in one place gone around over a mile, by measure, to reach a place only a few rods from our former position, whereas we could have pulled our boat across the marsh and saved time. Rattlesnakes were plentiful; marshes were on both sides, most of the way up; deer-flies and mosquitoes made us perfectly wretched.

We soon crossed the lake and reached our land, of which my father recognized the quarter-section corner. We lugged our stuff up by hand from the lake, erected a shanty for shelter, and at once went to work to build a plank house. We split and hewed white oak planks, about two inches thick by six feet long, and set them upright, two lengths end-to-end twelve feet high, held together by grooved girts or stringers. We used poles for rafters and “shakes” for shingles, the latter shaved out of green

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<sup>7</sup> The Indians always used the French appellation for both small and large Green Lake, calling them respectively *Petit Lac Verd* and *Grand Lac Verd*. We could never get them to use any other name.

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oak. We built a large fire-place, and a stick-chimney plastered with yellow clay. The roof was fastened on with tacked cross-pieces.

This house, of two rooms and a little attic, stood half a mile south of Sand Bluff. We kept our boat secure from the wash of the waves, either in the bay west of Sand Bluff or at the Cove where the Spring Grove resort now is, three miles below. The building was not all finished at once, but by slow degrees. We had in stock two barrels of flour, one barrel of pork, four barrels of potatoes, a few groceries, and \$4 in money. We also had salt, pepper, Indian (or maple) sugar, but no butter or delicacies. We soon got out of salt and other things, and to restock meant a journey to Green Bay. We were thirty miles from any other Americans, the nearest settler of our nationality being at Fond du Lac.

Winnebago Indians, who were then being collected at Portage for transportation, were plentiful, but our only civilized neighbor was Pete Le Roy.<sup>8</sup> We got him and his ox-team to come over that month and break up for us a half acre that had been cleared by the boys, and in which we planted yellow corn.

There being no mill, we made a huge mortar by boring out a hard, white-oak log, and, with a heavy hickory pestle, we ground our corn. As the mortar held but two quarts, it was only by rising at four o'clock that we could get enough meal pounded for a breakfast Johnnie-cake. The coarser part we boiled as samp, for dinner, and had cornmeal fried for supper, with neither milk nor butter.

We had to pay \$100 apiece for our first yoke of oxen, and \$100 for our first cow: that is, in work, for we had no money. The cow we bought from Fox Lake, the oxen of our neighbor, Pete

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<sup>8</sup> Pete (probably Pierre) Le Roy was a half-breed trader-farmer, whose plantation lay four or five miles south of us, three miles due south of where the Centre House now stands. Le Roy had a big spring on his place, the source of a creek that bears his name. He was a son of the Le Roy at the Portage, mentioned in *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, vii, pp. 346, 360; see also Mrs. Kinzie, *Waubun*, for whom Pierre Roy acted as guide in 1831. He was in Pauquette's employ, and moved on as the country settled. One of his daughters, a pretty girl, went insane, to Le Roy's great grief.

## Settlement of Green Lake County

Le Roy, who was a kind-hearted man and allowed us to split rails for him, in payment. That was all the stock we had the first year.

### Panthers

In the autumn, father and I started with two yoke of oxen, along the military road east of Lake Winnebago, to go to Green Bay for mother and my sisters.<sup>9</sup> They had come to Buffalo by the Erie canal, thence to Mackinac in the steamer "Consolation," and from there in a schooner to the Bay. The vessel was becalmed among the Manitou Islands, and was a fortnight late in reaching its destination.

While father and I were gone, the other boys stayed alone. Only two sides of the house were finished, and a few roughly-hewn boards constituted the floor. Soon Le Roy came over, considerably excited, and said, "You must come over and stay with me; a big panther has been seen—two of them, in fact, near the lake. They'll come and kill you, if you stay here." These beasts had already been heard snarling at night—great fellows, nearly as big as a yearling calf. The boys told him that, having drawn up their bunk, with ropes, to the foot of the rafters, they thought they would be safe. He urged strongly, but they didn't go with him, for it was the time when yellow corn was ready for roasting.

One evening, when the boys sat about, toasting corn, they heard the bushes crack.

"What's that?"

"Can't think, unless one of Le Roy's cattle has strayed away."

But that could scarcely be, for his place was four miles off. Then they heard a strange whine—almost a scream. The animal was walking around them. Then came a tremendous screech. It was the panther. They were scared enough, for they had no guns. The beast soon started off on the trail toward Le Roy's. Each boy grabbed a blazing brand from the corn-fire and started for the shanty, whirling the brands round his head. Father was gone two weeks, and the boys were well-

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<sup>9</sup> These sisters became Mrs. Mary Keene of Newark, N. J., and Mrs. Elizabeth Johnson of Minnesota.

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scared during that time and didn't sleep very well. The panthers came round, off and on, for a month and a half, but never molested us. Finally the Indians came over and shot them both. They were the only pair that had visited that neighborhood for years.

### Pioneer Hardships

When mother came, only two sides of the house were up. One side was partly open the first winter, except for a carpet hung up. Wolves and other wild animals would come and peer through the cracks at the firelight. Sometimes the stick chimney caught fire, and to prevent this occurring too frequently we had to keep it well plastered over with clay.

Even after the house was finished it was very cold, for the joints were not tight. We tried to plaster up the cracks with white marl, but when dry this came crumbling off. Sometimes we used old newspapers, as far as we had any, to paste over the cracks. While we had no thermometer to measure the cold, I am sure that the winter of 1843-44 was the worst we ever experienced.

Very early that season, two and a half feet of snow fell. Then came a January thaw, followed by fine weather, like Indian summer. Then more snow came, and clear cold weather with sharp, cutting winds. Many wild animals were starved and frozen, and it was known in pioneer annals as the "great bitter winter." To add to the strangeness of it all, there was seen in the west a great comet, whose tail seemed to touch the ground. We nearly froze in our rudely-built house, for we had no stove—only a big fire-place, where in twenty-four hours we would sometimes burn two cords of four-foot wood. It took hard work for the boys just to keep the fires going. Nor did we always have enough food; again and again I have seen my mother sit down at the table and eat nothing, since there was not enough to go around.

Our house was built without a stick of anything but green oak, but we needed some sawed pine lumber for finishing. In the second year, we got enough money together to buy a little lumber. Then we borrowed an old wagon and a yoke of oxen from Pete Le Roy, and George, my oldest brother, started with the outfit for Green Bay. He arrived safely, got a jag of lumber

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and a few groceries, and started home by the military road, east of Lake Winnebago. On the return, the oxen gave out from exhaustion, somewhere between Taycheedah and Fond du Lac. George camped on the spot, among the prairie-wolves, until morning, but rest had not relieved the beasts.<sup>10</sup> So, reluctantly, he left the wagon and the load by the lake-shore, and got the animals home as best he could.

After almost a week at home, they revived, and then George went back after his load. But when he reached the place where it had been abandoned, there was nothing left but the wagon-irons. The prairie fires had run through and burned out the country for twenty miles each way.<sup>11</sup> What could be done? We had lost the lumber, and the wagon was borrowed. As customary in those days, my brother had brought an axe with him; so he cut a timber crotch, bound stakes across, with withes tied on the burned wagon irons, and set out for home. It took a day and a half to drag the crotch and the load to our home. Father being a mechanical genius and a mill-wright,<sup>12</sup> went resolutely to work, and hewed out a rough wagon of green oak, seasoned in hot ashes. It took a month or two to finish this rude cart, but at last it was done, and dear old Le Roy was satisfied.

All the while, we were clearing and breaking land. It was

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<sup>10</sup> The only settler in this region was Dr. Mason C. Darling, whose cabin at Fond du Lac stood on the river near the post-office site; later, he lived where Darling's block stood, on the corner of First and Main streets.

<sup>11</sup> Every fall we had to burn round everything—house, sheds, and stacks—to save them from these fires that annually swept the prairies.

<sup>12</sup> My father, Anson Dart, was born March 6, 1797, in Brattleboro, Vermont. Gaining some knowledge of drugs, he became a druggist in New York city, where he imported from France the first ounce of quinine brought to America. Later he removed to Oneida County, New York, and became a miller, having a large mill at the town of Delta. Afterwards he lived awhile in Utica, being constructive superintendent of the asylum at that place. He came West in 1835-36 and made investments in Milwaukee, and also in pine lands, but lost them all in speculation. Daniel Whitney of Green Bay once offered the company my father represented, \$100,000 for their pine lands, but father laughed at the offer. In the reverses of 1837 he was ruined, and finally took up land in Green Lake County, as herein narrated.

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thin and poor in the clay openings, and as yet we did not know how to farm to advantage. Father used to repair grist-mills and sawmills as far off as Watertown, leaving us boys to run the farm. Finally we got enough money together to go up on the prairie and buy a "forty" of better land, with richer soil.

Father built a grist-mill for Samuel Beall in 1843-44. It stood where there is still to be seen a remnant of an old dam on the south side of Green Lake, three-fourths of a mile south from Sand Bluff. Father ran this mill for two years; then the little lakes<sup>13</sup> began to dry up, the water gave out, the mill-site was abandoned, and the mill pulled down and carried off. My uncle, Mr. Catlin,<sup>14</sup> came from Delta, Oneida County, New York, in 1843 and was father's miller while he ran the Beall mill.

### Game

In the early years of our coming to Green Lake, there was plenty of small game—ducks, pigeons, and prairie-chickens. Deer were plentiful, except when they went south in winter to escape the cold. There were likewise wild turkeys and plenty of geese. Elk and moose were found upon Willow River, and occasionally around Green Lake. Shed elk and moose horns were then often found here; some weighed from sixty to seventy pounds. We saw no buffalo, but their wallows and chips and horns were visible, and seemed recent. Le Roy said that he had seen these prairies black with buffalo. The elk and moose soon went north, or disappeared. In cold, dreary winters, game was scanty.

Green Lake was much resorted to by Indians, but Lakes Rush and Puckaway more so, because of the abundance of wild rice, ducks, and fish. In winter, when these lakes had frozen over, and Green was still open, the latter would be visited by immense flocks of big mallards.

In tracking game, the Indians relied on stealth and skill, rather than marksmanship. They were generally indifferent

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<sup>13</sup> Old residents say that Twin Lakes were practically one in the early day, so were considerably larger than at present.

<sup>14</sup> He came all the way from New York by wagon, and it took him from spring to autumn to come through.

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shots, and had very poor "agency" guns. But they stole noiselessly upon their game, made no noise when they walked, and displayed remarkable sagacity in getting close to their prey unawares. They took no chances with dangerous game; many of them would shoot at the same animal simultaneously, to make sure.

One afternoon, late in the season, we saw a lonely deer stalk past our camp, and down the lake valley, where we lost sight of him. That evening, an Indian came along. We told him of the deer.

He said, "I get him."

"Oh," we said, "you can't. He's far away by this time."

"Yes," he replied, "I get him tomorrow," and he lay down near our camp to sleep.

We laughed at him, but he was as good as his word. Rising early, he did not follow the track of the deer, but started across lots, down the valley, and got around the animal, which, as he anticipated, had, after a long journey, laid down tired, for a night's rest. The Indian shot him, almost before he waked. We boys followed the trail closely, next day, and proved that it was the same animal we had seen.

## Prairie Flowers

I wish I could adequately describe the prairie flowers. Every month during spring and summer they grew in endless variety—such fields of changing beauty, I never saw before. It was a flower-garden everywhere. You could gather a bouquet any time, that couldn't be equalled in any greenhouse of New York or Chicago. There were double lady-slippers, shooting-stars, field-lilies, etc., etc. Some of them still linger beside the railway tracks. We tried over and over to transplant them, but only the shooting-stars would stand the change. There was also the tea-plant, whose leaves we dried for tea. When in blossom, the oak and clay openings, for miles around, were white with it, like buckwheat. We also had splendid wild honey from the bee-trees.

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## Strawberry Story

Gov. John S. Horner<sup>15</sup> had entered land where Ripon now stands, along Silver Creek and Gothic mill-pond. He wrote to father to take the earliest chance to go down and look over his valuable water-power. So four of us went in June, 1843, to the place where the old stone mill in Ripon afterwards stood, and viewed the land and stream. It was just at the crossing of the Big Buttes des Morts trail—but we looked at the water-power and laughed.

Coming back, we were skirting along the big marsh by the Dakin placee, in Green Lake township, when a deer jumped out. We let him have two barrels of buck-shot, but he gave no sign of being wounded—simply stopped and looked back. My brother then shot him through the heart with a rifle, and taking his hams over our shoulders, we went on.

We were coming up near where you go down Scott Hill, by a thicket on the prairie, about the site of the old Bailey farm, when we snuffed a delightful odor—the smell of ripe strawberries. We followed it up and found a placee as big as an eighty-acre lot, that had been burned over, all covered with ripe wild strawberries as big as any tame ones you ever saw, and so thick that you could not lay your hand down without crushing berries. The ground was red with them, bushels and bushels for the picking. We carried home our handkerchiefs full, also everything else we had to hold them.

The next day we took the ox-team, laden with pails, pans, wash-tubs, etc.—everything that we had, to carry things—and the whole family went over. Whenever we had picked a lot, we went over to the shade of some plum-trees and hulled the berries, so as to take home the more. We filled all our dishes, but exactly what to do with them we scarcely knew. We had no sugar, save maple made by Indians, and this was very dirty. The natives used to pack this sugar in large baskets of birch-bark, and sell it.

How to dispose of the berries was a practical question; but when we reached home we were glad to find guests—David Jones

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<sup>15</sup> For a biographical sketch of John Scott Horner, see Wis. Hist. Soc. *Proceedings*, 1905, pp. 214–226.—Ed.

## Settlement of Green Lake County

and Richard Arndt from Green Bay, who had come down to prospect. We therefore hung the berries up in a large linen bag, half a bushel at a time, and squeezing out the juice, treated our friends to strawberry nectar, which was certainly a drink fit for gentlemen. We improved this strawberry patch for one or two years, but at last the wild grass ran them out.

### Indian Visitors

During our first years on Green Lake our most frequent visitors were Indians, usually of the Winnebago tribe. They would stalk up to the window and peer in, or open the door without knocking. One midsummer day in 1842, while we were eating dinner, there was a rap at the door, which we opened. There stood a stalwart, richly-dressed Indian whom we did not know. He had no gun, his only weapon being a long lance whose shaft was decorated with three white eagle feathers, tied on with deer-sinew. It was the symbol of his rank, but we did not know this. We shook hands, and he asked whether we could give him some dinner. We welcomed him to our modest feast, as we usually did such callers, and found that he talked English quite as well as we did.

After eating, he said: "I'm astonished to find you here. No white man was ever seen here before. I wonder that you are alone. I shouldn't have found you now; only, as I passed up the trail [from Green Bay to Portage] I saw a wagon-track crossing it and coming this way. This excited my curiosity. I followed it, and found your house."

He asked many intelligent questions, and we also questioned him. He said that he would like to have a long talk with us, but must go, for he had to reach Portage that night. We thought it useless for him to try to do so, and vainly urged him to stay. While we saw him to be very intelligent and bright, he had not told us who he was.

"How much shall I pay for my dinner?" he asked.

"Nothing. You are welcome."

"But," he replied, "I always pay for my dinner."

We still declined anything, whereupon he took out a fine buck-skin pouch, well-filled with shining half-dollars—thirty or so, I

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should think. Taking one out and playing with it for a few minutes, he then tossed it to my little sister.

"I don't want to be bragging of who I am," he said on leaving; "but you have treated me kindly, and it is fair for you to know that I am Dandy, chief of the Winnebago.<sup>16</sup> I thank you!"

It was the first and last time that we ever saw him. He started back toward the trail, and soon passed out of sight. He was a splendid fellow, and it seems had, at the risk of his life, come back on a secret visit from the reservation at Turkey River, Iowa, to transact business for his tribe at Green Bay.

### Captain Marston's Story

Captain Marston, army officer at Portage, in the 40's, told us the following story of Dandy, whom he greatly admired, and vouched for its accuracy.

Dandy had been back from Turkey River, Iowa, several times without leave. He was forbidden by the federal government to visit Wisconsin, but insisted on coming when he chose.

Marston said to Dandy, one day, "Dandy, you are back here again against orders. I threatened you before with punishment, and here you are again."

Dandy answered, "Captain Marston, it was necessary for me to come for my tribe's sake. I told you what to expect. I could not do anything different. I shall certainly come again if business for my tribe makes it necessary."

Marston replied, "Very well. I will tell you what to expect, and I shall do as I say. Mark my words. If I catch you back again in Wisconsin without my permission, I will hang you up at the flag-staff yard in Fort Winnebago."

Dandy said: "You can't scare me a bit, Captain Marston.

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<sup>16</sup> Mr. Dart says: "Dandy was about twenty-five years old in 1840, was then head chief of the Winnebago, at the time of the deportation, and one of the brightest, finest looking young men I ever saw." This does not comport with Moses Paquette's statement that Dandy was about seventy in 1848, "a small thin man, of rather insignificant appearance." See *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, xii, p. 409; but see also *Id.*, vii, p. 365.—ED.

## Settlement of Green Lake County

My business here concerns the interests of my tribe. I shall do what I think is needful."

Captain Marston was angry, but they parted without further words. Some two months passed, when one day a runner came up the Wisconsin river from below, in a dugout, and reported to the captain, "Dandy is down the river, about six miles."

"What! Dandy, the Winnebago Chief?"

"Yes."

"I can hardly believe it," said Marston, "he wouldn't dare come. He isn't the man to do that, after what I told him when he was here last."

"Well," said the runner, "come with me and I'll show him to you, or show you where I saw him—beside a big thicket, sitting on a log, smoking his pipe."

Marston hastily mustered a well-armed squad of about twelve soldiers, and went down the river with the spy until they came to the thicket. At first, Dandy was not to be seen; but hardly had they fastened their horses for further search, for the thicket was dense and several acres in width, when Dandy appeared, calmly sat down on a log and began to smoke.

"Dandy, I'm surprised. Why are you here again?" said Marston. "You know what I said I would do, if you returned. I shall keep my word."

At the same time he signalled to his armed men to advance around him, which they did. Dandy sat complacently on the log and quietly knocked the ashes out of his pipe. He only said, "Captain Marston, I told you I should come and why I should come. You hurt my feelings and do me wrong by treating me so. I am here because it is necessary, and I do no one harm."

Marston answered, "Well, you know what to expect. I shall have to do as I said, and make you an example."

"Very well," said Dandy, "you see I am here, and in your power."

Marston then replied, "If you've got a pony here, get him and come with us. Our guns cover you, and you are in our power. It is useless for you to try to get away. If you try, you will be shot. You must go back to the fort with us."

Dandy said, "Follow me where my pony is;" and he pushed calmly back into the thicket, the soldiers following closely, with guns ready to fire. In this manner they penetrated the thicket

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for some thirty or forty rods. Marston, growing a bit suspicious, stopped them and asked, "Dandy, where is your horse?"

"Right here. I didn't bring him outside, for fear he would get hurt."

"Well, be quick, for I'm going to take you back to the fort and hang you. You are my prisoner."

"Do you realize what you will come to, if you insist on this?"

"You see my twelve men surrounding you. They mean business, and will shoot if you don't hurry. You can't get away."

Just then Dandy jumped up on a log, pulled out an Indian whistle, and blew a shrill call. In an instant, fifty Indian warriors jumped into view from a thick brush, each buck with a rifle aimed at Marston's little body of men. There was a moment of silence.

"Now," said Dandy, with a faint smile upon his lips, "if I blow this whistle again, every man you've got is a dead man. Will you take Dandy back to the fort, before he is ready to go, or not?"

Whereupon Marston, seeing his plight, answered, "Well, I see you have caught me in a clever ambush."

The chief replied, "I won't injure a hair of your head, or any of your men, Captain Marston, unless you oblige me to." Upon his signal, every Indian rifle dropped. "Now, Marston, take your choice. I was your friend. I never wronged you. You distrusted me, hurt my feelings, and forbade me to do my duty to my people. I have showed you what I can do."

In silence, Marston and his men turned from the thicket and retreated up the river to their fort.

### Big Soldier

Big Soldier, who in 1840 was fifty years old, was a subordinate chief, or captain, of the Winnebago. He was the first Indian we saw at our house, and one of our best friends. Strictly honest, and always ready to do anything for us, he slept in our house at times and we in his wigwam. He became very important to our successs in getting along. He told us ours was the first white man's boat he ever saw cross Green Lake.

He got the name of "Big Soldier" in the summer of 1840, when Col. William J. Worth was rounding up the Winnebago-

## Settlement of Green Lake County

and bringing them into Portage. He was there with his band, good-natured, talkative, and a great favorite with the soldiers. Naturally a clean and dressy Indian, he was fond of finery and of white men's ways, and greatly admired Colonel Worth's regimentals. One day he asked Worth if he couldn't put them on and wear them awhile, around the fort. For fun, Worth consented.

"Yes," he said, "wear 'em every day if you want to."

So the Indian fixed himself up, oiled his hair, put on Worth's uniform, and very proudly strutted about in Uncle Sam's regiments, drawing himself up to full height and grunting out, "Heap big soldier!" He did it so grandly that it brought down the garrison, and they always, afterward, called him "Big Soldier."

Big Soldier hated the Iowa reservation and wouldn't draw his pay out there. He preferred to get his living as he could pick it up, back here in Wisconsin, where he was born. When he went away he had to hide his ponies to save them. We used to keep them for him in our pasture.

### Indian Mounds

We learned to talk the Winnebago dialect, and used to ask Big Soldier what the Indian mounds were, and what they were for. He had but one answer, "Winter wigwams."

"What do you mean?"

"Why, places rounded up high to camp on in winter, where the water will easily run off."

There were trees on some of these mounds, a foot and a half in diameter, yet he always said "winter wigwams." We plowed up in our fields white flint arrowheads and pieces of pottery, which were just as great a curiosity to him as to us. His tribe had no such white flints or pottery. He explained the irregular, effigy-mounds, as having been built so as to run their wigwams off on arms, and not have them on one line, but in various groups. There is no doubt that the modern Indians so used these mounds, and they seemed to know of no other use or origin. Still, some of them did contain burial places.

The Winnebago used to make small mounds to preserve their provisions. When plentiful, they dried fish in the sun till they

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were dry as powder, then put them in big puckawa sacks. The squaws also picked up bushels of acorns. In deep holes, below frost-line, they would bury their fish and acorns together, twenty bushels or so in a place, and cover them over with a mound of earth. When the deer had gone south, and game was scarce—they dared not cross the river into the timber, for fear of trouble with the Menominee—they would come and camp on these mounds<sup>17</sup> and dig up fish and acorns for their winter food, and live on this provender until spring opened or game appeared. It was hard work making such caches, with the tools that they had.

### Indian Deportation

My father's brother, Oliver Dart, came to Green Lake two years after we did (1842). One day he took several of us with him and walked over to Portage to see the Winnebago being gathered in to be sent off to Turkey River, Iowa. This was their second removal. Colonel Worth's regiment, that had cut the military road from Calumet to Fond du Lac, was entrusted with the work of rounding the Indians up at Fort Winnebago. They were greatly distressed to know that they were to be deported. Some would lie down on the bank of the river, break down and cry like children, and would beg the soldiers to bayonet them rather than drive them from their homes. Bad whiskey had been their curse. We traded more or less with them and sometimes one would say he had nothing to sell, but finally would bring out from concealment a fine, big buckskin of three pounds' weight, worth \$3, and offer it for whiskey. We never let them have it, but they could always get it at the Portage.

### Pioneers

Besides Le Roy there had been a half-breed in our vicinity, undoubtedly the first civilized settler of the present town of Green Lake. This was James Powell, who had 160 acres under cultivation as early as 1835 or 1836, near the present Mitchell's Glen. Part of his land was afterwards occupied by A. Long.

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<sup>17</sup> Remnants of such mounds are still visible on low ground back of the residence of S. D. Mitchell, near Green Lake.—S. T. K.

## Settlement of Green Lake County

There was a fine spring on the place, since known as Powell's Spring. This great spring and the green-turfed clearing where his plantation stood, are still visible; he had a rail fence around his place, which was near the Grand Buttes des Morts trail. He was a powerful man, and besides a double log-house had a blacksmith shop, and was one of Pierre Paquette's traders, as was Gleason at Puckaway Lake. He was drunken, ugly, and quarrelsome, and greatly disliked by the Indians, who drove him off about a year or two before we came.<sup>18</sup>

### The Counterfeiter

About twenty rods down a ravine that runs from the north side of Little Green Lake, there was a cave, or excavation. Cut into its side was a crudely-made door, well hidden. This door was down when we come, and within the hole we found a complete counterfeiter's outfit, forge and all. It was for the manufacture of spurious half-dollars, and may have been worked ten years or more. Le Roy told us that there were six or eight of the fellows, and they brought in their supplies and did their work by night. The forgers were not readily caught, because they never spent their bad money where it was made. The smoke of their fire came up as much as four rods from their cavern or shanty, in the middle of a very large old stump, around which sprouts had grown up, so that it was perfectly concealed.

These half-dollars would get out at Green Bay, and the Indians would receive them in their trading change. The authorities did not know where to look for their source. They had first-class Indian hunters and hounds on their track long before

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<sup>18</sup> Henry Burling, now of Ripon, says that in his boyhood he understood that Powell was mysteriously shot or burned in his shanty, and that what was said to be his grave was on his father's farm near Twin Lakes, and that for years his father plowed around the grave and kept it marked, but that later it was plowed under. Richard Dart thinks this was a mistake, and that Powell left the country. He would seem to be the same trader spoken of as William Powell, who was present at the Portage when Pierre Paquette was shot; see *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, vii, pp. 357, 387, 388. Probably he was a half-breed son of Peter Powell, a British trader in Wisconsin in the early part of the 18th century.—ED.

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they were caught, which was about two years before we came. We never knew who they were, nor what became of them.

### First Settlers

When we came from Green Bay in 1840, the trader James Knaggs was at Oshkosh, and there were a few settlers at Fond du Lac, and scattered about on isolated farmsteads.<sup>19</sup> Waupun and Watertown were but just begun.

I have heard my father tell of his first trip to Milwaukee, through the woods. He borrowed an old horse from Le Roy and followed an Indian trail past Beaver Dam and through the Watertown woods. He had nearly reached the latter settlement on Rock River, when about sundown he came to a little shanty and clearing, and found there a sawmill with a perpendicular saw. The proprietor was Pete Rogan, who offered him the mill-plant at a nominal sum, saying that he was land poor and wanted to get away. Father did not accept this offer, but was afterwards sorry that he did not.

The first election in Marquette County was held in the autumn of 1842 at our plank house, south of Green Lake. There were present Anson Dart, his sons George and Putnam, Pete Le Roy and his son, and William Bazeley, tenant on Beall's place. These constituted the entire polling-list.<sup>20</sup>

After the failure of Beall's mill on Twin Lake Creek, father built in 1846 on his own account another sawmill, where Dartford now stands. Smith Fowler, a half-breed from Stockbridge, and I helped build the dam for this mill, going back and forth daily across the lake in a scow. We built a crib for the dam, and carried boulders in the scow, with which to sink it. Some relics of this mill still remain at Dartford.

The same year, my father sold his farm, increased by that time

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<sup>19</sup> The Pier family came to Fond du Lac in 1836-37, and John Bannister and Mason C. Darling in 1838. The following year, Reuben Simmons built the first house at Taycheedah. Francis D. McCarty came the same season. Meanwhile Waupun had been begun by Seymour Wilcox, and the De Neveus were at the lake in Empire township that is called by their name.—S. T. K.

<sup>20</sup> J. H. Colton, *Western Guide, or Emigrant's Guide*, (N. Y., 1845), gives Marquette County in 1840 a population of eighteen.—Ed.

## Settlement of Green Lake County

to 200 acres, to a man coming in from the South, Lowther Taylor by name. He received \$12 an acre, a price that could not have been obtained again for thirty years.

After the sale of the farm, our family went over to Dartford to live. We were thus among the pioneers of the place that was named for my father. In addition to the sawmill, he built a grist-mill in 1850, and took in John Sherwood as partner.

### Early Politics

Father was a Whig in politics, and was defeated in an election for state senator by Mason C. Darling of Fond du Lac, who was of Democratic proclivities. Sometime about 1846 or 1847, ex-Governor Horner sent word up the trail to father, that Dr. Darling was getting a bill through the legislature setting over a tier of three towns—the best in Marquette—into Fond du Lac County. Horner desired father to go down to Madison and defeat the scheme if possible. Father was interested at once, as he was then locating a county seat for Marquette. He started for Madison and walked nearly all the way. Upon reaching the capital he found Horner's rumor a fact, and in the legislature four Democrats to every Whig. He knew but few of the legislators and everything seemed against him. He went to work, however, interviewing and persuading, and succeeded in defeating Darling's scheme in the house; but it was carried in the senate. The next year the bill came up again and was carried, taking off what are now Ripon, Metomen, and Alto townships from Marquette.<sup>21</sup>

In 1848 father threw himself with ardor into the presidential campaign, and upon the success of the Whigs received in 1851 the appointment of superintendent of Indian affairs in Oregon, with a salary of \$8 per day. Just about this time the village of Dartford was formed and named for him. A lawyer named Hamilton was so angry upon learning of the new enterprise, that he went down to Madison and got the name changed to

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<sup>21</sup> These three townships, 16-18 of range xiv east, were by the first territorial division in 1836 assigned, through an inadvertence, both to Marquette and Fond du Lac counties. By act of March 6, 1848, they were declared part of the latter county.—ED.

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Arcade; but the townspeople hearing of it in time, sent a delegation to preserve the name Dartford.

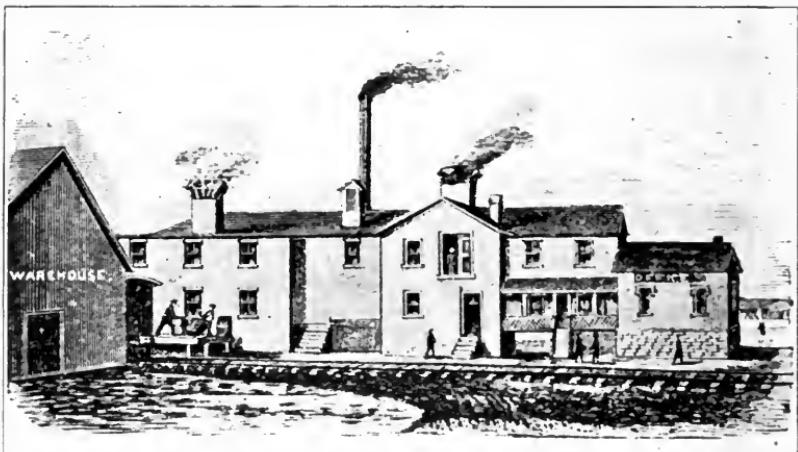
Father took my second brother, Putnam,<sup>22</sup> with him to Oregon as his private secretary, and another brother to help him. They each had to pay \$700 for fare from New York to San Francisco, by way of the Isthmus of Panama. Mother, my two sisters, one brother and I lived on at Dartford, but father never came back there to live. He had various political appointments, and after coming back from Oregon was in Europe for two years. He died August 12, 1879, at Washington, D. C.

Mother and I were finally the only ones of the family left at Dartford, and she later went back to Williamsport, Pennsylvania, where she died at the age of sixty-eight. Of the fifteen or twenty early pioneers of Dartford, all of whom were our friends, not one is now living at that place.

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<sup>22</sup> The only schooling my brother Putnam had was four or five years in a district school in New York, before we came to Wisconsin. So he took what books could be had, and educated himself. Night after night, after a hard day's work in the field or mill, he would sit by the fireplace with his book, sometimes until midnight. He thus became able to carry on all of father's correspondence as Indian commissioner.





OLD RED PAPER MILL, NEENAH

Reproduced from cut in Cunningham's *History of Neenah* (1878)

## Paper-Making in Wisconsin

# Paper-Making in Wisconsin

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By Publius V. Lawson

The first mill known to have been built in Wisconsin for the manufacture of paper, was erected in 1848 at Milwaukee, on the north side of Menomonee River, about a block west of West Water street bridge. The four-story brick structure cost about \$10,000, and was owned by Ludington & Garland. Milwaukee newspaper publishers were pleased to be supplied with its product, their paper having before this been subject to the delays and dangers of water transportation from the East.

In March, 1849, D. E. Cameron bought out the original owners, and by midsummer had ten hands with a pay-roll of \$40 a week. His output of 110 reams a week he estimated as sufficient "to supply the entire press of the State." Chicago was ready for his surplus product, so the business prospered. A few years later, Cameron sold out to Noonan & McNab, who established their plant about five miles up Milwaukee River, near the Orton flouring mill. A freshet in 1864 having carried away the dam, both plants remained idle until their destruction in 1869 by an incendiary fire.

Early in the 60's several Milwaukee publishers, headed by Jermain & Brightman of the *Sentinel*, incorporated themselves as the Wisconsin Paper Company, in order to supply the scarcity of that article, induced by the War of Secession. Their mill was on the south side of Milwaukee River, some distance below the dam. This establishment prospered until the mill was destroyed (February 20, 1867) by an explosion of one of its boilers, and it was not rebuilt.

A straw-paper and -board factory was situated along Menomonee River, near Grand Avenue viaduct. It was operated first by Ernest Prieger & Company; later, by Winslow A. Nowell,

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subsequently postmaster. This plant was in 1875 destroyed by fire.<sup>1</sup>

The second locality in southern Wisconsin to see the manufacture of paper, was Whitewater. There, between 1857 and 1860, J. H. Crombie began and operated for ten years a print-and tea-paper mill having a daily capacity of about three-and-a-half tons. Dennison & Turner bought out the mill some time in the 70's, increased its capacity, and devoted it to the production of straw wrapping-paper. About 1890, under other owners, its capacity became fifteen tons per day; but in 1893 it was merged in the Columbia Straw Paper Company, and now stands dismantled.<sup>2</sup>

Appleton was the first community in the Fox River valley to begin manufacturing paper, when in 1855 Richmond Brothers placed a mill at the upper dam. This having burned, they built in 1860 at the lower dam a mill that was dismantled in 1890, when the Sulphite Investment Company built upon the site.

Neenah was, however, the home of the enterprise that first became largely profitable, and called attention to the possibilities of the industry in Wisconsin. Its first mill was built in 1865-66 by a \$10,000 stock company composed of Hiram and Edward Smith, Dr. N. S. Robinson, John Jamison, Moses Hooper, and Nathan Cobb. The latter was chosen president, with Hiram Smith as secretary and treasurer. Myron H. P. Haynes was imported from Whitewater to act as superintendent. The building, historically known as the "old red Neenah mill," was erected at the foot of the rae, on the site of the government sawmill of mission days.

The first year, it was leased to Dr. Robinson, who showed fine ability as manager and made the venture a success. The second year the company operated it on their own account, but retained Robinson as manager. The third year, the Smiths took over the lease at a price equal to the first cost of the mill; but before the year's end Edward Smith retired in favor of D. C. Van

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<sup>1</sup> The information concerning the Milwaukee mills was furnished by the veteran journalist and settler, Henry W. Bleyer.

<sup>2</sup> B. M. Frees, now in the lumber business in Chicago, gave me the data concerning the Whitewater enterprise, in which he says he sank much money.

THE NEKOOSA-EDWARDS PAPER CO.'S NEKOOSA MILL

Operated by water-power; producing news and book paper from both ground wood and sulphite pulp. The frame structures at the right of the brick are the sulphite plants





## Paper-Making in Wisconsin

Ostrand. Under the firm name of Smith & Van Ostrand the mill operated until sold in 1874 to Kimberly, Clark & Company, who in 1890 tore down the old red mill to make room for their great Neenah mill of to-day.

This first Neenah mill made 2,500 to 3,000 pounds of paper a day. A press notice of 1870 reads:

The Neenah Paper Company received an order for ten tons of paper for the [Chicago] *Tribune*, made the order and shipped it inside of 60 hours.

As late as March 29, 1883, the following appeared in the Menasha *Press*:

Mr. Robinson, a machine tender in a Neenah paper mill, made a wager that he could make 4,800 pounds of paper in twenty-four hours in a cylinder machine. At the expiration of the time he required but one pound more to win the wager, having run off 4,799 pounds.

The machinery and processes in this old mill are historically interesting. The paper stock was rags, for no wood-pulp was then in use. The rags were shipped from Milwaukee and Chicago, assorted at the mill by women and girls, and cut and dusted by the "devil." They were bleached in "lime bleach," holding enough for one day's run. The lime, liquor and stock, was then steam-boiled for fourteen hours. The vat where this was done was called the open tub bleach. It consisted of a wooden tub or tank fourteen feet in diameter, into which the steam was admitted through a perforated false bottom, forcing the bleach liquors up a centre tube, which ejected them over the rags in the tub. Returning down through the rags, they repeated their journey up the tube and were again ejected over the rags, the tube erupting as often as the steam gathered head below. The boys nicknamed this vat "Vesuvius."

The first Neenah mill had two of these open-tub bleaching vats, to supply the night and day run of the mill. The chemicals used were chloride of lime, sulphuric acid, and aluminous cake. After the rags had been taken from the bleach with pitch-forks, they were put through the "rag engine," cut up, and the stock dropped into "draining vats." One was filled and one emptied each day. They then passed through "beating engines" for five hours, and the pulp dropped into receiving tubs of 400 pounds capacity, from which the pulp was pumped into

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"stuff chests;" then it was forced over an "agitated screen" to the "former," a square oblong tub, in which revolved the "cylinder," seven feet long by thirty inches in diameter, half submerged in the pulp. It was covered with a wire screen over which the pulp gathered on the surface. Another roll rested on this, with a wool felt between them, to which the thin layer of pulp adhered, and was passed along between other rolls, to squeeze out the water. Then it went over the five steam-heated copper drier rolls, which had superseded the charcoal-heated drier. These copper rolls were 30 inches in diameter and 54 inches long, which produced that width of paper. The paper was finished by two polishing rolls at the end of the machine, and then cut into squares, as all paper was in those days, being packed in bundles ready for shipment. This type of paper machine is known as the cylinder, and stood erect on wooden posts.<sup>3</sup> This old red Neenah mill made print paper which was sold at 11½ cents per pound.

In 1872 was formed at Neenah a partnership for paper-making that has since become the largest concern for that industry in the world. Kimberly, Clark & Company was composed of four members—J. Alfred Kimberly, Charles B. Clark, Frank C. Shattuck, Havilah Babcock—none of whom had had any previous experience in paper manufacture. The new company purchased from Hugh Sherry the Fox River flour-mill site, and by October, 1872, had the Globe mill ready for operation. This had a capacity of one-and-a-half tons per day and employed about forty hands. In two years the plant was enlarged, covering the site of Peckham & Krueger's foundry; the capital stock was soon increased to \$400,000, and by 1899 this had become \$1,500,000. Their first mill was, in 1906, entirely rebuilt and fitted with the latest designs for making book paper.

Meanwhile the firm, now incorporated as the Kimberly-Clark Company, purchased and built other mills, until in 1909 it owned nine plants, containing seventeen paper machines ranging from 67½ to 156 inches in width, producing all grades of

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<sup>3</sup> This description of the machine of the first mill is compiled from an account in the *Winnebago County Press*, Sept. 24, 1870, and conversation with persons formerly employed in the first Neenah paper-mill.



THE NEKOOSA-EDWARDS PAPER CO.'S PORT EDWARDS SULPHITE PLANT  
Costing \$750,000, and said to be the finest of its kind in the world



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paper, from coarse wrapping to fine writing, with a daily product of 450 tons of paper, 110 tons of sulphite, and 70 tons of ground wood. Fifteen hundred persons are employed, while the annual pay roll amounts to \$750,000.

Besides the original Globe and Neenah mills, the company owns the Badger at Neenah; the Atlas, Vulcan, Tioga, and Telulah at Appleton; a wrapper mill and an electrically-operated writing mill at Kimberly; a newspaper mill at Niagara, Wis.; and pulp and sulphite plants at both the latter places.

The next person to enter the paper business in Neenah was A. W. Patten, a Massachusetts man who had tried chair-making and flour-milling as well as lumbering and mining. In 1874 he built his mill at the head of the canal, where in 1877 he installed a four drinnier machine, and in 1879 a rotary pulp mixer. Soon after this Patten sold out his Neenah mill to Samuel A. Cook and Frank T. Russell, the latter of whom had been his manager. This second firm operated the mill until 1900, when they were succeeded by John A. Kimberly, Jr. Under his management the mill has been rebuilt and improved, and now has two wide machines and one pneumatic-dried bond machine, making daily 50,000 pounds of bond, government, envelope, writing, and book paper.

The Winnebago mill of Neenah was also built in 1874 by a company headed by John R. Davis, an energetic Welshman. The other members of the original partnership were John R. Ford secretary, H. Shoemaker treasurer, C. H. Servis, C. Newman, S. M. Brown, and Mrs. E. A. Servis. The next year Col. George A. Whiting bought out the Shoemaker stock and was soon secretary, then superintendent of the Winnebago mill. The plant was started for print paper, and had a daily capacity of six tons. Colonel Whiting was the first Wisconsin paper manufacturer to undertake book paper. G. H. Cunningham's *History of Neenah* was printed on paper made in the Winnebago mill. The Davis interest remained predominant in its ownership until 1905, when the mill was sold to the Bergstrom Paper Company, who now operate it, enlarged and improved many fold, making daily 40,000 pounds of supercalendar, book, railroad, manila, and cover paper.

Colonel Whiting left the Winnebago mill in 1882 to erect one at Menasha under the firm name of Gilbert & Whiting. Five

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years later that firm was dissolved. Colonel Whiting then turned his attention to the Wisconsin River plants; while his partner, the late William M. Gilbert, built a plant on the Lawson Canal at Menasha, a mill still operated by the Gilbert Paper Company, and making annually 11,000,000 pounds of bank, ledger, and high-grade writing paper.

Other Menasha concerns are the John Strange Paper Company, changed in 1887 from a pail factory to a paper mill; the Menasha Paper Company, operated previously by Alexander Paul, Samuel A. Cook, and H. H. Ballou; and the Island Paper Company, that in 1905 bought out the mill of Charles B. Howard, built in 1888 on the site of the old red straw-wrapper mill at Menasha.

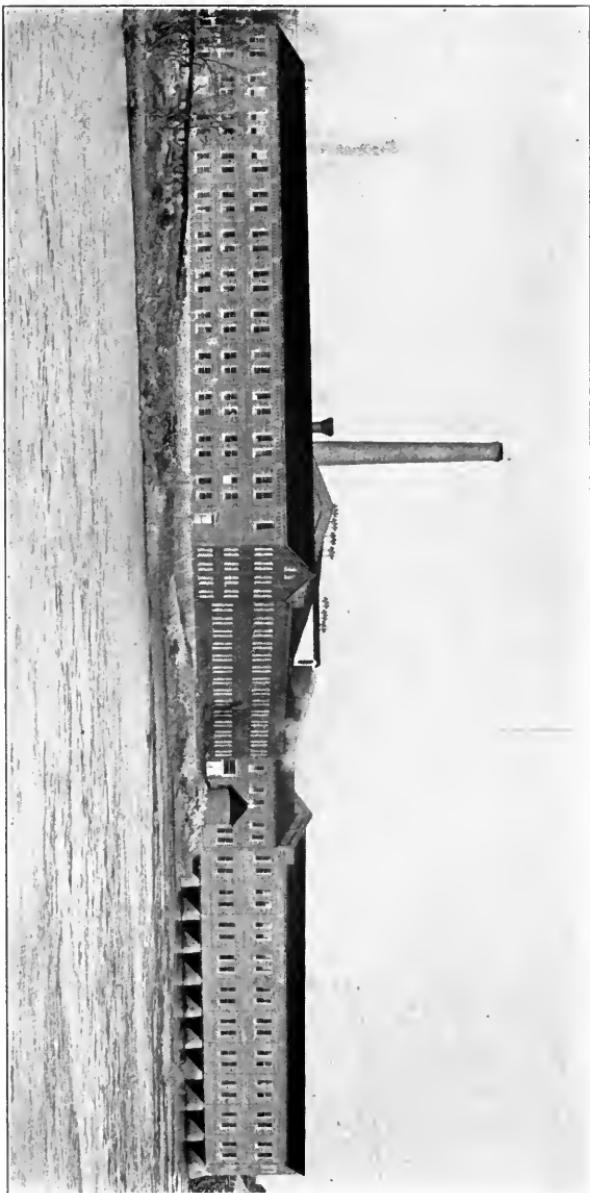
Paper manufacturing at Kaukauna was begun in 1872 by Col. H. A. Frambach, who erected the Eagle mill and found his water power so great that it was twice used in the same mill. This plant was burned in 1881, and when rebuilt was sold to H. J. Rogers and the Van Nortwicks. Meanwhile Colonel Frambach, after building the Badger mill at Kaukauna (burned in 1897), developed the manufactories at Niagara, on Menominee River, since taken over by the Kimberly-Clark Company. Frambach's mills are now located at Cheboygan, Michigan.

Meanwhile, a company composed of A. W. Patten, Henry Hewitt Jr., W. P. Hewitt, and A. W. Priest bought in 1886 from the Northwestern Railway Company the lower rapids of Kaukauna and there erected the Outagamie mill, a large and profitable enterprise.

The first tissue mills in Wisconsin were inaugurated at Kaukauna in 1885 by William W. Thilmany. This is now a great mill, producing many tons of tissue for napkins, fruit wrappers, toilet, etc., printed and cut in all shapes required by the market.

At Appleton, beside the mills already noted, are the Patten Company's plant, begun in 1881; and a group of three mills erected in 1900 by the Fox River Paper Company, also the Riverside mills, erected to absorb the surplus pulp from their extensive sulphite outfit.

At Green Bay the tissue business was inaugurated by John Hobert; while in 1900 McCormick erected the Northern paper mills, with two machines for tissue.



THE CONSOLIDATED WATER POWER AND PAPER CO.'S GRAND RAPIDS MILL

Operated by electric motors from current generated by its own water-power. Uses its own product of ground wood. Illustrates the latest mill architecture



## Paper-Making in Wisconsin

Before 1871 all Wisconsin paper was made of cotton rags, white paper waste, or straw. Four years earlier, the first wood-pulp in America was made by Fritz Wurtzbach at Curtisville, Mass. A syndicate was organized, headed by Senator Warner Miller, to secure rights in these wood-pulp grinders, first patented by Christian Voelter in France. These were introduced into Wisconsin by Bradner Smith, who at the south end of the upper dam at Appleton began in 1871 to make pulp from poplar. The next pulp machine was operated at the Eagle mill, Kaukauna, by Colonel Frambach. In addition to poplar, spruce and basswood were used. The sulphite process of treating wood-pulp was first used by the Atlas Paper Company of Appleton, where the wood cooked was spruce. Hemlock was first cooked by the sulphite process at the Badger Paper Mill at Kaukauna.

By the year 1890 Wisconsin saw the wood-pulp process enormously developed. The invention of the stereotype cylinder press made possible the use of dry paper for printing. This made wood-pulp paper available, and the price of print fell from \$11 to \$1.20 per cwt. The greatly-increased use created an enormous demand for the product, which the Fox River Mills could no longer supply. This led to the growth of the industry in the upper Wisconsin Valley, where both wood and water power were accessible.

The first mill on this river was built in 1886 below Centralia by Colonel Whiting of Neenah and Frank Steel of Appleton. It is still in operation. Three years later Whiting secured rights at Conant's Rapids, below Stevens Point, erected dams and built two great mills. Others are to be found at Grand Rapids, Neekoosa, Port Edwards, Wausau, Rhinelander, Merrill, and Tomahawk. All are huge producers, using either ground or sulphite wood pulp. The mill at Rhinelander is entirely a Wisconsin product, the machinery being furnished by the Beloit Iron Works. The mills of the consolidated company at Grand Rapids are operated entirely by electricity.

The question of the future supply of wood for pulp has become a pressing one. In 1908 the Wisconsin mills used approximately 375,000 cords, of which 50 per cent was hemlock, and the rest spruce. Of this, the former is almost wholly cut within the State, while the supply of spruce comes from Minnesota and

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Canada. The amount of hemlock is limited, and within a few years there will be a shortage for the paper mills. Their best chance is to develop the use of other species, such as jack pine, tamarack, balsam, birch, etc. This is a problem which the federal forest service, through its laboratory in Madison, will endeavor to solve, in cooperation with the paper manufacturers.<sup>4</sup>

The importance of the industry in Wisconsin is shown by the fact that at the last United States census, our State ranked fourth in the amount of capital invested, and fifth in amount of product for the paper manufactories of the entire country—a nation that produces many times more paper than any other on the globe. The State census of 1905 showed fifty-two firms, with a capital of \$24,000,000 employing 6,000 persons, who receive \$3,500,000 in annual wages. \$10,000,000 is paid out each year for material used in 130 mills, where every grade of paper is made, from wrapper to finest bond.

About 1902, twenty-five paper concerns, most of them in Wisconsin, formed a holding company to regulate output and prices. In 1904 this consolidation was sued by the United States government under the Sherman anti-trust law. The separate firms involved, having declined to produce their books, the holding corporation, with the consent of the incorporators, was dissolved May 11, 1906, by an injunction from the United States supreme court.

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<sup>4</sup> This information concerning the wood supply was kindly furnished by Mr. Edward M. Griffith, State Forester of Wisconsin.





JAMES ROOD DOOLITTLE, 1815-1897

James Rood Doolittle

## An Appreciation of James Rood Doolittle

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By Duane Mowry

The fact that more than a decade has elapsed since James Rood Doolittle passed into the shades, cannot justly be urged as an objection to this appreciation of his life and works.<sup>1</sup> For Mr. Doolittle was, during the last half of the nineteenth century, a public character of no ordinary ability or worth, and the truth about him cannot be too often or too forcibly stated. Moreover, the history of his adopted State, as well as that of the nation, would be incomplete if it failed to take into account his valuable public services to both.

Quoting from a document in his own handwriting, Mr. Doolittle delighted to say that he

was born in Hampton, Washington County, New York, on a farm adjoining Vermont on the west side of the Green Mountains, on the 3d day of January, 1815, five days before the battle of New Orleans, during the war with Great Britain. A few months before his birth his mother was within sound of the guns at the battles of Plattsburg and Lake Champlain. When four years of age, in 1819, his father removed with his family to the then far west, and settled in the thick forests of western New York, where the Alleghanies slope down toward Lake Ontario, but where the level above the sea was still so great, that the water is soft and pure, and the air absolutely free from all malaria, in the Southern part of old Genesee (now Wyoming) County. It was in that region of forest, pure water and mountain air that he grew

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<sup>1</sup> Mr. Doolittle died July 27, 1897, when visiting a daughter at Providence, R. I. His remains are buried at Racine, Wis., beside those of his wife and other members of his family.

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to manhood; and, excepting four years at Geneva (now Hobart) College, where he graduated in 1834, and a few years, when he studied and practiced law at Rochester, he resided in Wyoming County, until, in 1851, he removed to Racine, Wisconsin.

Thus is told, in a brief and interesting way, in his own well-chosen language, the story of his early life. But it does not tell the whole story of his activity while a young lawyer in Wyoming County. He assures us that at first "he was not much pressed with professional business;" but gave time and thought to the consideration of political and public questions. One of the first of these was the exemption of a homestead from sale on execution. He was one of the earliest advocates of that important measure. His contention was, in brief, that the wife and children have an equitable priority, growing out of the marriage relation, over the creditors of the husband, and that, upon grounds of high public policy, the law should protect, defend, and encourage the family, as the true unit of human society.

In the fall of 1839 he was nominated for the legislature by the Democratic Republican party. He accepted the nomination for the purpose of discussing before the people of Genesee County the homestead exemption question and other political issues of the day. With a party majority of 3,000 against him, he had no expectation of election, and of course was defeated. Nevertheless, he invited his Whig competitor to join him in the discussion of public questions, but the latter declined. The homestead exemption idea, however, took strong hold upon both parties, and shortly thereafter became a part of the laws of New York.

Mr. Doolittle participated in the presidential campaign of 1840, supporting with all the ardor of his young manhood, Martin Van Buren, the Democratic Republican candidate for a second term. His canvass in 1839 had already given him some prominence as a public speaker, and he was much sought to address large audiences in western New York. For five months in succession, he spoke nearly every day to large meetings, but the opposition prevailed. "Tippecanoe and Tyler, too," were successful at the polls. In his comment on that campaign, Mr. Doolittle observes:

It was in vain to appeal to reason and principle against the overwhelming tide of prejudice and passion aroused by the false pretences everywhere put forth, of which no one who did not live in that day,

## James Rood Doolittle

or take an active part in that campaign, can form any adequate conception.

Mr. Doolittle tells an interesting story of his connection with the presidential campaign of 1844. The slogan of that campaign was "the re-occupation of Oregon, and the re-annexation of Texas, at the earliest practicable period, as great American measures." Instead of nominating Martin Van Buren, as was expected, the Democratic Republican national convention nominated James K. Polk, of Tennessee. The discontent in New York at this action of the convention was widespread. Suddenly, and without any preparation, Mr. Doolittle was called upon to speak in New York at the first meeting after the convention. He was sorely tried to know how to meet the apparent critical situation. But his previous study of Texas, where, at one time, he had thought of locating, had so filled his mind with its history, and with its importance to the Union, that it proved to be a master effort, one of his greatest. It came as an inspiration to the listening multitude, and at its conclusion the meeting enthusiastically endorsed the immediate annexation of Texas. This speech, wholly extemporaneous, threw Mr. Doolittle actively into the presidential campaign of 1844, and from that time to its close he spoke constantly in the larger towns of western New York.

By this time, Mr. Doolittle's great political activity had brought him prominently to the attention of the voters of his home county. Accordingly, at the next election, although there was a large Whig majority, the county elected him district attorney, which office he held for four years, and the duties of which he discharged with ability.

The presidential campaign of 1848 deeply interested him; and by this time the slavery question was beginning to assume great political importance. It was Mr. Doolittle who drafted what has since been known as the famed "corner stone resolution," introduced in the New York state convention by David Dudley Field, who then had the floor. Its introduction caused both enthusiasm and consternation. While it met defeat at that time, it was triumphantly adopted the next year. That resolution is as follows:

*Resolved*, That, while the democracy of New York represented in this convention will faithfully adhere to all compromises of the

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Constitution and maintain all the reserved rights of the states, they declare, since the crises arrived when that question must be met, their uncompromising hostility to the extension of slavery into territory now free, or which may be hereafter acquired by any action of the government of the United States.

Its adoption by a wing of the Democratic party, which Mr. Doolittle chose to call the Democratic Republican party, caused a division in New York, one being called "Honkers" and the other "Barn Burners." The former were passive, while the latter were progressive anti-slavery advocates. With his intense hatred of oppression in every form, Mr. Doolittle cast his fortunes with the "Barn Burners." This faction or wing of the ruling party in the state formed the Free Soil party of New York. The resolution was also the doctrine of the leading newspapers in many Northern states. By casting his destinies with the Free Soil candidate, however, Mr. Doolittle deliberately went with the minority.

In the foregoing has been summarized some of the activities of Mr. Doolittle before turning his face farther westward, which indicates that in him was a positive character of no mean ability and power.

Coming directly to events preceding the War of Secession, to the period which involves the rise and fall of the slave power in the United States, to the period of reconstruction, and to the negro problem and some just solution of it, where do we find the new resident of the recently-admitted State of Wisconsin? Is the attitude of Mr. Doolittle in doubt upon any important public question of the hour? Is it possible to discover anything that savors of duplicity in his nature? Is it true to say that he was a political apostate? Is it just to charge him with being a ranting demagogue? It may be cruel to ask these questions, but they have been asked before. Not only have they been asked, but it has been charged that as a public official and a party leader, he has been guilty of at least questionable conduct. The answers to these questions have sometimes been unfair, unjust, and untrue.

Prior to his election as a United States senator, and after his location at Racine in 1851, he was actively engaged in the practice of his profession until called upon to serve as a circuit judge in 1853. This official position was discharged in a highly ac-

## James Rood Doolittle

ceptable manner, until his resignation in 1856. The position brought a small salary, and he found it quite insufficient to meet the growing demands of a large family. There is, however, nothing to show that at the time of his resignation of the judicial office he had already set his ambition toward the halls of national legislation. Indeed, there is evidence that, as a financial necessity, he made up his mind to give himself over freely to the practice of his profession.

Whatever may have been his bent or choice, it is certain that he always placed a high estimate on the legal profession. In an address to the graduating class of the Union College of Law, in Chicago, in 1879, he refers to the legal profession as "a high calling—one of the highest." He assures the young men that "to realize the ideal or perfect lawyer, he must know all the law, and have great and varied knowledge of all human affairs." Thus it will be seen that Judge Doolittle, for it was as "judge" that he was generally addressed after leaving the bench, had no fanciful notions of the law and the duties of the great lawyer.

But the great and all-important question of the hour, the slavery question, its extension or abolition, was burning for itself a place in his conscience. His "corner stone resolution" was not forgotten by him, although nearly a decade had elapsed since it first saw the light of day. Judge Doolittle's pronounced anti-slavery views made it easy for him in 1856 to withdraw from the Democratic party. In midsummer of that year, he publicly announced his intention thereafter to unite his political fortunes with the new Republican party, and in that year he ably supported its presidential candidate, John C. Fremont.

Judge Doolittle's withdrawal from the Democratic party is a long story; it does credit to his conscience and his high character. He could not submit to the doctrine that any further extension of slavery was justifiable. Nor could he subscribe to his party's action to eliminate from its future platforms and policies, any consideration of the slavery question. Moreover, the fugitive slave act was becoming a vital issue in many of the Northern states. Judge Doolittle took the view that it was unconstitutional, a position supported by the supreme court of Wisconsin in the Booth case.

The great oratorical ability of Judge Doolittle on the political stump made him a national character in that field. His services

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were everywhere in great demand. Indeed, at a later date, when he again joined his forces with the Democratic party, it is interesting and remarkable in what great demand his services were held by the leaders of that party also. His acknowledged ability as a speaker and thinker brought him out as an available candidate for the United States senate in 1857, and the Wisconsin legislature placed that great office upon him in January, 1857.

When Mr. Doolittle commenced the discharge of his senatorial duties, President Buchanan was still in office. It was the practice of Judge Doolittle freely to write to his family, particularly to his wife, of events as they impressed him at Washington. Some of these letters disclose interesting historical data, others uncover the true character of the great commoner. In a letter to his wife just before the convening of Congress, in December, 1857, he writes:

To-day, with Mr. Dixon<sup>2</sup>, of Connecticut, I called on the President a short time. The President's message is waited for with great anxiety. He and his Cabinet are said to be a unit in favor of sustaining the Kansas Convention. The Free State men will not vote at the election on the 21st inst. The Kansas question grows bigger and bigger every day. The old Fogies are trying in every way to stave it off, but, like Banquo's ghost, it will not down at the bidding.

In another part of the same letter, after referring to his absence from home, he adds:

But I have no doubt if you feel as I do there is a vacancy in the heart which all the world beside cannot fill without the presence of the loved one. But in the order of God's Providence I have a mission to fulfill.

In a letter written a day or two later to his wife, he says:

I expect the session will commence tomorrow. It is to be a session of intense interest and excitement. But I see the end from the beginning. It is not my faith in man so much as my faith in God which gives me my strong assurance.

The administration will lend its power to introduce Kansas as a state under the constitution formed at Lecompton. The Republicans will resist it. I believe the moral force of our position and the certainty of political annihilation to Douglas will compel him and his friends to go for submission of the Kansas question to a fair vote

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<sup>2</sup> A United States senator.

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of the people, and we shall succeed in spite of the administration. The people of Kansas will make it a free state, and the administration will be compelled to sign a bill for its admission as a free state. And herein is God's wisdom superior to our wisdom. It will after all, in such an event, be fortunate that a man is in the presidential chair who is in sympathy with the South. *The South cannot rebel against him*, for he is their own man. So, in the providence of God the South will be compelled to yield and will be held by their own executioner.

In a letter from New York, no date except "Friday evening, eight p. m., " and probably written before those above mentioned, he writes his wife:

This evening I have been to visit Col. Fremont and his lady. She is very agreeable but very plain looking, and was at work making with a needle upon an open canvas, a chessboard for Col. Fremont. She read a portion of a letter just received from her father ("Old Bullion"), in which he speaks of the short, bad reign of the so-called Democratic Party, which has neither a principle or measure in common with the Democratic Party of Jefferson's and Jackson's days. I go to Washington fully conscious that the most important events in our national history are pending. I feel that I was placed in this position by a higher power than my own and trust that it is for the accomplishment of his purposes and the glory of the republic and the good of the world.

January 30th, 1858, he writes his wife:

I hope they who felt sore because I did not support Buchanan will see the propriety of my course, seeing as I did the absolute certainty that Mr. Buchanan, if he acquiesced in the Border Ruffian Usurpation in Kansas, that he must follow it to the bitter end.

In another part of the same letter he says:

I see by a paper \* \* \* some criticisms upon my course as a new senator. That is to be expected from some minds who neither wish nor are capable of sympathizing with or appreciating my true position or motives, men in whose minds such a sentiment as that of high and sacred duty never finds a place, and who do not know what it means when it appears exhibited in others. Such persons are to be pitied rather than to be the objects of hatred and contempt.

April 14, same year, Mr. Doolittle writes his wife:

I am sorry to say the House agreed to a Committee of Conference, and the Lecompton matter is again in uncertainty.

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Under date of May 15, 1858, the following extract from a letter to his wife shows what kind of a man Judge Doolittle was:

How true it is we know not what one day, even one hour, may bring forth. On Thursday last an appropriation bill from the House was up in the Senate. Judge Trumbull<sup>3</sup> moved an amendment to put on our mileage. It passed. Of course, I did not vote for such an amendment, being interested. Well, come to look into the bill, the Reporters of the House, who do not work half as hard as the Reporters of the Senate, had \$800. a piece for last session, also for this session, & also for next session, and the Reporters of the Senate were left out. I moved to re-consider. A long debate ensued and in the course of it Toombs<sup>4</sup> & myself had a pretty sharp discussion somewhat personal in its character, in which, my friends say that I used him up pretty badly. \* \* \* It was much enjoyed not only on our side but on the other side of the Chamber equally. I said but a few words, but they were very much to the point as they generally are when I am roused. It probably did our friends good to see in such a mild temper & in such a mild tone & manner & with such mild blue eyes as I carry, that when pressed by such insolence & overbearing words as Toombs indulges in, to find, when roused, there is something of the caged lion, not dead but sleeping. (Perhaps you could tell them more about it.) And what roused me somewhat more was an intimation that in case the bill was re-considered they would strike off the mileage, just as if they supposed I would suffer a personal consideration to swerve me from doing what I deemed my duty. I would sooner sink through the floor of the Senate crushed to atoms. Well, I carried the re-consideration, and shall put in our reporters. Then, I dare say, they will endeavor to strike out the mileage. If they can do so, let them do it. Of course, I shall not vote upon that question.

In a brief note during the same month he says:

Trumbull sits at my left. We together constitute the Democratic right wing of the Republican Party. King & Hamlin at the center in the van. Cameron & Collamer on the left.<sup>5</sup>

While "on board the 'Northern Belle,'" on the Mississippi,

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<sup>3</sup> Senator Trumbull, of Illinois.

<sup>4</sup> Robert Toombs, of Georgia, afterwards secretary of state in the Confederate cabinet.

<sup>5</sup> Lyman Trumbull, of Illinois; Preston King, of New York; Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine; Simon Cameron, of Pennsylvania; Jacob Collamer, of Vermont.

## James Rood Doolittle

October 13, 1859, on a speaking tour for the Republican party, he writes his wife:

We have carried Minnesota, "horse, foot & dragoons" over Douglasites & all combined.

His enthusiasm seems unbounded. The following is from a letter to his wife dated May 29, 1860, and foreshadows the election of the Republican candidates:

We are bound to elect our ticket, and bound to make our party neither an old Whig, or an abolition party, but a real Republican party, which is worthy and capable of administering the government.

From the "Committee Rooms on Indian Affairs" he writes his wife under date of June 26, 1860:

We are summoned to meet at 12 M. to-day in extra session, and in Committee at 10 A. M. It is now  $\frac{1}{4}$  past 11, no quorum of Committee in attendance. I know not how it is. But I am not one of those lucky men who easily shirk out, and get rid of business and go home & pair off & all that. I do not regard it as a proper discharge of official duty. I never can do so.

December 2d, 1860, just before the meeting of the last Democratic Congress before the civil war, he writes his wife:

There is here a great apprehension of disunion & civil war. The aspect of affairs is somewhat threatening from the fact that Greeley & some others say, Why if they want to go let them go, and use no force to maintain the supremacy of the Constitution. This leads the Secessionist to suppose that it is a mere holiday affair like a general muster, and takes from the Conservative & Union man of the South his strongest argument to prevail on the people there to abide by the Union. \* \* \* I have always hoped that God, in his mercy, would spare us that (civil war); that we could prevail on that people (the South) to foresee the evil afar off and enter upon a policy which should make provision for their free colored men, and looking toward the final emancipation of the whole. But their determination to banish the free blacks, and to re-open the slave trade with all its horrors may make their day of vengeance and destruction very near at hand. \* \* \* Let it be settled there shall be no more slave territory. Let those now free & those to become free have homes in Hayti, Honduras, Jamaica and other tropical regions, and let us have peace. The colored race will go further & further South, and by a system of gradual amelioration and emancipation be removed at last from all but the town districts where white men labor, and their condition

## Wisconsin Historical Society

there in the course of years be raised up first to serfdom, then to peasantry, and then to freedmen.

Writing to his son January 7, 1861, he says:

We are in the midst of a real crisis, in the presence of great events, perhaps on the eve of civil war. The Southern demagogues have sowed the wind, they may reap the whirlwind. They have systematically misrepresented the Republican party, its purposes and principles. They have influenced their ignorant masses with the idea that we propose to emancipate immediately the whole negro race and to place them upon an equality with the whites socially and politically. They have made their people believe that. And they have made their slaves think so, too. They have raised a storm they cannot control and it sweeps them at once into revolution.

The following, written March 17th, 1862, deals with a different matter and is addressed to "My dear Wife:"

It is not unlikely that next winter will close my political life. If it does, I shall leave it without a single regret. I have the consciousness of having done my duty, and I hope of having done my country some service. \* \* \* As to the judgeship, that is altogether too uncertain to think about for a moment. If it comes, it will be what I do not expect. It is possible not probable. \* \* \* I shall expect to go into my profession once more either in Milwaukee or Chicago.

July 21st, at 4 P. M., he gives a graphic description of the battle now historic:

This is a day of agonizing suspense. The great battle is now going on. The sound of cannon can be heard here. The battle is at a place called Bull Run, a stream of water about 3½ miles east of Manassas Junction. Johnson with his force has joined Beauregard at Manassas making the force fully equal to ours. Besides they have chosen their ground and are entrenched. The news we got to-day is that at 3 A. M.; our troops by a new road cut out about one mile north of the place where the batteries of the rebels were found, turned their batteries and with our cannon made the attack. It is now going on, and will not probably be over before sundown. The loss of life must be terrible on both sides. The fight must be desperate. From here to Manassas every road is blocked with teams loaded carrying provisions and supplies. I have just sent Henry<sup>6</sup> to get the latest news from the President. When I do get news here clear & definite I will telegraph home.

---

<sup>6</sup> Judge Doolittle's son, Captain Doolittle, of the army.

## James Rood Doolittle

To his wife he writes May 13, 1862:

Yesterday I passed my tax bill through the Senate almost without opposition. I wonder if the croakers can see anything good come out of Nazareth. The same class of minds which six years ago would push the doctrine of State Rights to the point of nullification now would push the doctrine of old Federalism to the point of blotting out all the rights reserved to the States, and make this republic a consolidated empire.

January 28, 1864, he writes to his wife, referring to an objectional appointment in the army:

I am not prone to make my personal griefs the ground of my public action.

April 23, same year, he writes:

The last week or more has been crowded full of events and matters for me. The telegraph has announced before this my denunciation of the attempt to raise the new issue of negro suffrage on a mere abstraction, in the territorial bill for Montana. It will subject me to denunciation and misconstruction by all the unreasoning newspapers of the land. But I shall make the sacrifice.

April 26, 1865, after Lincoln's assassination, to his wife:

Johnson<sup>7</sup> is all right. \* \* \* God is still with us. O, if we are only true to the country all will yet be safe. \* \* \* Mr. Johnson, King<sup>8</sup> and myself are a trio whose hearts & heads sympathize more closely and more deeply than any other trio in America just now.

April 6, 1866, he writes:

I am going to make my speech before long. I am writing it out now. I shall try and restrain all temper and reach the judgments of men.

June 20, 1866, at the executive office, he writes:

What is ahead in the political world just now we cannot certainly see. It seems the President's Cabinet gives him no real strength. \* \* \* My only fear is that the President has waited too long about making his Cabinet a unit. It has demoralized our friends in all the States.

July 1, 1866, he says:

You, of course, long before this have seen the Call for a National

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<sup>7</sup> President Andrew Johnson.

<sup>8</sup> Preston King, of New York.

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Convention. It is likely to be a grand success. It will organize, or rather re-organize the *National Union* party in contrast with the present treacherous, intolerant, sectional Disunion party. The Call cost me a great deal of thought and care. But it has been a great success. It commands the minds of all the great men. \* \* \* It means action, union and victory for the sake of the Union and the rights of the States, by which personal liberty can be made sure.

June 7, 1868, he writes as follows:

Yesterday and the day before I joined in the debate and am giving these Radicals some home thrusts. It stirs them all up like throwing a stone into a hornet's nest. \* \* \* I do not know that my name will be mentioned in the Convention at New York. How the Wisconsin delegates feel toward me I am not certain. But I think Pendleton<sup>9</sup> cannot be nominated. If he is, I fear the result is from that moment fixed.

July 13, 1868, he writes his wife from Washington:

The time, perhaps, has not yet come when the people can see the awful crime of this radical party in trampling the States to pieces, and by force establishing negro supremacy over the whites. We may not succeed in this contest. \* \* \* I hope the re-action may come now. I hope Seymour will be elected.

January 3, 1869, being his fifty-fourth birthday, he writes from Washington:

I think I may say that I have a conscience void of offense, and free from any sordid or selfish ends in the great struggle I have made for my country and for humanity. \* \* \* I leave it (the Senate) with a clear conscience and pure hands. And while I must confess I have seen some sad changes in the character of the body, I am not without hope that when the time comes, as I think it must come \* \* \* a different style of men will be restored to the Councils of the Senate and our country will re-enter upon its grand career.

These confidential letters of Judge Doolittle to his wife and other members of his immediate family, dealing with vital public questions and policies, were never intended for the inspection of the general public; but the above extracts go far to establish the unsullied character and lofty personal life of a truly great and good man and worthy public officer. They do more; they fasten the conviction upon the mind of every reasonable person that in

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<sup>9</sup> George H. Pendleton, of Ohio.

## James Rood Doolittle

Judge Doolittle was a person who placed principle and country far beyond the reach of party and expediency. "What were the behests of conscience?" was the first question he asked himself with reference to every important official duty. Having answered that to his own satisfaction, the rest was easy.

But we do not find that his career in the senate and as a member of political parties was opposed to the final judgment of history. Indeed, his view of the status of the Southern states after the war has been amply justified by subsequent events. These States, he contended, were never out of the Union; it is now agreed that his position was constitutionally sound.

Again, who of us can help but feel proud of Judge Doolittle's attitude upon the question of President Johnson's impeachment, a bit of political persecution that does small honor to our national legislature. There are still living those who condemned his voice and vote upon that subject; but that condemnation has now been changed into universal commendation and praise. A president of these United States has never yet been guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors. Let us indulge the belief that never will one be guilty of such an offense.

It was the good fortune of Judge Doolittle to be very much in the confidence of President Lincoln. It is equally true that President Johnson had great faith in his judgment and patriotism. Having known Mr. Lincoln's reconstruction policy, it was not difficult for Mr. Doolittle to champion the same policy under his successor. Today we honor the man for his independence and courage, even though it cost him political prestige at home. There are few men living, and probably none dead save he, who would deliberately cut off all hope of future political preferment in his own state, by adhering to a policy which he felt certain was inherently just and sound. It requires moral courage. But that this quality was not lacking in Senator Doolittle, is clearly evident from his private correspondence.

Judge Doolittle always maintained that colonization was the solution for the negro problem, and this was the view of President Lincoln. This was and still is the view of many very honest and sincere men, both in and out of public office. The details, Judge Doolittle had never worked out, but the idea possessed him all his days. During the reconstruction period of our political life, he was greatly maligned and abused for this view. Other

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counsels prevailed, however, and so we have with us today the negro problem still unsolved. Undoubtedly, the not far distant future will confirm the wisdom of the policy of colonization of the negro as the only feasible solution of the race question in America.

It is no doubt true that Judge Doolittle aspired for great political honors. His correspondence with public men gives ample assurance of that. On at least two occasions, he was a receptive candidate for appointment to a United States judgeship. He was actually nominated by the Democratic party for governor of Wisconsin. But the race was a hopeless one from the start. After leaving the Senate in 1869, his name was mentioned frequently for the circuit judgeship; but this office did not seem to appeal to him strongly. It is certain that his well-known ability brought him prominently before the party leaders as an available candidate for the presidency. Letters in the writer's possession show that men of national reputation volunteered their support, should the nomination go to him. This was quite natural. Judge Doolittle's great ability as a speaker was known throughout the country. He had a large acquaintance. His name was, indeed, a household word. It pleased him much to tell that he had conducted speaking tours in thirteen presidential campaigns. He ventured the assertion that during his time more people had heard his voice than that of any other living person. In this he was doubtless correct.

Perhaps one of the greatest shocks to Judge Doolittle's hopes and ambitions in his later life, was the refusal of President Cleveland to give him a foreign mission. It is well known that Judge Doolittle left the United States senate a comparatively poor man. It was his great ambition to serve the public faithfully and honestly. Some of the letters to his wife show that while in office personal advantage was always furthest from his thoughts. Mr. Doolittle would have been delighted to have rounded out an active career with an appointment to the Russian or Austrian mission. As a solution of his financial stress it would also have pleased him greatly. But it was not to be so. The apparent indifference of the president greatly annoyed him. Some few people chose to believe that a charge that Mr. Doolittle sold his official influence for pay, contributed to defeat him for the foreign mission. But this charge is now believed to be

## James Rood Doolittle

as cruel and heartless as it was false. No one believes it save those who prefer to from choice. There never was any foundation in fact for the charge. As one of his colleagues<sup>10</sup> well says: "I would be slow to believe any story which reflected upon your honor."

It may truly be said that Judge Doolittle was an ambitious man. His ambition, however, was of the worthiest kind, and a worthy ambition is the welcome condition of every noble soul. It was an ambition that would freely sacrifice the hope of position rather than do violence to his conception of public duty.

In many respects Judge Doolittle was a remarkable man. He possessed a large fund of general information. His ability to absorb knowledge was intuitive. His grasp of political problems and matters of state was strong. His constructive ability in the halls of legislation gave him at once the statesmanlike quality. He was resourceful in debate. He was a fearless advocate of justice. His conception of public duty would not permit him to temporize with sound political principles. He could knowingly do no wrong. His moral courage was, therefore, strictly herculean in its nature. Admittedly an ambitious man, he would never permit his ambitions to lead him from right principles. Always intense in what he said and what he did, he was still unselfish and forgiving. It was his joy to be the counselor of the poor and the oppressed, and sometimes this cost him political prestige and power; but he cared little for that. It was quite enough for his purposes that he was right.

It is true, and the statement is made with deep regret, that much of the vituperation and abuse of his time was heaped upon his innocent head, and he felt it keenly. He did not fear just criticism; indeed, he invited and expected it. In a representative government, like our own, the servants of the people must be prepared to meet it. Intelligent and helpful criticism is, however, one thing; unjust and unreasonable abuse and condemnation, is quite another. It was the latter that affected him deeply, as many of his home letters show. In spite of it all, however, he did not hesitate to do his full duty as he saw it.

The author of this paper has had the good fortune to personally examine many confidential letters written by Judge Doo-

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<sup>10</sup> Thomas Ewing, of Ohio.

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little ; and his good fortune has extended to the reading of other letters addressed to him by his contemporaries and friends. These disclose the character of the great man as nothing else can. The language of eulogy cannot add one iota to, nor can the voice of censure take one iota from, the reputation which is securely his. These letters and the whole record of his busy life amply confirm the greatness of the man. The ultimate judgment of history will place his public services among the most valuable that in his time were rendered to the nation and the State.

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